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BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

SALT LAKE CITY AND VICINITY

*Containing Biographies of Well Known Citizens
of the Past and Present*



NATIONAL HISTORICAL RECORD CO., CHICAGO

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"Let the record be made of the men and things of today, lest they pass out of memory tomorrow and are lost. Then perpetuate them, not upon wood or stone that crumbles to dust, but upon paper, chronicled in picture and in words that endure forever."—KIRKLAND.

"A true delineation of the smallest man in his scene of pilgrimage through life is capable of interesting the greatest man. All men are to an unspeakable degree brothers, each man's life a strange emblem of every man's; and human portraits, faithfully drawn, are, of all pictures, the welcomest on human walls."—THOMAS CARLYLE.





CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

PREFACE

In presenting this work to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, we do not aim to perpetuate every feature worthy of perpetuation in this notable locality; such an effort would be beyond us in a work of this character, but we have tried to faithfully portray some of the leading characteristics of the people who have made Utah and especially this section of it, famous throughout the known world. Other States and cities are renowned for their great beauty of scenery, unsurpassed climate or wealth of mineral and agricultural productions; Utah has all these and more—she came into existence as the home of the Mormon Church, settled at a time when railroads were unknown to the West; her solitudes undisturbed by any foot save that of the savage red man and the wild beasts who had their lairs in the mountain crags or roamed the valleys and plains at will, far remote from the outposts of civilization. Since then Salt Lake City, as the headquarters of the Church, situated near the great lake whose name she bears, has become the Mecca to which the footsteps of many tourists turn every year. In the early days many sorrows and dissensions came to disturb the peace and harmony that had long prevailed among this people, but that condition has long since passed, and today the stranger may find people of every shade of religious and political belief living in the most pleasant relations, jealous only of the well-being of the State of which all are justly proud, and as she has grown in wealth and importance, people from every State and country are realizing more and more the desirability of this city as a permanent home.

We have endeavored to exercise the greatest care in the compilation of this work, employing men of wide experience in this line, who have spent months of conscientious endeavor in securing reliable data. Care has been taken to have it as correct as possible, and we trust that in the main it will be found true to facts and the reliable record of the people of this time that we have sought to make it. We regret that the work will not contain biographies of all the representative men of this city and vicinity, but owing to some of them being absent from home and others not being able to appreciate the value and scope of such a work, a few have necessarily been omitted. However, there will be found within these pages the biographies of a large majority of the leading citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, some of whom came here in early manhood from Eastern States and other countries, and many are native born; men whom any State might well be proud to claim as sons.

Within a comparatively short period of time, the last of these worthy people will have taken their departure from this vale of tears, and gone to that bourne from whence none return, and, as the years creep by, the true merit of such a work as we present will be better appreciated, as it will contain much valuable biography that otherwise never would have appeared in print, and been irretrievably lost to the world.



Hubert M. Wells

BIOGRAPHICAL



ON. HEBER MANNING WELLS.

The Government of the United States has been likened to a monster machine made up of separate and semi-independent smaller mechanisms upon whose perfect attunement depends the rhythmic revolving of the balance wheel of the Nation. The organization of these forty-five smaller machines, which constitute the Nation, is similar to that of the whole broad organization which is charged with the general welfare of the country and its standing in the congress of the world powers.

To the chief executive of each of these several States is intrusted, so far as their own country is concerned, powers that correspond to the duties of the Chief Executive of the Nation. The governors of the new States, which have been carved out of the great West, have been confronted with new and trying situations, and novel questions have been presented for determination. In few States have these conditions been so complex or difficult as in Utah. From the time of its birth as a State, in 1896, down to the present writing, in 1902, one man has held the helm and has so well guided the affairs of the State, that he is now among the most popular and efficient governors of the States of the Union.

To a greater or less degree, the growth and prosperity of a State is a reflex of the character of the man who presides over its affairs and guides its life. With this as a criterion, it follows that the prosperous growth of Utah and the development of its resources, which have gone forward with a rapid increase since its acquisition of Statehood, the people of Utah made a judicious choice when they called Heber Manning Wells to occupy the highest place in their gift. He came

to the gubernatorial chair fully equipped for the duties of the position, through his active business career, and the prominent part he took in aiding in the establishment and growth of the industries of Utah, and especially of Salt Lake City, and his able administration of the duties entrusted to him has proved the wisdom of the choice.

It is safe to say there has never been a native son of Utah who has been so highly and universally respected as Governor Wells. The confidence, honor and esteem which the people of this State have seen fit in their judgment to confer upon him, has not been unmerited. His whole life—private, business and official, from his boyhood up, has been honorable, straightforward and upright, and under his administration the affairs of the State have been judiciously and economically handled.

The bill for the admission of Utah to Statehood successfully passed both branches of Congress during the session of 1894. The proclamation of admission was signed by President Cleveland January 4, 1896, three months after Governor Wells had been elected. His election as first Governor of the State of Utah occurred in November, 1895, for a term of five years, commencing January 4, 1896. He did such efficient work during those years and so eminently satisfactory was his entire administration, that demands for his re-election came from every quarter, regardless of party affiliation or religious creed, and he was elected, by a large majority, for a term of four years, commencing January 1, 1901.

Heber Manning Wells was born in Salt Lake City on August 11, 1859. He is a son of the late President Daniel Hamner Wells, one of the most noteworthy men in the history of the Mor-

mon Church of the State of Utah, standing in the front ranks of the leaders of the Church and being closely identified with every enterprise for the development or advancement of the State for a period covering forty-three years. His biographical sketch will be found in another part of this work. Governor Wells's mother was Martha (Harris) Wells. He finished his education at the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah, and began his business career at the age of sixteen. From the time that he was old enough to take any interest in politics at all, he has been strongly Republican in his views. His first employment was in the office of the city tax collector, where he remained for five years, after which he served in the capacity of deputy city recorder for a period of two years. In 1883 he was appointed by the City Council to the position of city recorder, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. John T. Caine as delegate to Congress. At the expiration of the term, in 1884, he was elected to the same position, being re-elected in 1886 and again in 1888. He was defeated for the fourth term, at the election held in 1890, by Louis Hyams.

On May 6, 1890, he became cashier of the State Bank of Utah, and held that position until after his second election as Governor of the State. He is at this time a director in that institution; also a director of the Brigham Young Trust Company, and of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company.

Governor Wells has been three times married; his first wife was Mary Elizabeth Beatie, whom he married January 15, 1880. She died October 12, 1888, leaving two children—Heber D. and Mary. He was married a second time on October 15, 1892, to Teresa Clawson, who died July 11, 1897, leaving two children—Martha and Florence. He married on June 5, 1901, Miss Emily Katz.

In social life the Governor is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and also of the Sons of the Pioneers of Utah. He is also a member of the American Protective Tariff League.

Governor Wells public career has been above criticism, and his record challenges comparison

with that of any governor Utah has ever had. While he comes of Mormon parentage, was born and raised in the Mormon Church, and her principles and doctrine are as dear to him as his own life, in the many trying positions in which he has been placed during the time he has occupied the gubernatorial chair he has been singularly free from prejudice towards all questions, and has placed himself squarely on record as desiring that the Church shall stand true to the promises made at the time of her admission into the Union, with regard to the polygamy question; that that question should be forever buried, and that out of the ashes of the dead past should rise a State of which every citizen should be justly proud, and of whose honor he should be as jealous as of his own. He has followed his convictions of right, regardless of the opinions of anyone, and his opinions and decisions have been handed down, only after deep and searching investigation of the question under advisement. This principle cannot be better illustrated than by giving here a few extracts from a speech made by the Governor in the Salt Lake Theatre, November 5, 1898, at the time Brigham H. Roberts was running for Congress. Governor Wells said, in part:

"I realize that this is a subject that should not belong to politics, but in view of the pledges which the people have made here, and which the United States understands, and which I myself have made, I cannot shut my eyes to the consequences that will come if Mr. Roberts is elected to Congress. It is unnecessary to refer to the solemn assurances of the people on this question—we understand that they *were* made, and that Mr. Roberts, as well as any other speaker, has frequently expressed himself as astonished and appalled that the sincerity of the people of Utah should be questioned in regard to their abandonment of the old conditions, and their acceptance of the new conditions imposed by Statehood. In my inaugural address, and at other times, I have given my personal assurance that the question of polygamy, as affecting the people of Utah, was a dead issue. * * * To vote for the Democratic candidate is to vote against Utah, and gives an open invitation to Congress to renew the warfare against the Mor-



Jos. F. Smith

mon people. * * * I yield to no man in my love for the people of this State, and it is because of this love that I feel impressed to utter these words."



JOSEPH F. SMITH. The office of President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints requires for its proper discharge a man of large understanding, prompt and decisive in his actions, broad and tolerant of the opinions of others, and an ability of a rare order. These qualities, so necessary for the proper discharge of the enormous responsibilities of this important position, are happily blended in the character of its sixth president, Joseph F. Smith who, upon the death of Lorenzo Snow, on October 10, 1901, succeeded to that office.

His life has been crowded full of stirring deeds, narrow escapes from a violent death, and a conscientious discharge of the duties of the Church with which he was intrusted. To few of the leading men, pioneers of Utah, has it been the lot to enter so fully into the vital interests of the community and to discharge with such zeal and fidelity the onerous duties assigned to them, as has been the case with President Smith.

His father and mother were devout Mormons and among the leaders of the Church. He was born at Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri, on November 13, 1838, at a time when the feeling of that State ran strongly against the people of the Church. His father, Hyrum Smith, the second patriarch of the Church, and brother of the prophet, Joseph Smith, was one of the men delivered into the hands of the armed mob under command of General Clarke, through the base treachery of Colonel Hinckle, on November 1st, 1838. They were incarcerated in jail and on the following day were permitted to say farewell to their families. Under a strong guard of the militia, Hyrum Smith was escorted to his home at Far West, and was ordered to take leave of his wife. Here, on the thirteenth day of that month, was born to her a son, whom she named Joseph Fielding Smith. Here, in the midst of plundering and scenes of the severest hardships and perse-

cutions, this future president of this modern Church had his birthplace.

In January, of the following year, his mother, leaving her husband's four children, by his deceased wife, under the care of her sister, Mercy R. Thompson, made the long and hard journey from Far West to Liberty Jail, in Clay county, taking with her the new-born infant. Here she was permitted to see her husband, who, without trial or conviction, was confined in the jail, with no more specific charge against him than that he was a "Mormon." She was permitted to tarry but a short time with her husband, being compelled to continue her flight from Missouri, with her children, and seek refuge in Illinois.

In such manner was the infant days of the future President of the Church spent, and it was an arduous and inauspicious beginning of his wonderful career. It doubtless developed in him his great love for the Church of his choice, for which his father and uncle suffered imprisonment and death, and for which his mother underwent untold persecutions.

The mother of the President was Mary Fielding, who was of English ancestry. She was a woman with a remarkably bright mind, strong character and endowed with executive and administrative ability of a high order. To her efforts and to the principle she inculcated into his mind, her son owes much of his success in his chosen work, and the stamp she placed upon his character is a living monument to her love and purity.

The boyhood days of Joseph were spent in the midst of the agitations against the Church in Missouri and Illinois, and which reached a climax in the killing of his uncle and father on June 27, 1844, at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois. Upon the abandonment of the city by the Twelve, and when the majority of the members of the Church had been expelled from Nauvoo in September, 1846, his Spartan mother fled from the city and found a refuge on the west side of the Mississippi river, among the trees on its banks, where she remained without even the shelter of a wagon or a tent, during the bombardment of the city by the mob. Later she succeeded in exchanging her property in Illinois for teams and an outfit, and set out for Winter Quarters on the

Missouri River, where Council Bluffs now stands, that being the first place settled. It being on the Indian reservation, they could only make a temporary stop; so they crossed and settled about seven miles north of where Omaha now stands, and that place is now called Florence.

On this trip, across the plains of Iowa, Joseph, then a lad of about eight years of age, drove a yoke of oxen and a wagon almost the entire distance, and after his arrival at Winter Quarters, secured employment as a herd boy. Here, on the Western plains, guarding cattle and living in the open air, he got his first taste of the freedom of the West, and the love for freedom and justice that deepened in him as the years passed, received its impetus from this free life of his youth.

It was here that he built up his wonderful constitution and laid the foundation of that great strength and endurance which has enabled him to successfully undergo experiences that would be ordinarily fatal to most men. Notwithstanding the sedentary occupation of his maturer years, he still possesses an erect, robust and muscular form, and enjoys the perfect health that comes from a well ordered life.

He is a firm believer in the efficacy of work and is a lover of strength. He has expressed as one of his beliefs that "Labor is the key to true happiness of the physical and spiritual being." "If a man possesses a million" he believes that "his children should still be taught how to labor with their hands; boys and girls should receive a home training which will fit them to cope with the practical daily affairs of family life, even where the conditions are such that they may not have to do this work themselves; they will then know how to guide and direct others."

The ardent desire of all the members of the Church, then gathered at Winter Quarters, was to secure the means to enable them to make the trip to the Salt Lake Valley and begin the work of settling that country. With this end in view, efforts were made to secure employment in Iowa and in the neighboring States; the occupations ranged from school teaching to farming. In the fall of 1847, Joseph Smith drove a team, for his mother, to St. Joseph, to secure provisions for

the journey to Utah, and in the following spring the trip was successfully accomplished.

In the fall of 1847, while tending his mother's cattle, he underwent one of the most thrilling experiences of his life. The cattle represented their capital to defray the cost of the journey across the plains, and so deeply was this fact impressed on the mind of the lad, that he viewed them as a precious heritage, whose loss would be irreplaceable. On the morning in question, in company with Thomas and Allen Burdick, he set out for the usual duties of the day. The valley in which the cattle were feeding was some distance from the settlement and had two entrances, one over a plateau and the other through a ravine or small canyon. The boys were all mounted on swift horses, Joseph's bay mare being the best. The party separated, Thomas and Joseph taking the short route over the plateau and Alden going up the canyon. When the valley was reached, the cattle were seen feeding by a stream which divided it in the center and wound down the canyon from the direction of the settlement. Having the whole day before them, and their duties as herders not being arduous, the lads amused themselves with feats on horseback and testing the swiftness of their horses. While engaged in jumping their horses over a little gully in the upper part of the valley, a band of twenty or thirty Indians came suddenly into view around a point in the lower part of the valley, some distance below the cattle. They were first seen by Thomas Burdick who frantically yelled "Indians!" wheeled his horse, for the "bench" and started for home. Joseph started to follow him, but remembering his cattle and what they represented to him and to his brave mother, resolved to save them if such a thing was possible. All thought of escape vanished and determined to save the cattle he headed the horse for the Indians, in order to get around the herd before the Indians reached it. One Indian passed him in the attempt to overtake Thomas, and Joseph succeeded in reaching the head of the herd and in turning the cattle up the ravine just as the Indians arrived. His efforts, unconsciously aided by the rush and yells of the Indians, stampeded the herd up the valley, and Joseph, following them on his horse, succeeded,

by keeping his horse at its best pace, in remaining between the Indians and the herd. The scene was one of the most thrilling in the annals of the fight of the settlers in conquering the West. The herd of stampeded cattle, the boy herder and the Indians racing at their best speed straight for the settlement. Finally the red men succeeded in cutting Joseph from the herd, to a spring, whereupon he turned and going down stream a distance, then circled around the stream to the right and endeavored to rejoin the cattle from the side. He had not proceeded far in that direction when other Indians appeared. They started for him, overtaking him as he emerged from the valley. He still spurred his horse, going at full speed, and while thus riding, two of the naked reds closed up behind him and took him, with the horses at full speed, one by the left arm and the other by the right leg, and lifting him from the saddle, held him for a moment in the air and then suddenly dropped him to the ground. He would undoubtedly have been scalped but for the timely appearance of a company of men going to the hayfields, on the opposite side of the ravine, which scared the Indians away, not, however, before they had secured the horses of both the boys. In the meantime, Thomas had given the alarm and two relief parties were hastily formed in the settlement. One, a posse of horsemen, under Hosea Stout, who went up the canyon and found the cattle with Alden Burdick, the pursuing Indians having abandoned the chase from fright; while the others took the bench route and discovered Joseph who, with them, spent the day in a fruitless search for the Indians and the cattle supposed to have been stolen. President Smith, in relating this experience, said: "I remember, on my way home, how I sat down and wept for my cattle, and how the thought of meeting mother, who could not now go to the valley, wrung my soul with anguish." But happily his bravery and fidelity to his trust, which are indissolubly woven with his character as a man, had saved the herd.

Joseph and his mother left Winter Quarters in the spring of 1848 and reached Salt Lake Valley on September 23, of that year, Joseph driving two yoke of oxen with a heavily loaded

wagon the entire distance across the plains and mountains. He performed all the duties of a day watchman, herdsman and teamster, as well as all the other duties, shared by the men, except night-guarding. Upon his arrival in Utah, he again became a herder, with intervals of plowing, canyon work, harvesting and fencing, and during this whole time he never lost an animal entrusted to his care, notwithstanding the large number of wolves that then lived in the valley.

His education was given him by his mother, who early taught him, in the tent, in the camp and on the prairie, to read the Bible. He has had no other save the sterner lessons gathered from the practical pages of life's book. His opportunities, in later life, have not been unused, and there are few college-bred men who delight more in books than does President Smith. He is, too, a good judge of the matter and manner of books. His leisure for reading is limited, owing to his constant employment in the affair of the Church; but he enjoys reading books of history, philosophy and science, and has taken special delight in reading the works of Seiss and Samuel Smiles who may be said to be his favorite authors. He is fond of music and is a great lover of it, finding keen enjoyment in the music of the human voice.

Four years after his arrival in the Salt Lake Valley, his Spartan mother died, leaving him an orphan at the age of fourteen. During the next year of his life he, with other young men, was called on for his first mission for the Church, and was assigned to the Sandwich Islands. The incidents of the journey to the coast by horses, his work in the mountains at a shingle mill for means to proceed, the embarkment and journey on the Vaquero for the Islands, would more than fill the space allotted to this sketch; while his labors in the Maui conference, under President F. A. Hammond, his efforts to learn the language in the district of Kula, his attack of sickness—the most severe in his life, caused by the Panama fever, and his other labors, together with his varied and trying experiences while there, would easily fill this volume.

After the successful completion of his missionary work, he returned to Utah, arriving in

1858, and at once joined the militia under Colonel Thomas Callister, which intercepted the march of Johnston's army. He served under Colonel Callister until the close of hostilities, and was later Chaplain of Colonel Heber P. Kimball's regiment, with the rank of captain. He took part in many expeditions against the Indians and was in every sense a minute man in the Utah militia.

He was again called to go on a mission in 1860, this time to Great Britain, and he drove a four mule team across the plains to provide for his passage. On this mission he served nearly three years, returning in the summer of 1863. While on this work his intimacy with President George Q. Cannon began, which grew stronger as their lives lengthened, and ended only in the death of President Cannon. Upon his return to Utah, President Brigham Young proposed, at a Priesthood meeting, that Joseph and his cousin, Samuel, each be given a thousand dollars to begin life on. President Smith realized in the neighborhood of seventy-five dollars in provisions and merchandise, but mainly a legacy of much annoyance from people who entertained the current belief that he had thus acquired a small fortune. With the bare exception of the cost of his passage and stage fare home, which had been sent him by his aunt, Mercy R. Thompson, amounting to about one hundred dollars, he paid all his expenses throughout, as he had done on previous missions. President Smith has been too busy and devoted to his work in the Church to devote much time to his personal affairs, and his worldly affairs bear strong testimony to his exclusive devotion to the good of his people.

His next work was as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where, in the spring of 1864, he accompanied Ezra T. Benson and Lorenzo Snow and immediately set to work to straighten the tangle into which the affairs of the Church had got, through the actions of Walter M. Gibson. In this mission Joseph Smith acted as principal interpreter for the Apostles. After the excommunication of Gibson from the Church, Joseph Smith was left in charge of the mission there, with W. W. Cluff and Alma L. Smith as his fellow-laborers. The effort of the false teachings

of Gibson were such that it was some months before the people returned to the doctrines of the Church. Prominent among the work accomplished by Joseph Smith and his associates on this mission was the selection of the Laie plantation as a gathering place for the Saints, which was afterward, on their recommendation, purchased by a committee, sent for that purpose, by President Young, and it has since demonstrated its value to the mission and to the Church as well. Joseph Smith returned to Utah from this mission in the winter of 1864-5.

It was while absent on this mission that President Snow so nearly lost his life from drowning. The party attempted to land from the ship in an unwieldy boat across a narrow strip of rough sea. Strongly against the advice of Joseph Smith they attempted the landing, leaving Mr. Smith and all their valuables on the ship. The boat was overturned and all were rescued, save President Snow, who was apparently drowned, but after heroic treatment and the artificial renewal of respiration, was safely restored to consciousness.

Upon his return to Utah in the winter of 1864-5, President Smith was employed in the office of the Church historian, where he remained for a number of years; he was also a clerk in the endowment house, succeeding Elder John V. Long in that capacity; being in charge, after the death of President Young, until it was closed. He had been ordained as an Apostle under the hands of President Young, on July 1, 1866, and on October 8, 1867, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

In the following year he was sent with Apostle Wilford Woodruff and Elder A. O. Smoot to Utah county, and served one term in the Provo city council.

He was assigned to a second mission to England on February 28, 1874, where he was the presiding officer of the European mission, returning to Utah in 1875, after the death of President George A. Smith. Upon his return he was appointed to preside over the Davis Stake until the spring of 1877, when he left for his third mission to England, having witnessed the dedication of the first temple in the Rocky mountains, at St. George, April, 1877. He arrived in Liver-



John A. Minder

pool on May 27, of that year, where he was joined later by Apostle Orson Pratt, who had been sent to publish new editions of the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants. When the news of the death of President Young arrived, they were released from their work and returned to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 27, 1877. In August, of the following year, he was sent, with Apostle Orson Pratt, on a short mission in the eastern part of the United States, visiting noted places in the history of the Church in Missouri, New York, Ohio and Illinois. It was on this trip that they had their famous interview with David Whitmer.

Upon the organization of the First Presidency, in October, 1880, he was chosen second counsellor to President John Taylor, who died July 25, 1887. He was again chosen to this position in the Presidency under President Woodruff; and again held it under President Snow. Upon the death of the latter and the organization of the First Presidency, he was selected President of the Church.

To attempt to make a sketch of his services in civil capacities in Salt Lake City and in the Legislature would be but to repeat the history of Salt Lake City and of Utah. His public service was marked with the same zeal and fidelity that he displayed in his Church work, and his honesty of purpose and straightforward course has won for him the love, confidence and esteem of the whole community. He is a friend of the people, easily approached, a wise counsellor, a man of broad views, and, contrary to first impressions, is a man whose sympathies are easily aroused. He is a reflex of the best character of the Mormon people—inured to hardships, patient in trial, God-fearing, self-sacrificing, full of love for the human race, powerful in moral, mental and physical strength.

As a public speaker, his leading trait is intense earnestness. He impresses the hearer with his message more from the sincerity of its delivery, and the honest earnestness of his manner, than from any learned exhibition of oratory or studied display of logic. He touches the hearts of the people with the simple eloquence of one who is himself convinced of the truths presented.

He is a pillar of strength in the Church of his choice, thoroughly imbued with the truths of the Gospel, and the divine origin of this work. His whole life and testimony are an inspiration to all men, and the career he has attained marks him as a man who would have been a leader in whatever he had undertaken. Under his direction, the Church has already begun to gather a new impetus, and the years of the twentieth century will undoubtedly make great progress under his wise and able administration.

President Smith has an imposing physical appearance. Now, in his sixty-third year, he is tall, erect, well-knit and symmetrical in build. He has a prominent nose and features. When speaking, he throws his full, clear, brown eyes wide open on the listener, who may readily perceive, from their penetrating power, the wonderful mentality of the man. His large head is crowned with an abundant growth of hair—in his early years, dark; but now, like his full beard, tinged with a liberal sprinkling of grey. In conversation, one is forcibly impressed with the sudden changes in appearance of his countenance, under the different influences of his mind; now intensely pleasant, with an enthusiastic and child-like interest in immediate subjects and surroundings; now absent, the mobility of his features set in that almost stern, majesty of expression so characteristic of his portraits—so indicative of the severity of the conditions and environments of his early life.



RESIDENT JOHN R. WINDER, First Counsellor to President Smith, prominent among the pioneer workers who have so successfully reared a State out of the great American wilderness and developed the natural resources that are hidden in the mountains and valleys, is the subject of this sketch. His work has not been confined to the Church of his choice, but has included the labors incident to the development of the State. In all the positions he has held—civil, military and ecclesiastical, he has invariably performed the tasks allotted to him in a manner satisfactory to his official superiors, and to his

fellow citizens in general. From an unpromising and inauspicious beginning, from a life that, in its youth, seemed to be bound by the narrow limits of his native country, he has risen to the opportunities that have presented themselves and has made for himself a name that stands high in the annals of Utah.

John Rex Winder, son of Richard and Sophia (Collins) Winder, was born at Biddenden, Kent, England, on December 11, 1821. His parents were members of the Church of England, and their son was baptized in that church when but an infant, and at the age of fourteen was confirmed as one of its members, under the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His early life was spent in his native town, and his early education, such as it was, was derived through his own efforts.

At the age of twenty he went to London and obtained employment in a shoe store. He was married on November 24th, 1845, and two years after, left London, taking charge of an establishment in Liverpool where he arrived in August, 1847, and resided there for the next six years.

So far, his life had followed the usual line of the majority of the Englishmen, but the whole trend of his character and his life was changed in July, 1848, when he first became acquainted with the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The first meeting of the Church, that he attended, was held in a music hall on Bold street, Liverpool, conducted by Elder Orson Spencer. After an examination of the principles of this religion, he became convinced of their truth and was baptized on September 20th, 1848, by Elder Thomas D. Brown; and on October 15th, following, his wife was baptized by Apostle Orson Pratt. Upon joining the Church he was associated with the Liverpool branch until February, 1853, when he, with his family, set sail for America and Salt Lake, on the ship *Elekra Owen*. At this time Bishop Winder had three children living and one dead, two of the former being twin babies only four months old. Their trip across the ocean was one filled with hardship and horror. When but ten days out from Liverpool, our subject was taken with small-pox, which was brought on board ship by a

child who occupied the room next to his. He was the first to discover the disease, which soon spread, and six of the company were quarantined in a small house built on the deck for their accommodation. Through the illness of Bishop Winder his wife was left with no assistance in her task of caring for her twin babies on board of ship. So ill was the bishop that it was confidently expected that he would die from day to day, but believing that he would recover his health, he successfully fought off the disease and was able to continue his journey. The party landed at New Orleans and went to Keokuk, Iowa, by way of St. Louis, and here our subject joined the company under Joseph W. Young, and made the long trip across the plains to Salt Lake, arriving in the Valley on October 10th, 1853.

Shortly after his arrival in Utah he became associated in business with Samuel Mullner, in the manufacture of saddles, boots and shoes, and in conducting a tannery, and in 1855 he enlarged his business interests and entered into a partnership, in that year, with William Jennings, then owner of a meat market and a tannery, and they also carried on the manufacture of boots, shoes, saddles and harness. This business he continued until July, 1858.

Prior to this he had taken an active part in the military life of the Church, having joined the Nauvoo Legion in 1855. He was Captain of the Company of Lancers stationed in Echo Canyon in the fall and winter of 1857-8, guarding the canyon and its approaches with fifty men, after Johnston's army had gone into winter quarters at Fort Bridger, and General D. H. Wells and Colonel R. T. Burton had returned to Salt Lake City. The tenseness of the situation having relaxed, Captain Winder was relieved of vidette duty about Christmas, by Major H. S. Beatie, who took command of Camp Weber. His respite from military duty was, however, very short, for on March the 8th, of the following year, he raised a force of eighty-five men and accompanied General George D. Grant through Tooele county, Utah, on to the great desert, pursuing a band of Indians who had stolen a lot of horses from settlers in the valley. A blinding snow storm

was encountered on the desert and the trail of the Indians was lost, and the pursuers returned to Salt Lake. Shortly after his return Captain Winder was called to take charge of the defense in Echo Canyon, and he remained in this duty until peace was declared.

He dissolved his partnership with William Jennings and associated himself with President Brigham Young and Feramorze Little, and built a tannery on Parley's Canyon creek. While engaged in this enterprise, he purchased his present home, "Poplar Farm," and engaged in farming and stock raising. The tannery business was carried on successfully until the native bark for tanning became scarce, and being unable to compete with importations, the business was suspended. During the years of 1865 to 1867, Bishop Winder participated in the Black Hawk Indian War in Sanpete County, serving part of the time as an aide to General Wells, and in 1868 he served as Assistant Adjutant-General, collecting and making up the accounts of the expenses of this work, amounting to one million, one hundred and twenty-one thousand and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents. This claim was submitted to Congress by Delegate William H. Hooper, but the expenses have never been reimbursed.

In addition to his military services and to his business enterprises in the early days of Utah, he has also been prominent in the administration of its political affairs, and in 1870 was appointed Assessor and Collector of Salt Lake City, holding that position for fourteen years. He also served three terms in the City Council, covering a period from 1872 to 1878. He resigned his position as Assessor and Collector in 1884 and was appointed Water Master of Salt Lake City, which position he held until April, 1887, retiring from that to enter upon his duties as Second Counsellor to Presiding Bishop Preston, to which position he was called at a General Conference April 6th, and was set apart on the 25th of that month by President George Q. Cannon and Apostle Franklin D. Richards.

When the Salt Lake Temple was approaching completion, in April, 1892, it was especially desired to have the structure finished and ready for

dedication in April, 1893, forty years from the time its foundation stones were laid. To Bishop Winder was entrusted the work of completion, and he discharged that duty with his characteristic energy and zeal. He contributed liberally to the fund to defray the heavy expenses entailed, and after the dedication, was appointed in May, 1893, as First Assistant to President Lorenzo Snow, in charge of the Temple, which position he still holds. His great service to the Church in his superintendence of the Temple, won for him the marked recognition of all the leaders of the Church.

In addition to these prominent parts he has held many important ecclesiastical positions in the Church. He was ordained as a Seventy in 1854, and in the following year became one of the Presidents of the Twelve Quorum of Seventies, being ordained a High Priest on March 4th, 1872, by Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter, and placed in charge of the Fourteenth Ward of Salt Lake City during the absence of Bishop Thomas Taylor, on missionary work. He subsequently acted as Bishop Taylor's First Counsellor in this work. In April, 1872, he became a member of the High Council of Salt Lake Stake.

His life has been one of strenuous activity and one of stirring deeds and events. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the first regiment of cavalry of the Nauvoo Legion. He has also been United States gauger of the internal revenue department, and since 1856 a director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, in addition to which he has been president of that organization from 1872 until his resignation in 1900. He has taken an active part in the political affairs of the State and was a member of one of the early Constitutional Conventions. During the old political regime he was for a long time Chairman of the Territorial and Central Committee of the People's party. He was a director in the Utah Iron Manufacturing Company, and at present is a director in the Utah Sugar Company of Salt Lake City, and the more recently established Ogden Sugar Company. He is President of the Deseret Investment Company and a director of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and holds a similar position in the Deseret National

Bank and in the Deseret Savings Bank. He was Vice-President of the Pioneer Electric Company, as well as of the Union Light and Power Company.

Bishop Winder's first wife, Ellen (Walters) Winder, died on November 7th, 1892. He has had three other wives, one of whom, Maria (Burnham) Winder, is still living. He is the father of twenty-three children and has sixty-three grand children and three great-grandchildren. At the advanced age of eighty-one years, Bishop Winder is in good health, active in the performance of duties, and enjoys his life and his work as much now as he did in the days of his youth and prime.

On October 17th, 1901, when Joseph F. Smith was elected President of the Church, he appointed Bishop Winder as his First Counsellor, which appointment was confirmed by a special General Conference which was held on the same date of his appointment above mentioned.

He has made a remarkable career in Utah, and his undertakings have been eminently successful. He is one of the best posted men upon the affairs of the State and upon the condition of the West. A good citizen, devoted to his religion, and to the general interests of the people of his Church, and to the development of the State, he has won the confidence and trust of the leaders of the Church and the love of its members. His uprightness and integrity have won for him the respect and esteem of all the people of the West, and the career that he has made may well be an object of pride, alike to the Church and to his posterity.

discipline of that Church and the teaching of its leaders, the foreign ideas have been submerged in the great wave of Americanism. These people have taken their share in the work of developing the unpromising land from a wilderness to a state of civilization, and have aided in the growth of the Church to which they willingly gave their support. This adaptation is perhaps better illustrated in the life and career of President Lund, the subject of this sketch, than by the life and work of any other foreigner who now owes allegiance to the United States. He has taken his full part in all the work incident to the subjugating of the wild country, and in building up the Church to its present high standing.

Anthon Henrik Lund was born in Aalborg, Denmark, May 15, 1844. When but a little more than three years of age, his mother died and he was reared under the care of his grandmother. His father was drafted into the Danish army in the fall of 1847 and sent with the forces of that government to subdue the insurrection of the people at Schleswig. In the following year, Schleswig and Holstein revolted, and for three years, with the aid of Prussia and Germany, waged a sanguinary war against Denmark. Through all this period, our subject's father served in the Danish army, and when he returned to his home it was to find his son a boy of seven years of age. Shortly after his return from the war, his father removed from his old home to a new site, thirty-five miles distant, and after much pleading, his son was left with his grandmother by whom he was reared and educated.

Following the example of all European countries, Anthon Lund was sent to school at an early age, and at four years entered a private school where the rudiments of his education was begun. At the age of seven he entered the public schools of Aalborg, and here he displayed such zeal and aptitude that he was rapidly advanced from one grade to another. While preparing himself for graduation in the studies given in this school, he undertook the studies of the English, German and French languages. At the age of eleven he held the first place in school. His future activity in religious matters may be dated from almost the beginning of his life, for almost from the time



RESIDENT ANTHON H. LUND.

The cosmopolitan character of the United States is perhaps better illustrated in Utah than in any other State in the West. To this State the more intelligent emigrants, from Europe, were attracted by the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and under the dis-



Arthur N. Lund



he could read, the Bible was his favorite book.

When Elder Erastus Snow arrived in Denmark in 1850, upon his mission to the Scandinavian countries, among the early converts to the teachings of the church he represented, was Jens Anderson, the uncle of our subject, who was a respected and valued citizen of Cedar City, Utah. He died in the spring of 1901. His grandmother also became a member of the Church, being baptized in 1853, when Anthon was but nine years of age, and just before the emigration of his uncle for America. Anthon was thus brought into close contact with the teachings of the Church, but was deterred for some time from adopting that faith. This was due to the opposition of his relatives and to the persecution to which the members of the Church were subjected. His life at school was made unpleasant by the taunts and physical torturing indulged in by the older boys. His industry in his studies, however, never flagged, and he won by his own merit the coveted position of "Dux," or first place, in the upper class, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of several of the teachers. Upon the completion of his school course, his relatives wished him to take a collegiate course, but his desire to become a member of the then new Church overcame his love for the work of study, and on May 15, 1856, at the age of twelve years, he was baptized and admitted into the membership by Elder Julander, and on the 18th of that month he was confirmed by Elder Peter Madsen, a former resident of the Second Ward of Salt Lake City.

When our subject joined the Church, Elder C. D. Fjelsted presided over the Aalborg conference, and Bishop C. A. Madsen, of Gunnison, was pastor over Aalborg and several other conferences. He and his wife, a highly educated woman, rendered the young member much valuable assistance in his study of English, and their kindness resulted in a very warm attachment, on the young lad's part, for both Bishop and Mrs. Madsen. One year after his entrance into the work of the Church he was called to its labors, and at thirteen was teaching the emigrants English, and distributing tracts and assisting the Elders in holding meetings. When he made his first report at the conference, Elder Fjelsted

lifted him upon a table, and in this way he made his debut before an audience. This began his active work and he traveled over the entire conference, addressing meetings and making converts. At the age of sixteen he was ordained an Elder and appointed President of the Aalborg branch, and traveling elder in five other branches. This was a responsible position, and especially so for one so young, the branch being large and requiring constant and unremitting care. He continued his missionary labors until the year 1862 when, at the age of eighteen, he emigrated to Utah leaving Hamburg on the *Benjamin Franklin*. While lying in that port, an epidemic of measles broke out and spread over the ship, making fearful ravages among the children. There was no doctor on board and the captain would deliver medicine only upon the order of a physician. At a meeting of the members of the Church, on the ship, presided over by Bishop Madsen, it was agreed to appoint Elder Lund, physician for the company. Equipped with a book, treating of the common diseases, and the medicine chest, he creditably discharged all the duties required of him to the satisfaction of the passengers and the crew.

That year, four ships left Denmark with emigrants for Utah. These met at Florence, near Omaha, Nebraska, where some continued the journey in conveyances furnished by Utah members, and the others were organized into two independent commands under Bishop C. A. Madsen and Patriarch O. N. Liljenquist. Elder Lund traveled across the plains in the company headed by Bishop Madsen, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 23, 1862, after an overland journey of seventy-one days.

Upon his arrival in the valley Elder Lund at once took hold of the work before him and has ever since been actively and prominently identified with the work of the Church and the development of the State. He first located at Fairview, Sanpete county, but three months later removed to Mt. Pleasant. Here he remained until the fall of 1870. His first work in Utah was at farm labor, digging potatoes, working on the threshing machines and following the routine of farm work as long as such employment could be had. He then secured employment in a harness

shop and later in a shoe shop. He was never idle a day, and in a land where work could be had for the asking was always busy. He was offered a home in the family of John Barton, whose children he taught in the evenings, and by that family he was treated as one of themselves.

To Elder Lund, as to so many others who have come to Utah, the first impressions and experiences of the new country were discouraging and depressing. His books were missed most, and an old hand book in astronomy, without maps, which he happened to find, became one of his most cherished possessions. He studied it and drew his own maps, using the hearthstone for a table, and was able to locate the constellations of the stars and trace the planets. In this manner passed his first winter in Utah.

In 1864, the Church called him to go as a teamster to the Missouri River, to conduct to Utah immigrants who had collected there. This mission he performed with his usual ability and faithfulness.

When President Brigham Young called a number of young men to come to Salt Lake City to learn telegraphy, Elder Lund was selected as one of the number to be instructed. During his stay at the capitol he became acquainted with Elder John Henry Smith and other prominent members of the Church, with whom he has since been intimately associated in Church work. Having successfully mastered telegraphy, he returned to Mt. Pleasant and assumed charge of its telegraph office. Here he also had a photograph gallery, and when the first co-operative institution was started in that place, he was made its secretary. He was also elected a member of the city council. Notwithstanding these varied duties, he still found time to attend to the work of the Church, and in 1865 assisted in founding the first Sunday school in his city, which proved successful in a high degree.

In 1870, he removed to Ephraim, and in the same year married Sarah Ann Peterson, daughter of Stake President Canute Peterson, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are still living. In the following year he was called upon to undertake his first foreign mission, being assigned to assist Elder Canute Peterson in Denmark.

Here the latter was appointed president of the Scandinavian mission, and our subject became the business manager of the central office in Copenhagen.

Upon his return to Ephraim, he became interested in the co-operative store there and in the next year was placed in charge of its affairs. This position he held for nine years, and its success was largely due to his wise and able administration. In 1874 he was appointed a member of the High Council of Sanpete, and when the stake was organized in 1877, he became Stake Clerk and member of the new High Council. In the following year he was made superintendent of the Sunday School at Ephraim. He continued to devote his time and attention to these multifarious duties until 1883, when he was called upon to go on another mission to Scandinavia, succeeding Elder C. D. Fjeldsted as president of that mission, and there he remained for two years and three months.

During his absence he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and upon his arrival in the State at once took his seat in that body. He was re-elected in 1888 and his service in the administration of the affairs of the State was marked by the same courage, zeal and industry that marked all his previous work.

The reform school and the agricultural college are the fruits of his legislative labors; he writing the bills for the establishment of the same.

In May, 1888 he was appointed Vice-President of the Manti Temple, assisting President Daniel H. Wells, and in 1891 he succeeded to the presidency. At the organization of the General Church Board of Education he was appointed a member of that Board. In October, of the following year, he was called to the office of Apostle in the Church, and in 1893 was sent to preside over the European mission, spending more than three years in that work. His linguistic ability was of much service to him in his travels over the various mission fields and upon his visits to conferences, and his administration was highly successful.

Upon the death of Apostle Abraham H. Cannon, Apostle Lund was appointed director of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and a



Arthur L. Thomas

few years before had been made a director of the Zion's Savings Bank. His next work for the Church was as a missionary to Palestine and Syria, where he was entrusted with the work of organizing the members of the Church and caring for their welfare generally. This work he completed satisfactorily and returned to Salt Lake City in the summer of 1898.

In the fall of 1898 he removed to Salt Lake City, where he has since made his home. Since that time he has continued his labors as an Apostle in the various States. In April, 1900, he was made superintendent of the Religion Classes, and in August of that year succeeded the late President Franklin D. Richards in the important post of Church Historian.

On October 17, 1901, under reorganization of the First Presidency, President Joseph F. Smith chose him as his second counselor, and he was sustained by the special General Conference which was held in November, 1901. In 1902 he was appointed President of the Board of Trustees of the Latter-Day Saints University.

The career which President Lund has built up, both in the work of the Church and of the State, marks him as one of the remarkable men of Utah. To him, as one of the leaders in the work of civilization and improvement, is due to a large extent, the present satisfactory condition of Utah and Salt Lake City. His sincerity in his beliefs, and his earnestness in his work, have won for him a high place in hearts of his people and have brought him the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he had lived or visited. Throughout the State he enjoys a wide popularity, and his broadmindedness and charity have made him believed even by those opposed to his beliefs.

surpassed climate, rugged mountain scenery, smiling valleys surrounding it on every hand, superb location and the style and beauty of its architecture, but the man who anticipates moving his family to that city or making his home there, if he be of the better class, will ask what of its educational facilities; its religious and moral life and its civil government. If he place his finger upon these, the pulse of the city's life, and find them unsteady, it were a waste of time to argue in favor of merely temporal advantages. There is scarcely a city of any size in the West that has not passed through its stage of lawlessness and misrule, acquiring an unenviable reputation that has clung to it long years after the evils have been remedied, and against which the citizens have had to fight valiantly before convincing the world that the old conditions have been utterly vanquished. Salt Lake City has been peculiarly free from anything of this nature; she has been most fortunate in the class of men who have stood at the helm and guided not only her affairs, but those of the State at large, and every year sees the morals of her life purer and higher than the last, with the result that the best class of citizens in the territory contiguous to Utah turn involuntarily to Salt Lake City as the place in which to make their homes after accumulating fortunes in mines, cattle or sheep, and she bids fair to outrival all western cities at no very far distant day as the home of culture, refinement and wealth. Such a condition of affairs has only been made possible by the lives of such men as ex-Governor Thomas, the subject of this sketch, who has spent over twenty-three years of his life in Salt Lake City and done as much, if not more, than almost any other man for her advancement and uplifting. He has always been in public life, and is in close touch with all the needs of the city, as well as the State at large.

Governor Thomas was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 27, 1851, and is the son of Henry J. Thomas, a native of Wales, who came to America as a boy, and after reaching man's estate engaged in the copper and iron business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he spent the greater portion of his life, and was known



ON. ARTHUR L. THOMAS, Ex-Governor of Utah. The lives of its citizens is the history of any community which the world reads closest and draws its deductions from to a very large extent. A city may advertise its un-

among the Welsh people in America as a prominent Welsh scholar. He was a man of considerable influence in Pittsburg, and for ten years occupied the position of Municipal Judge. He married a Miss Eleanor Lloyd, a native of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, the first exclusively Welsh settlement to be established in that State.

Our subject spent his early life in Pittsburg and received his education from the schools of that city, and later from a private tutor. At the age of eighteen years he started out to make his own way in life, and in the spring of 1869 received the appointment of a clerkship in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., which position he held continuously for a period of ten years. In the spring of 1879 he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Utah, and filled that position until 1887. During these years Governor Thomas became actively identified with the life of the Territory, being appointed in 1881 as special agent to collect statistics of the churches and schools of the Territory for the Government. He also received that same year the appointment of Census Supervisor for Utah. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the committee to compile and codify the laws of the Territory, and in 1886 was again named by the Legislative Assembly for a similar position, and from 1882 to 1887 was Disbursing Agent for the Government, having charge and control of all monies expended by the Utah Commission. In December, 1886, he was appointed a member of this Commission, and remained in that capacity until 1889, when he was appointed Governor. In 1888 he received the appointment of member and director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which position he held for two years.

He received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Utah in the spring of 1889, his term lasting four years. The years covered by Governor Thomas' term of office are among the most momentous and eventful in the history of Utah. There was commenced the organization of the Republican and Democratic parties in Utah, and the new movement grew rapidly and ultimately embraced all the old political divisions. There has been no movement in all the history of

Utah more pregnant with significant and far-reaching results than was this, and it brought together Mormons and Gentiles in a common bond of sympathy for the political principles of their respective parties. The assessed valuation of property in the Territory almost doubled in value during that time, and many important enterprises were set on foot or completed. He was chairman of the committee which accepted the plans of the present penitentiary buildings and formally accepted the same when completed. So thoroughly was the ground covered at that time that even to-day the State penitentiary of Utah ranks foremost among such institutions in this western country, being complete in every detail; strong, commodious, the best of sanitation and a model institution of the kind. He was also chairman of the Board of Trustees which completed the building of the State Agricultural College at Logan, which has become one of the great institutions of the West, and which also built the State Reform School at Ogden—each excellent for the purpose for which it was designed. Governor Thomas also proved himself the staunch friend of education at this time. In his message to the Legislative Assembly he recommended the enactment of a new school law which would guarantee an absolutely free system to the State. In connection with Professor Benner of Hammond Hall, then a member of the Legislature, and Counselor Collett of Tooele county, Governor Thomas helped prepare the bill which afterwards became a law, providing for free schools in Utah, and which bill he approved as Governor after it had passed both houses; and the impetus thus given to education has resulted in a public school system which is second to none in the entire western country. It was also during his term of office that the forming of new polygamous relations was formally renounced by the Mormon Church, through a manifesto issued by President Wilford Woodruff.

After retiring from the office of Governor, Mr. Thomas became President of the Idaho Irrigation and Colonization Company, and Manager of the Utah Savings and Trust Company of Salt Lake City, which latter position he resigned when appointed postmaster.



Janus A. Minen

Governor Thomas has been a member of the Republican State Committee for many years, and was Chairman of the Republican State Congressional Convention held in 1899. He was also Chairman of the Republican State Convention which elected a delegate to the Saint Louis Convention, which nominated William McKinley for President in 1896. Governor Thomas received the appointment of postmaster of Salt Lake City in 1898, during President McKinley's first administration, and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt in January, 1902.

He was married in the City of Washington, D. C., in 1873, to Helenna H. Reinburg, a native of Annapolis, Maryland. Five children have been born of this marriage.—Elbridge L.; Arthur L., Junior, who enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War while still under age, and whose name heads the muster roll of volunteer soldiers from this State. He was discharged from service on account of incipient tuberculosis; Evelyn L. is at home; Alexander R. is a student in the High School and Captain of the High School Cadets; Ellen is the wife of Colonel Samuel Culver Park, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Park was one of the reigning belles of Salt Lake, and had the reputation of being one of the most beautiful women in this Western country.

It is safe to say that no man in this State stands higher in the confidence and esteem of the people than does Governor Thomas. He is a man of unsullied honor; his public career has been above reproach and no stain has ever rested upon him either in public or private life. He is liberal, broad-minded and charitable towards all men, courteous, and behind his unassuming quiet manner hide all the graces of a true man.

In the business world Governor Thomas is the owner of one of the largest ranches in this Western country, situated in the Boise Valley, Idaho. He is a director of the Utah Savings and Trust Company; Superintendent of the Maxfield Mining Company and President of the Cambrian Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, and of the inter-mountain country.



ON. JAMES A. MINER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. In taking a retrospective view of the settlement and development of a new country and of the men who have been closely identified with its history, there are many important and vital points to be taken into consideration, and especially is this true of a State which has proved so eminently successful as has the great State of Utah, which has proved of such vast importance, not only to this inter-mountain region, but to the whole country at large; its vast agricultural interests; its gigantic commercial enterprises, and the millions of dollars which have been taken out of its mines and the untold millions yet hidden within the secret receptacle of its boundaries, all these conditions go to make up the history of this State. In all these undertakings and conditions it requires the co-operation of men, men of ability, integrity and experience to develop and bring forth the best results. The history of the past has revealed and at the present people are ever reminded that wherever men are associated together in great business enterprises, in developing of vast resources, that differences of opinions will arise and questions will forever spring up which of necessity must be passed upon and finally settled by disinterested parties. The forefathers and founders of this great nation foresaw these conditions and wisely provided a plan whereby questions and differences of opinion could be settled by the judicial system. One of the most important branches of the Government of the United States is its Supreme Court. This also holds true in the government of any State. The Supreme Court and the men who preside over it ranks among the highest in its civic life. The Chief Justice of a Supreme Court of a State must of necessity be a man of ability, integrity and wide experience, thoroughly understanding human nature; and the great questions of law which he is called to pass upon and finally decide according to the laws of this country. No person who has become acquainted and closely watched the proceedings and doings of Chief Justice Miner, both in public and private life, will for

a moment question his ability, integrity, sound judgment and wide experience.

Judge Miner has not risen to the high position which he holds in the State of Utah by mere chance, but it has taken years of toil, indomitable energy, and perseverance to fit him for his high calling. All of his decisions since serving as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, thoroughly evince the fact that each case and every phase and condition of the case has been carefully weighed and measured before he has finally rendered his decision, and thoroughly demonstrate that a master mind has had them in charge, and today Judge Miner enjoys the highest esteem, respect and honor of almost the universal population of the entire State of Utah, and it is safe to say that no man has ever occupied a similar position in this or in any other State who has lent greater dignity and whose ability and straightforwardness has tendered to bring the Supreme Court of this State to the high position which it occupies today. Judge Miner is a man who, by his very make-up was destined to make a successful career; the very elements of success are stamped in his whole likeness, and he would have made a success of almost any avocation or profession to which he chose to turn his attention. Judge Miner is a man of dignity and his calling has of necessity made him somewhat stern, yet he is genial, kind and considerate of all the interests of mankind. These conditions have all tended to bring to Judge Miner the successful career which he has acquired, not only in this State, but wherever he has resided. Born in Marshall, Michigan, in 1842, his early life was spent on his father's farm and his education was derived from the common schools and Lyon's Institute, working in the summer months on the farm and attending schools in the winter. He later secured employment as a school teacher, which he followed for several winters, in order to obtain sufficient money to complete his education. From boyhood he had determined to be a lawyer and at an early age he made a study of law with General Noyes, of the firm of Noyes and Fitzgerald, prominent lawyers of Michigan. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he took a prominent part

in raising the Ninth Michigan Infantry and entered the service, remaining in the army until the death of his father, which occurred in 1864, at which time he returned to Marshall, Michigan, completed his study of law and was soon admitted to the bar of that State. During the early days of his career as a lawyer he held the office of City Recorder and Circuit Court Commissioner, and was also Prosecuting Attorney from 1876 to 1889, of Calhoun County. He was actively engaged in the practice of law throughout that time in Marshall and Southern Michigan, participating in most of the important cases brought before the courts of that region for trial, earning for himself an enviable reputation as a lawyer in that State.

He was married in 1870 to Hattie E. Miner of New York. They have one daughter living.—Mabel, now Mrs. McClure of Salt Lake City.

Judge Miner is a self-made man, attaining his success by the exercise of unflinching application and constant industry. He has made for himself a reputation for charity, broad-mindedness and liberality which has won for him the respect of all classes of people in the community where he has resided. In 1889 he left his native State, removing to Utah, and was soon after appointed by President Harrison Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, being assigned to the first judicial district at Ogden, which city he continued to make his residence until 1894, when he removed to Salt Lake City. Upon coming here he formed a partnership with Judge Ogden Hiles, which continued one year, under the firm name of Miner and Hiles.

In politics Judge Miner has always been a staunch Republican and a firm believer in the principles of that party, and especially in the defense of American labor and its protection of home industries. His career on the bench has been a continuation of the success which he made as a lawyer, and the ability he has demonstrated has placed him in the front ranks of the jurists who have been called to preside over the Supreme Court of this State. In private as well as public life he has ever evinced his purity and uprightness. He is a man of great energy and perseverance. Outside of his profession Judge

Miner has done a great deal to develop and bring to prominence not only Salt Lake City, but the entire State as well. His fine residence is located on East Brigham street, which is considered one of the most desirable residence streets in Salt Lake City.



KON. THOMAS KEARNS. The most prominent man in Utah today, in mining, finance and politics, is undoubtedly the present junior United States Senator. Behind his successful leap from poverty to wealth and from the obscurity of a worker to the position of leader of the dominant political party in Utah, can readily be seen that lever of success—constant hard work, grinding application and unflagging industry, and coupled with his ability and his career in mining and in politics, is his great popularity. Perhaps no man of today enjoys a warmer friendship of so many people than does Mr. Kearns.

He was born on a farm near Woodstock, Ontario, in 1862. His people were Irish emigrants and his father had settled in Canada and supported his family by farming. His son's early life was spent in working on his father's farm in Nebraska, where the family had moved in the early seventies and in doing all the tasks belonging to farm life.

At the time of the gold discoveries of the West he believed that the opportunities were greater and the field in which to employ his ability promised more results than did the contracted sphere of farm life. His first work in the West was in freighting provisions and supplies across the plains to the mountain camps which had already sprung into existence in the Black Hills. This he followed until the building of the railroads suspended this method of transportation and did away with the business of freighting. The many friends whom he had made among the miners by his scrupulous honesty, his manly life, his generosity and his amiable and obliging disposition,

stood him in good stead and he soon secured employment as a miner. His first work was in the Ontario mine at Park City, where he was one of the shift of men employed in taking out the ore. This employment he regarded only as a stepping stone to greater things and all his time at night was devoted to the study of geology, and during the day while at work he learned all he could of the practical working of mines. He labored in the Ontario mine eight hours every day and devoted all his remaining hours of daylight to prospecting for himself, applying all his savings of his wages to that work. His first efforts were very unsuccessful failure following failure with monotonous regularity. On many of his prospecting tours in the mountains he was often without food for days, and for many months he labored sixteen hours a day; eight in his shift in the Ontario mine and eight tapping the mountains in his search for wealth. This life consumed seven years; a period marked by almost constant failure and persistent effort. The wheels of fortune at last began to turn and the prosperity that it brought carried in its train endless troubles; litigations over the property, enjoinders by the court; embarrassment in raising the money for the purchase of the land on which the mine was located and all the vicissitudes to which miners are so liable. Had he been a man of less determination, less confident of his ability to win in the end, he would no doubt have given up the task. Under these discouraging conditions the true character of the man who was afterwards to lead his party and represent the State in the United States Senate, was made apparent; the obstacles he encountered only strengthened his purpose, and the difficulties to be overcome lent him more vigor.

When the first shipment of ore from his mine returned to him in the shape of gold money his first thought was not to reward himself for his long and hard efforts, but were for his aged father and mother, then living in straightened circumstances on a small farm in Nebraska. He received twenty thousand dollars in payment for his first ore, and his first work with this money was to provide for his parents a home and a competence for life. This exhibition of unselfish-

ness is but in keeping with the man's life and was but the beginning of the good work he has done throughout Utah and the West.

His experience as a practical miner and of the conditions of the workingman has aided him in doing much to raise their standard and to at least give them more comfort. When he became a mine owner he voluntarily raised the wages of all the workers, through a desire to benefit as large a number of people as possible, as well as through a desire to remember the people whose life he had shared in his early days. His workmen hold him in high esteem and the people throughout the State respect and admire him for the career he has made; for the ability he has shown and for the clearness with which he has met and decided all questions in which the State has been a party. His mining interests in Utah are now very extensive and he is without doubt the most prominent mining man in all the Western country. He is owner of the "Mayflower," the first mine that he located and developed, and is also part owner of the "Silver King" mine, the largest mine in Utah, and perhaps the most successful one in the United States.

He believes thoroughly in the future prosperity and greatness of Utah and Salt Lake City. He has not confined his attention to mining, but with a broadness of grasp has seen the great good that will redound to Utah from a direct connection with the Pacific Coast. He is a director of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, being associated with Senator Clark of Montana and Hon. R. C. Kerens of St. Louis in the work of joining Salt Lake City and Southern California.

In politics Mr. Kearns has always been a Republican and prior to his election to the United States Senate, January, 1901, had been prominently identified with the work of the party. His election was at first looked upon by some as doubtful, but the support he received and the stampede that followed clearly demonstrated his popularity with all classes throughout the State, and his selection by the legislature has proven satisfactory to Utah. While his Senatorial career is yet in its infancy he has already demonstrated that Utah will profit largely by his experience

and by his work, both in the upbuilding of the State and of its capital city, and by the influence which Senator Kearns has upon federal legislation. Like a number of prominent men who have become wealthy through the development of the resources of Utah, the Senator believes in disbursing his wealth in the State from which it was derived. His handsome home now completed on Erigham street is one of the most palatial residences in the West and promises to add as much to the attractiveness of Salt Lake City as it does to the comfort of the Senator. Senator Kearns is married (his wife was Miss Jennie Judge, a native of New York State) and has three children, two sons and one daughter, Edmund J., Thomas F. and Helen M. His wife has been his constant, faithful companion, in both his adversity and prosperity. She is especially noted throughout Utah for her charity and unselfishness. The City of Salt Lake owes much to her and by the orphans of the miners she is looked upon as their patron saint. Through her efforts and munificence alone was erected the magnificent orphanage to be the refuge of the children of miners. With almost the first wealth from her husband's wonderful mines which she could devote to her own personal uses she signed a check for fifty thousand dollars and presented it to Bishop Scanlan of the Roman Catholic Church of Utah, for the immediate erection of the splendid new home for the orphaned little ones of the miners. This orphanage is one of the finest and most complete public buildings in the State. It is of modern construction; handsomely finished, lighted and heated and ventilated after the most modern plans, and is equipped with broad recreation halls and airy play and study rooms. It shelters one hundred and seventy children at present. These are educated to fit all the avocations of life and as they grow older are given the choice of a profession or occupation and then instructed in their choice so that when they start for themselves they are properly equipped and fully prepared to earn an honest living and be a success in the occupation which they have chosen. The establishment of this institution redounds greatly to the credit of Mrs. Kearns, inasmuch as it was founded by



G. W. Bartch

her efforts and with her money long before she thought of expending money in providing herself with the luxuries that she could so well afford. The buildings were completed and dedicated in the spring of 1901. At that ceremony an audience composed of the most prominent citizens of Salt Lake joined with the orphans in praise of the beneficence of Mrs. Kearns. Mrs. Kearns is much loved and admired throughout all the West and holds a high place in the regard of all Utahans. She is a leader in all charitable works and her genial and unassuming manners have endeared her to all classes throughout the State.

It is safe to say that the West has never been represented in the United States Senate by a stronger, more level-headed or influential man than Senator Kearns has proven himself to be. During the short period of his official life in the Senate of the United States he has by his influence and untiring efforts caused Utah to be recognized and honored to a degree that surpasses any new State in the Union. Appointments have been secured for citizens of this State which many older and more prominent States might well be proud of. Few men in the Senate stands closer to President Roosevelt than does Senator Kearns, and it is probably owing to this fact that he has been able to wield so strong an influence for Utah. The splendid showing which he has already made may be taken as a forerunner of what will be accomplished for the good of the State during his term in the Senate; and while it is true that he has gained the favor and good will of not only the President, but also of many of the most prominent men in the country, he has at the same time lost no friends in his own State. Beyond a doubt he today stands as close to the hearts of the masses in Utah as does any other man in public life. In securing the raising of Fort Douglas to a regimental post and the appropriation of over seven hundred and forty thousand dollars for improvements, Senator Kearns has rendered Salt Lake City a service which can only be measured and appreciated as the years go by.

In presenting this sketch the writer has not attempted to give a full biographical outline of

the life of Senator Kearns, as that would be impossible in a work of this kind, but to present such facts as will enable the reader to have a better idea of the main points in his life; and it is believed that in the presentation it will prove an inspiration to not only the young and rising generation, but to those who are more mature in years, fully demonstrating what may be accomplished by the exercise of a level head and good business judgment, coupled with determination, perseverance, and indomitable will power.

JUDGE GEORGE W. BARTCH. As the wealth of a people increases and the development of the resources of the State progresses, able men are demanded to adjudicate controversies and to intelligently and impartially construe the laws. These conditions have arisen in Utah, and among the men selected to comprise the Supreme Court of the State, few have met the demand as well and none better than had the Honorable George W. Barch.

Born on his father's farm in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, the son of the Reverend John G. Barch, an Evangelical clergyman, and of Mary Madgeline (Stiner) Barch, he was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying while he was yet an infant and his father when he was but eight years of age.

The Barch family were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and were of English-German extraction. The Reverend John G. Barch, the father of the subject of this sketch, was well and favorably known throughout Pennsylvania as an ardent preacher and a consistent Christian. Owing to the death of both his parents so early in his life, their son has found great difficulty in learning much of their early history.

Almost from the time he learned to walk, our subject followed his father around the farm and was his constant companion until the latter's death. Young as he was, this intercourse had a marked influence upon the boy's mind, and the principles inculcated during that time and later from a study of his father's life, were undoubtedly the foundation upon which he has built a

reputation for unimpeachable integrity and a successful career.

Upon the death of his father, he lived with an older brother on a farm in Sullivan County, and there spent his boyhood days. His early education was received in the common schools of Sullivan County, which he attended in the winter, spending the summer in work on the farm. He later entered the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1871 with the degree of Master of Science. Finding that the contracted sphere of farm life did not afford him sufficient opportunity for the exercise of his ability, he started out in life at the age of sixteen. His first work was as a school teacher in the county schools, which he continued to follow for two years. The ability he displayed in this capacity won for him the position of Superintendent of the city schools of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, which he retained for ten years. In addition to his duties as principal, he taught Latin and Greek until a professor was furnished for those branches. Besides his study of languages, he also devoted considerable time and attention to the study of philosophy and mental science. Under his direction the schools of Senandoah made great strides in progress and so satisfactory had his work been that it was with some difficulty that the Board consented to accept his resignation. The reputation which he had built up as an educator during this tenure of office made him well and favorably known to all the leading colleges and educators of Pennsylvania, and he still enjoys many warm friendships he made in those days in that State.

During the entire time he was engaged in directing the school work and even before, his mind had been set on following the law as a profession and as his lifework. All the time he could spare from his duties were given to this study, and when he resigned his position it was with the view of entering upon the practice of his chosen profession. Judge Barch was admitted to the Bar of Pennsylvania and practiced in his native State until 1886, residing there during the Molly Maguire troubles and living in the very thick of that disturbance.

In the fall of 1886, this future Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah removed to Colorado and located at Cannon City, where he soon built up a good practice and was joined by his family. Here he continued to reside for two years and in the spring of 1888 moved to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City. Here his ability and knowledge soon won for him a prominent place at the bar, as well as a lucrative practice. His entire time since his arrival in Salt Lake City, with the exception of the terms he served on the Bench, has been devoted to his professional labors.

In President Harrison's term of office he was appointed Probate Judge of Salt Lake County. He was later appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah by President Harrison, being associated with Judge Blackburn, who was then a member of that court. This position he continued to fill with his usual ability and efficiency until Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896. When the elections to fill the offices of the new State were held, Judge Barch was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of five years, the last two years of which he was Chief Justice, and in the election of 1900 was re-elected on the Republican ticket to that position by a large majority.

His work on the Bench has stamped him as one of the ablest judges who have served Utah, and among the men who have been chosen to fill that responsible position, few have given the general satisfaction that Judge Barch has given to the people of the State. Just as in other walks of life, his success has been built upon constant hard work, close study, and the power to think and to grasp the salient points of a controversy. In all the cases he has decided, his decisions have been reached only after a careful and painstaking review of all the facts. It is his policy never to take anything for granted, but to make himself personally familiar with all the details of the case in hand.

Judge Barch was married in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1871 to Miss Amanda A. Guild, daughter of Aaron D. and Sarah A. Guild, and has three children, Minnie Alice, Rae and Olive Amanda. Judge Barch's wife comes from one



J. S. Richards

of the old Pennsylvania families and were among the first settlers of that State. His father-in-law was a farmer of means and prosperous business.

For the past thirty years Judge and Mrs. Barch have been members of the Presbyterian Church and have always aided in its work and taken prominent parts in its development in Utah.

In political affairs, the Judge has ever been a staunch Republican and has consistently followed the fortunes of that party throughout his career. During the lifetime of the late President McKinley, he enjoyed the warm personal friendship of that distinguished statesman.

From an unpropitious beginning, Judge Barch has erected a career that stands high, not only in Utah, but in the United States. His successful career as a lawyer and as a judge mark him as one of the most successful men of the West. Thrown on his own resources at an early age by the death of his parents, he has, by the dint of continuous hard work and application, erected a career that may well be a source of pride to his posterity in the years to come. A commanding presence, coupled with a judicial cast of mind, a genial and pleasant manner and a warm heart has won for him a host of good friends throughout Utah and made him one of the most popular men in the State.



FRANKLIN S. RICHARDS is a name that must ever point out one of the brightest stars that has yet dawned upon the horizon of the legal world of the West. Perhaps no profession affords a wider field for individual attainment than does the law, and this fact has attracted to it multitudes of young men from every clime since it became reduced to a recognized science and increasing civilization demanded a finer discrimination between justice and injustice. The man who rises above the mediocre in his profession must possess not only a thorough knowledge of the law; he must have a logical and resourceful mind, be a reader of human nature, and have a peculiar fitness not alone to so plead at the bar and so sway the minds of the jury as to procure for his client the desired verdict; he must pos-

sess that indefinable something called eloquence; that power over the minds and hearts of those with whom he is associated that shall make them bend to his will as the mighty tree bends before the gale that sweeps over prairie and plain; that winning personality that invests every other being with a part of itself, and makes his mind and his will theirs. Such a man will rise to the highest mountain peaks of fame and leadership, be his environment what it may. Such a mind and such a personality can no more be kept in obscurity than can the first bright, beautiful rays of the morning sun; and as those rays grow more bright and beautiful as the orb ascends the heavens, so will the career of such a man shed increasing light and increasing beneficence upon the world about him, penetrating ever farther and farther, and bringing blessings and joy to mankind generations after the man himself shall have passed from earth's scenes. Such a man as we have described is to be found in the person of Franklin S. Richards, whose name heads this article.

Mr. Richards was born in Salt Lake City, June 20, 1849, two years after the first pioneer set his foot in Salt Lake Valley and here began the erection of his home, seeking nothing better than that he be allowed to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. Among those worthy people were President Franklin D. and Jane (Snyder) Richards, parents of our subject, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The mother had come childless into this then uninviting wilderness, carrying with her the bitter memory of two little graves where she had laid her loved children after the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo, and when our subject was born, not only his frail life, but that of the mother, hung in the balance for many days. The long and wearisome journey across the plains, the hardships endured not only on that journey and later, but at the time of the exodus; the breaking of the mother heart as she saw her little ones pass out into that bourne whence none ever return, all tended to break down her health and sap her vitality, and the house in which the babe was born was a crude structure consisting of one barren adobe room, the roof thatched with

rushes and covered over with earth; but rude as it was, it was better than the shelter that most of those early pioneers had secured, as building a place of shelter became almost a second consideration in the face of the failure of the first crops and the fast diminishing supply of food. As a result of a terrific storm which swept the valley Mrs. Richards went through a severe sickness, in which her life was for a time despaired of, but her fine constitution carried her safely back to health and she was spared to her family for many years. Inheriting from both parents intellectuality, perseverance and the power of concentration, he early gave evidence of possessing a mind of an unusual order, and he was given every advantage in the way of an education that the schools which then existed afforded, his parents taking special pains to instruct him personally. So apt a pupil did he prove that at the age of seventeen, upon the departure of his father to a mission to Europe, he was capable of taking entire charge of a large and select school which he taught for the following three years, thus assisting in the support of the family. During this time he continued his own studies under private tutors.

On December 18, 1868, when but nineteen years of age, Mr. Richards entered the marriage relation with Miss Emily S. Tanner, a daughter of Nathan and Rachel Tanner of this city. Several children have been born of this marriage, which has proved one of exceptional happiness, and Mrs. Richards is one of the notable women of Utah.

Early in the following year Apostle Franklin D. Richards was appointed to preside over the Weber Stake of Zion and it became necessary for him to remove to Ogden, which he did, our subject and his young wife, as a part of the family, going with him. Mr. Richards had a passion for the study of medicine and was fitting himself to follow that profession, but the conditions which he found to exist in Ogden profoundly impressed him with the necessity for a good legal adviser and practitioner among the people of that district, and after much deep consideration and study of the case he abandoned his determination to study medicine and turned

his attention to the study of the law. The situation demanded that he devote his whole energy to the perfecting of himself in this direction, as there was no resident lawyer in Ogden and but few established legal forms; the railroad had arrived and the public lands were coming into the market. Mr. Richards was appointed clerk of the Probate Court and subsequently elected County Recorder, and during this time spent much time and thought upon the difficult and important task of formulating methods and devising a way in which to keep the public records in a more systematic manner than they were then kept. The improvements he made in this direction brought him the special commendation of President Brigham Young. He held the offices of Clerk and Recorder for nine years, at the end of which time he retired, declining reelection that was tendered him. He had continued the study of law during these years, paying special attention to the subject of constitutional law, and on the 16th of June, 1874, was admitted to the bar of the Third District Court at Salt Lake City, and on the afternoon of the same day to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory, his name being presented by the veteran attorney, Frank Tilford. Mr. Richards' first case in court was that of a man charged with murder, and although the opposing counsel were able and eloquent attorneys, Mr. Richards' handling of the case astonished even the most enthusiastic of his friends and won the discharge of his client. His signal success brought him into immediate recognition and prominence in legal circles, and the star that then began to ascend has since continued to grace the legal world with ever-increasing lustre.

In the spring of 1877 he was called in company with Apostle Joseph F. Smith to go to Europe on a mission for the Mormon Church. They arrived in Liverpool on the 27th of May and the English climate being at that season too severe for his delicate health he availed himself of an opportunity to travel on the continent for a time, and during the period of recreation visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and other countries, and returned to London much refreshed and benefited by the change. He re-

mained in the work in London for a time and then went to the south coast, where his health again became affected by the humid atmosphere, and it was deemed advisable for him to return home, which he did in the fall of 1877, in company with Apostles Orson Pratt and Joseph F. Smith.

Mr. Richards attained special prominence as an attorney for the Church during the administration of President John Taylor, successor to Brigham Young. His first work of note was in connection with the estate of Brigham Young. Mr. Richards had as a law partner at that time Judge Rufus K. Williams, formerly Chief Justice of Kentucky, and was the senior member of the firm. This firm was dissolved in 1881, Mr. Richards' arduous duties as church attorney and his study of the constitutional law absorbing all his spare time, and he preferring to follow this course rather than that of a general law practice. He was admitted in the spring of 1881 to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court of California.

The following year he represented Weber County in the Constitutional Convention, in which he took a very active part, and was elected one of the delegates to present the Constitution to Congress, his associates being Hons. John T. Caine and D. H. Peery. This was after the passing of the Edmunds act, and Mr. Richards position as church attorney brought him into considerable prominence in Washington, where he made the acquaintance of the most noted men of that day. During this time Judge Jereniah S. Black made a special trip to Washington in the interests of the Mormon Church, and for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Richards regarding the condition of affairs in Utah, and it was during this and subsequent conferences and the study of the questions involved that the world was given Judge Black's great constitutional argument upon "Federal Jurisdiction in the Territories," delivered during the following winter before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. The frequent conferences between our subject and Judge Black resulted in close friendship which was only severed by the death of the judge.

At a somewhat later period Mr. Richards and his brother, Charles C., successfully defended their father in the noted mandamus proceedings brought against him as Probate Judge of Weber County, by James N. Kimball, and which case was brought to a satisfactory termination.

Mr. Richards' next trip to Washington was in the fall of 1882, when in company with Messrs. Caine, Peery and ex-Delegate Cannon, in the interests of statehood. During his sojourn in Washington he was admitted to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon motion of Judge Black, the date of his admission being January 30, 1883. Judge Black died the following August, deeply mourned, not only by his chosen friend, but also by the people whose cause he had so ably defended, and in October of that year Mr. Richards once more made a trip East, this time with Hon. George Q. Cannon and Delegate Caine, for the purpose of engaging counsel to assist them in pleading the cause of the Mormon people. As a result of this visit Senator Vest of Missouri was retained. He again visited the Capitol with Moses Thatcher in the same cause in 1884, but was obliged to return home to take his seat in the legislature, having been elected to represent the counties of Weber and Box Elder, being elected President of the Council. He was also appointed as City Attorney for Salt Lake in that year and moved his residence from Ogden to this city, after an absence of fifteen years. He was re-elected to this office from term to term until 1890, when the municipal government changed hands. During the period commonly called the "Crusade," in which the violators of the Edmunds act were vigorously prosecuted, Mr. Richards gave his whole time to the defense of the church and the Mormon people, his most noteworthy cases being that of Rudger Clawson, the first man to be tried for polygamy before Judge Zane, and the case commonly referred to as Murphy vs. Ramsey, involving the rights of thousands of citizens disfranchised by the rulings of the Utah Commission; also the case of the United States vs. Lorenzo Snow, in which the questions of "constructive cohabitation" and "segregation" came up for adjudication; the vital

point in this case being whether or not a man accused of breaking the Edmunds law could legally be punished three times for one alleged offense. These cases were all carried to Washington, where Mr. Richards was assisted in some of them by such eminent legal lights as Watne McVeigh, Senator Vest and George Ticknor Curtis, who appeared with him several times before the Court of Last Resort. As a result of Mr. Richards' labors Apostle Snow was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

At that time nearly all the leaders of the Mormon Church were living in exile, as under the law then existing a man could be convicted of unlawful cohabitation and sentenced upon an indefinite number of counts. Mr. Richards had been earnestly and persistently laboring for a period of more than two years to have this law modified and was finally successful. It was one of the greatest victories ever won in the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the Mormon people, and one in which the greatest gratitude was shown Mr. Richards by the leaders of the church. The result of this decision was that nearly all of these men came forward and submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court and in many cases pleaded guilty and went to the penitentiary, willing to suffer the penalty and pay their fines, knowing that the reign of terror which had existed among the Mormon people was broken and that they could only be tried and made to pay the penalty imposed by the law once for an offense. Under these happy conditions the people returned to their homes and once more resumed their accustomed labors, feeling secure that the justice of the law would protect them.

Mr. Richards also appeared in behalf of the church at the time of the confiscation of the church property under the Edmunds-Tucker act, having associated with him such eminent lawyers as Hon. James O. Broadhead and Senator Joseph E. McDonald, the opposing counsel being chosen from among the brightest legal lights of the United States. In fact, he represented nearly all the cases of note at that time. At the close of the crusade, when both Mormons and Gentiles agreed to bury the hatchet, wipe out old party lines and become Democrats and Republicans, in

the new era then opening upon Utah, no one was more active in bringing about the changed conditions that have since prevailed. He cast his lot with the Democratic party and has since been one of its most staunch defenders and supporters.

He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, representing the Fourth Precinct of Salt Lake City, in which he resides. He took a prominent part in this convention and won laurels by his learned and logical address in behalf of woman suffrage, which after a spirited and protracted debate was incorporated into the State Constitution. His cherished dream—Statehood for Utah—being realized, Mr. Richards retired to some extent from active politics and once more devoted himself to his profession. His son, Joseph T., had been associated with him for some years under the firm name of Richards and Richards, and this partnership was dissolved in the beginning of 1898, and Mr. Richards formed another partnership with Hon. C. S. Varian. This firm has come to the front as one of the leading law firms of the city. They are frequently retained in big cases involving questions of constitutional and mining law, as well as having a large general law practice, and some of the most important cases tried in the State since the formation of this partnership have been won by this firm. Mr. Richards also still retains the position of attorney for the church.

Mr. Richards is one of the most cultured of men; studious, thoughtful, and to the stranger a trifle distant at first, but this apparent coldness comes more from a naturally reserved nature than from any desire to be formal, as he is to those who know him one of the most genial and kindly of men; a great lover of home and family. When aroused he is most enthusiastic and has the power of infusing that enthusiasm into those he wishes to impress. He is full of energy and action, a hard worker, and whatever he has in hand he goes at it in a whole-souled manner, putting his best energies into the task until it is completed. While he is and has always been a strong and devoted follower of the Mormon Church, yet he is a man of very broad and liberal mind, charitable and allowing every man the privilege of living according to the dictates of



Matthew F. Walker

his own conscience, and no man of this day stands any higher in the esteem and confidence of the people, not only of the city and State, but throughout the whole Union wherever he is known, than does Franklin S. Richards, and he has won the lasting friendship of the people of this land whose friendship is most worth having, irrespective of religious dogma. While his greatest work has been in the interests of the Mormon Church, he is first, last and always the friend of the people and of the State, and stands ever ready to lend his aid to any enterprise or scheme for the uplifting of the one or the advancement of the other.



MATTHEW H. WALKER. So closely interwoven with the beginning and development of the prosperity of Utah, and of the building up of Salt Lake City is the life of the Walker family, in Utah, that any attempt to write a sketch of their lives must of necessity include a greater part of the history of the rise of Salt Lake City to its present important position. They were among the first pioneers to come to this Territory when it was a vast wilderness and formed a part of the great American desert. They participated largely in the work of settlement, and have aided greatly in transforming the desert into a prosperous and growing business community. No member of the family has taken a greater part in the industrial development of Salt Lake than has Matthew H. Walker, the subject of this sketch. He is President of the Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, one of the largest and most successful establishments of that kind in Utah, and is also President of Walker Brothers Bank, one of the oldest and most solid financial institutions in the inter-mountain region. He was also President of the Union Insurance Agency, which has been consolidated with the Sherman, Wilson Insurance Company, and is one of the largest individual owners of real estate in Salt Lake City, in addition to which he holds large interests in mining properties and in other investments throughout the State.

He was born in Yorkshire, near Leeds, Eng-

land, on January the 16th, 1845. When he was but an infant his family emigrated to America, and he crossed the Atlantic ocean a babe in arms. His father, Matthew, had been a prominent man in England, and was largely interested in commercial undertakings and in railroad projects. He died at the age of thirty-eight, soon after reaching Saint Louis, where the family had settled upon their arrival in America. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, Mercy (Long) Walker, was also a native of Yorkshire, England, and upon the death of her husband, she, with her four sons, left Saint Louis in 1852 and crossed the great American plains by ox teams to Utah. This journey was unusually hard and arduous, owing to the fact that they lost a large part of their cattle, and were forced to part with the remainder to the Indians, for ponies and equipment in order to enable them to continue their journey. The wagon train with which they started across the plains was left at Green River, Wyoming, and the Walker family journeyed from that point alone to the Salt Lake Valley, arriving here in September, 1852. Their journey across the plains occupied a period of four months. The oldest son was then but sixteen years of age, and Matthew, our subject, was but seven when he arrived in Salt Lake. He received his early education in the common schools of Salt Lake City, and in 1859, at the age of thirteen, he with his three elder brothers, embarked in the mercantile business under the name of Walker Brothers. Prior to the establishment of their business, they had secured employment as clerks in stores in Camp Flood and in Salt Lake City. Their business was first located at a site north of where the building of the Walker Brothers Bank now stands. Later, they purchased the property on the east side of Main street, opposite and later acquired the property upon which the Walker Brothers Bank building now stands, at the northwest corner of Main and Second South streets. Their mercantile business at first occupied all of the front of the building, facing on Main street, and the banking business, which was then but a side issue, was carried on in the rear of the building. Their banking business gradually grew as the years passed, due to a great

extent to a custom of their customers leaving money with them for safe keeping. The increase in the banking business led them to establish the Union National Bank, which was a very successful venture, but it was later merged with the Walker Brothers Bank. They erected at the southwest corner of Main and Third South streets, in 1891, the new home of the Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, a substantial three-story brick building, which is among the best buildings in the city, and compares creditably with establishments of cities much larger than Salt Lake. This store, in addition to dry goods, is in reality a department store in which everything pertaining to clothing or dry goods is kept for sale. This establishment alone gives employment to about one hundred and twenty-five people, and their other industries in the city swells the number of their employees to one hundred and fifty.

S. S. Walker was a member of the firm until his death in 1887. Joseph R., another brother, was also a member of the firm until his death in 1901. D. F. Walker, for years a member of the firm, is now living at San Mateo, California.

Our subject married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Carson. She died in 1896, and his present wife was Mrs. Angelena Hague, a native of London, England, who came to Salt Lake City when but a young girl, and has spent her life in Utah. Mr. Walker has one son, J. H. Walker, by his first wife, and who is now Assistant Cashier in the Walker Brothers Bank. By his second wife he has one daughter, four years old.

In political life Mr. Walker is a member of the Republican party but he has been so engrossed in business affairs that he has not had time to participate actively in this work. He is a member of the School Board of Salt Lake. In fraternal life he is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Walker has acquired his present high standing in financial and business circles through no lucky chance, but by constant, hard work, careful management and application to the work in hand. His unimpeachable integrity has won for him a high reputation in the business world, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all

with whom he has come in contact. He is a resident of Salt Lake City and has a handsome home on South Main street.



JUDGE THOMAS MARSHALL. Few members of the Bar of Utah have acquired as high a reputation for integrity, ability and learning in their profession, as has Judge Thomas Marshall. There have been many brilliant careers in the West, and many which have shone with the light of great ability and the successful development of prosperous industries, but among the ranks of the men whose life work has been crowned with success, there are none who hold a higher position than does the subject of this sketch.

Judge Thomas Marshall was born in Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, August 25th, 1834. His is a son of Colonel Charles A. Marshall and Phoebe Paxton Marshall, one of the oldest and most prominent families in Kentucky, and they number among their ancestors some of the most prominent men that America has ever produced. Judge Marshall's father inherited a large property from his father, and in the affairs of the State and the Union took an active part. He was twice commissioned under Garfield during the Civil War. He was a nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall, one of the most brilliant men who have ever sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Thomas Marshall, his son, was prepared for college under the tuition of Doctor Lewis Marshall, at the latter's home, known as "Buck's Pond," in Woodford County, Kentucky. Dr. Marshall was the father of Thomas F. Marshall, the distinguished orator; A. K. Marshall, who succeeded Clay in the Ashland district; Edward C. Marshall, member of Congress and Attorney General of California; Judge William Marshall, brother-in-law of General Robert E. Lee and member of Congress from Maryland. After four years study under Dr. Marshall, Thomas was sent to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, where he completed his studies. He also took a course of law and studied under Judge Thomas A. Mar-



John Henry Smith

shall, then occupying a position on the Supreme Bench of Kentucky. Upon the completion of his studies Thomas Marshall went to St. Louis and there established himself in the practice of law, being admitted to the Bar of that State at the age of twenty-one. Here he formed a partnership under the name of Williams, Barrett & Marshall. Here he remained until the spring of 1866, when he came to Salt Lake City, and has since made Utah his residence. Shortly after his arrival here he became attorney for the Holliday Overland Mail and Express Company. His ability was soon recognized by other corporations and in 1869 he became the attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and has been since that time attorney for the Southern Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He has also been President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and is now a director and served as an officer of the Territorial Government in 1888, as a member of the Territorial Council. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1872. His ability and industry have brought him great success in his chosen profession and the enjoyment of a lucrative practice.

Judge Marshall married November 27th, 1855, the daughter of the Honorable James M. Hughes, ex-member of Congress for the State of Missouri at large. He was also President of the State Bank of Missouri. He died in 1861 at Jefferson City while a candidate for the United States Senate. He has one daughter, the wife of D. R. Gray, who is the agent of the Harriman railroads in Salt Lake City. Judge Marshall has been a member of the Masons in Utah for over forty years, being a Chapter Mason. He joined the Masons in early life and has always been an active worker in its development in the West. Judge Marshall has achieved for himself a high position, not only in the ranks of the legal profession of Utah, but in all walks of life. His work as a lawyer has stamped him as a worthy descendant of the greatest Chief Justice, and perhaps the greatest lawyer that the United States has ever produced. He is well known throughout Utah and the West and enjoys the warm friendship of a large circle of friends.



POSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH.

The development of Utah from a wild and apparently barren land to a prosperous and growing State of the Union within the short space of half a century is one of the most remarkable chapters in the growth of the United States. The difficulties which confronted the pioneers, the privations and hardships they were forced to endure, and their conflicts with both wild and civilized man makes their triumph all the more marked. One of the more prominent of these pioneers and who has spent his entire life in the interests of the State and the church to which it owes its beginnings, is John Henry Smith. He has been foremost in the work of making Utah a prosperous and self-sustaining community and to his efforts much of its present reputation is due. Passing safely through the ordeal of the early settlement of the frontier, he has now reached a position which marks him as one of the leaders of the State, and his prominence in the affairs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has been the result of his ability and zeal.

John Henry Smith was born at Carbuca, Iowa, September 18, 1848. He is the son of the late President Smith and Sarah Ann (Libbey) Smith. His parents had been driven from Illinois and Missouri with the rest of the members of the church and it was while they were at Carbuca, now Council Bluffs, that their son was born. His father, the late President George A. Smith, had accompanied President Brigham Young and the first company of pioneers to the Great Salt Lake Valley the year before, and with some of them had also returned to the Missouri river. Upon his arrival there he proceeded to make preparations for the removal of his family to the new headquarters of the church, but it was not until the summer of 1849 that the family began their journey westward from the Missouri river; and John Henry was just past one year of age when the family arrived in Salt Lake City. Here, on June 12, 1851, his mother died of consumption, and after her death, he was placed under the care of his mother's sister, Hannah Maria, who was also one of his father's wives, and to her he owed much of his future growth and education.

Owing to the frequent and prolonged absences of his father from home, the lad was almost exclusively under the tuition of his aunt. His father's family became widely separated soon after their arrival in Utah, some residing in Salt Lake City and others in Parowan, while his wives Lucy and Hannah were, during the summer of 1852, removed to Provo, in which town the lad spent his early life.

The days of his boyhood passed in a similar manner to that of other sons of the pioneers, and one of his first occupations was in herding cattle on the Provo bench and along the "bottoms" on the shores of Utah Lake. He was a large and powerful boy, and was always considered a genial, good-natured companion by his friends. For several years after the first settlement of Provo the Indians were exceedingly troublesome, and though but a boy, John Henry participated in many adventures, at one time being shot at, but fortunately escaping without injury. When he was fourteen years of age he had a narrow escape from drowning in the Provo River during the high-water season, and remained so long a time below the water, that his life was despaired but his remarkable vitality stood him in good stead, and when he finally came to the surface was soon resuscitated.

As he advanced in years, he removed to Salt Lake City and attended the schools that were then in existence. The educational conditions in Utah then were necessarily crude and imperfect and his education was received more from his experiences in life and from the teachings of his foster-mother than from books.

At the age of eighteen he married his first wife, Miss Sarah Farr, daughter of the Honorable Loren Farr, of Ogden and she has ever been a true and devoted helpmeet to her husband. Ten years later he married Miss Josephine Groesbeck, daughter of Nicholas Groesbeck, an Elder in the Church.

Upon his marriage to Miss Farr, the young couple removed to Provo, where John Henry Smith was employed as a telegrapher. While residing there he was chosen as a counsellor to Bishop W. A. Follett, of the Fourth Ward of that town. When the transcontinental railway

was nearing completion he left Provo and entered the service of Bousin, Farr & West, and assisted them in completing two hundred miles of line of the Central Pacific Railroad, which they had contracted to build. Upon the completion of this work, Governor Leland Stanford, of California, offered the young man a good position in Sacramento, but as his father desired him to return to Salt Lake City, he declined the offer.

He was his father's frequent companion on his travels throughout the Territory, and from these journeys he derived much of his acquaintance with the prominent men of the community. This privilege also afforded him an opportunity to acquire an education which could not be obtained from books, and how eagerly he grasped it is shown in the fullness of his character and life.

At the session of the Territorial Legislature of 1872, John Henry Smith was appointed assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and from this time dated the beginning of his career in civil matters. In the same year he was chosen assistant clerk of the constitutional convention.

In May, 1874, he was called to go on a mission to Europe by President Brigham Young. He left Utah on June 29 of that year and arrived in New York on July 4, and before sailing paid a short visit to his mother's brothers, then residents of New Hampshire. He arrived in Liverpool, England, on July 26 and reported to his cousin, Joseph F. Smith, then president of the European mission. By him he was assigned to the duty of a travelling Elder in the Birmingham Conference, under the direction of Elder Richard V. Morris. While engaged on this work, he visited most of the conferences of Great Britain, and also accompanied President Joseph F. Smith, Elder F. M. Lyman and other high officers of the mission to Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and France. After the lapse of a year he was called to Utah by the sickness of his father, and reached Salt Lake City in time to spend fifteen days at his father's bedside previous to his death on September 1, 1875.

He again took up the active work of the

Church in Utah, and on November 22, 1875, was appointed Bishop of the Seventeenth Ward for Salt Lake City, which position he filled with efficiency and zeal for five years. During this period he was also employed by the Utah Central Railway Company.

At the general conference of the Church in October, 1880, the First Presidency of the Church was reorganized and Elders Francis M. Lyman and John Henry Smith were called to fill vacancies in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, being ordained on the 27th day of that month.

In the first months of 1882, when the Edmunds-Tucker anti-polygamy bill was before Congress, Apostles John Henry Smith and Moses Thatcher were sent to Washington to assist George Q. Cannon, the delegate from Utah, in preventing the passage of this act, but their labors were unsuccessful. Upon three subsequent occasions, Apostle Smith has visited Washington in the interest of the people of Utah. In 1892 he went to the capital to aid in securing the admission of Utah as a State, and in the early part of 1900 he again visited that city in the endeavor to modify the sentiments of the leading men of the country and their attitude in regard to the members of the Church.

He was again called to go on a mission to England by President John Taylor, this time, October, 1882, to act as president of the European mission. While there he visited the various conferences in England and travelled extensively in France and Italy, being absent from home a period of twenty-nine months. Upon his return he found the whole State in a turmoil, due to the arrests and prosecutions then being made under authority of the Edmunds-Tucker act. He was arrested upon the prevailing charge—unlawful cohabitation—but was discharged on account of the lack of evidence.

In addition to his duties in the work of developing the Church, Apostle Smith has taken an active part in the political affairs of the State. In February, 1876, he was a member of the Salt Lake City Council and served for six years as a Councilman. In August, 1881, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature.

Upon the division of the People's party and the Liberals upon national political lines, he was one of the first to advocate the principles of the Republican party and has ever since been an active worker in that party. He was president of the convention that formed the constitution under which Utah was admitted into the Union as a State.

Since his call to the Apostleship, Elder Smith has devoted practically all of his time to public duties. Except when absent from the country on missions, he has travelled almost constantly among the stakes of the Church, attending conferences, instructing and encouraging the members, organizing and setting in orders the stakes and wards. He has visited every stake of the Church in Utah, many of them several times, including those in Old Mexico and different States and Territories of the United States and Canada. He also made a tour of the Southern States Mission in 1899, doing considerable preaching both there and on his way.

He has been a delegate to several of the sessions of the Trans-Mississippi and Irrigation Congress, and upon the adjournment of the last one held in Houston, Texas, April, 1900, he in company with President George Q. Cannon and others, made an extensive trip through Mexico.

In 1901, at the session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress held at Cripple Creek, Colorado, Mr. Smith was elected President of the Congress and presided over its deliberations.

So closely had his time been devoted to public affairs and to the affairs of the Church, that he has not had time to devote to any extensive personal business enterprises. He is, however, connected with a number of the leading institutions of the State, as an officer and director, in which positions he has exhibited the same ability and enterprise that has marked his whole life.

By nature and training he is admirably equipped for public duties. He has a thorough knowledge of human nature and an extensive acquaintance with prominent men not only in Utah but in the whole country as well. These qualifications, together with his faculty for making and holding friends, has fitted him admirably

for the positions and labors that have fallen to him to perform.

His easy, natural and unassuming manner are the outward signs of his straightforward character, and bespeak the possession of courage of the highest type. These qualities have impressed all with whom he has come in contact with his sincerity, no matter how opposed they may have been to his views. His happy disposition has always enabled him to take the most cheerful view of conditions, no matter how discouraging their aspect. He is quick to discern and appreciate the good qualities of others, is ever thoughtful of their welfare, and is broad minded in his views. He possesses the same good qualities of heart as of mind, and is liberal almost to a fault.

By his continuous upright course in life he has established a reputation for integrity and honesty, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all the people of the State.

As a public speaker, Apostle Smith is convincing, forceful and eloquent, with the eloquence that comes from sincere earnestness. In his private conversation he exhibits the same force and is always an interesting and entertaining talker. Perhaps the greatest secret of his career and which has aided him so much in his successful life is his great magnetism, the magnetism of pure love for humanity. His career and life have been such as to make it a treasured memory to his posterity and to the Church of his choice. When the history of the rise and development of Utah shall be written, his name will stand high in the ranks of the men who have accomplished great deeds and who have built up a commonwealth from a desert.

LORENZO SNOW. So closely interwoven with the growth and progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is the life of its fifth President, who has just died at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, that a sketch of his life is necessarily a history of the Church. Few men, and especially leaders in great movements or in great organiza-

tions, have displayed so much wisdom, integrity and honesty of purpose as did this great leader of this modern religion. Throughout a long life of activity, controlling great interests and guiding them to prosperity, developing the work of the Church of his choice, and with it the State wherein its headquarters were located, he left behind him, not a fortune in worldly goods but a reputation for honesty, singleness of mind and integrity that will make his name live in the annals of American history and one that may well be a legacy of pride to his posterity and to his Church.

Lorenzo Snow was born in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, April 3, 1814. He was the eldest son of Oliver Snow and Rosetta L. Pettibone Snow. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother was born in Connecticut. In Ohio, the Snow family were well to do, the father being a prosperous farmer, and it was on this farm that Lorenzo was reared. Here he had his first lessons in responsibility, while yet a boy. Owing to the frequent and continued absences of his father from the farm, the direction of the work and the care of the property fell upon his shoulders, and from this beginning was developed the talent for management and organization which brought him success in later years. Inheriting a love of knowledge, deep patriotism and a sincere belief in the existence of a Supreme Being from his parents, his environment was such that his desire for knowledge, his love of the right and justice, and his patriotism for his country were deepened and widened as he grew to manhood's estate. Like so many of the young men, born and reared in what was then the outposts of civilization, his ambition was to follow the military profession, and he later held a commission as ensign, from the Governor of Ohio, in the militia of that State, and his aptitude was such that he was afterwards promoted to the grade of lieutenant.

His early education was derived from the schools that then existed in Ohio, and at the age of twenty-one he secured admission to Oberlin College, at that time an institution dominated by the Presbyterian belief. This privilege he secured through the efforts of an intimate friend

who was connected with the college. Although he had been reared in the Baptist faith, to which his parents belonged, he had not espoused any religion at the age of twenty-two, nor had the teachings of the Presbyterian church convinced his mind while he remained at the college.

In June, 1836, one year after his entrance to college, he made a visit to his sister, Eliza R. Snow, the poetess, at Kirtland, Ohio, who had recently been converted to the faith of the Latter Day Saints. This town was then the headquarters of the Church, and while there he entered the Hebrew school established by the Prophet Joseph Smith. While in that institution he became converted to the faith of the Church, and was baptized and admitted to its membership by Elder John F. Boynton, then one of the Twelve Apostles.

Early in 1837, just a year after his entrance into the faith, he was promoted to be an Elder in the Church, and took the field in Ohio, and preached among his relatives and friends until his removal to Missouri in the following year, to which State the members of the Church were then migrating. Here he was accompanied by his parents, who had also embraced the faith of their son. Soon after his arrival in Missouri, he left on a mission to Kentucky, and was absent in that field when the members of the Church were forced to leave Missouri and settle in Illinois. He completed his work in Kentucky and joined the colony at Nauvoo on the first day of May, 1840.

From the time of his entrance into the Church, his ability and zeal were of such an order that he was assigned important and responsible tasks. Upon joining the colony at Nauvoo, he was designated for missionary work in Europe and left in the month of May, 1840, for England. Shortly after his arrival in that country, he was made President of the London Conference, and while holding that position presented two copies of the Book of Mormon, handsomely bound and specially prepared for that purpose, to Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. This he was enabled to do through the courtesy of Sir Henry Wheatley. He completed the work of this mission in 1843 and returned to the United States at the head

of a large company of emigrants, whom he conducted safely to the headquarters at Nauvoo.

A short time after his return to the United States, the Prophet Joseph Smith taught him the principle of celestial marriage, or marriage for a time and eternity, including plurality of wives. In accordance with this principle, the Prophet had married Eliza Snow, sister of our subject, and our subject wedded two wives simultaneously and subsequently increased the number to four. While at Nauvoo he was a school teacher and a captain in the militia, the organization being known as the Nauvoo Legion. Later he was appointed a member of the committee of the Church to explore California and Oregon with a view to locating a home for the organization beyond the Rocky Mountains. Owing to the unsettled conditions then prevailing in Illinois, and which terminated in the killing of the Prophet, this expedition never left that State. In addition to his duties in the Church, Lorenzo Snow took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1844, in which year Prophet Joseph Smith was a candidate for that office. The future President of the Church left Nauvoo in the emigration which took place in 1846, and in the move from the Missouri river to Salt Lake in 1848, was a captain in charge of one hundred wagons in the band of pioneers led by President Brigham Young.

He was ordained an Apostle of the Church on February 12, 1849, by the First Presidency of the Church, then comprising Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, who were assisted in this service by Apostles Parley P. Pratt and John Taylor. In October, of the same year, he was again designated for missionary service in Europe, being charged with the establishment of a mission in Italy. He was one of the first missionaries sent from the new home of the Church in Utah and made his way across the plains, then inhabited by hostile Indians, to New York, and reached Italy via England. The mission was successfully started in Italy, its establishment being made on a snow-covered mountain, by Apostle Snow and three Elders of the Church, on November 25, 1850. This mountain overlooked the Valley of Piedmont, and the first converts were made among the Waldenses. The

missionary work met with great success and was extended into Switzerland and into the neighboring countries with satisfactory results. While sojourning in Italy, Apostle Snow had the Book of Mormon translated and published in Italian, together with several pamphlets he had written on the work of the Church, and these were widely disseminated throughout Europe. In addition to his missionary labors, he found time to write valuable descriptive letters of Italy and the work of the missionaries for the information of the Church in Utah. Besides establishing successfully the mission work of the Church in Italy and Switzerland, he sent Elders to Calcutta and Bombay to found a mission in India and also arranged for a missionary to work on the Island of Malta. After these arrangements were completed, he started for India, but owing to an accident to the ship in which he sailed, only reached Malta. Owing to the lapse of time and to the fact that he was under orders to return to Utah to participate in the laying of the corner stones of the Salt Lake Temple, he was forced to abandon his voyage, and returned to Utah by way of Gibraltar, Portsmouth, London, Liverpool, New York and St. Louis, arriving in Salt Lake City in July, 1852.

Upon his return to Utah he at once took up the work of building up the State and founded Brigham City, in what is now Box Elder county. Here a small settlement had already been formed but, owing to the want of a master hand to guide it, was in an unprosperous and languishing condition. To this place Apostle Snow came, with a company of fifty families, in the fall of 1853, and was elected President of the Box Elder Stake, which office he held until August, 1877, to take up the office of the First Presidency of the Church. His eldest son, Oliver G. Snow, succeeded him as President of the Box Elder Stake. While a resident of Salt Lake City, Apostle Snow was elected to the Legislature of the Territory in 1852, and upon his removal to Box Elder, represented that county and the county of Weber, in the Legislature. His whole term of service in the Legislature covered a period of thirty years, during twelve of which he was the presiding officer of that body.

He continued to reside in the State of Utah, devoting his time and attention to the work of his Church and to the upbuilding of the industries of the State until 1864, when he was sent by the Church to adjust the affairs of the mission in the Hawaiian Islands, which had become badly tangled and demoralized through the work of an imposter. While there, Apostle Snow met with an almost fatal accident, and his rescue from death by drowning is easily one of the most marvelous escapes from that form of death. In company with Apostle Ezra T. Benson, Elder Joseph F. Smith and the remainder of the party sent to Hawaii, he sailed from Honolulu to the island of Maui and the ship cast anchor about a mile outside of the harbor of Lahaina on March 31, 1864. The entrance to the harbor was between two coral reefs, a narrow passage of rough water, and in attempting to land in the ship's small boat, all of the passengers were capsized into the surf. All got through safely to land except Apostle Snow and the captain of the ship. The bodies of these two men were taken from the surf, apparently lifeless, but after persistent efforts, they were finally resuscitated. Both men were rolled upon barrels until all the water they had swallowed was ejected, but even after this heroic treatment Apostle Snow failed to return to consciousness, and it was not until respiration was resumed by the efforts of his fellow missionaries, who placed their mouths to his and inflated his lungs with their breath, inhaling and exhaling the air in imitation of natural respiration, that he became conscious. His work in the islands was prosecuted successfully and the entire mission was soon enabled to return to Utah, leaving the affairs of the Church in Hawaii in a very satisfactory condition.

Upon his return to the United States, Apostle Snow immediately undertook the organization of the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association, first known as the United Order of Brigham City. This institution was started on its career with but four stockholders, of whom the Apostle was one, and with a capital that did not exceed three thousand dollars. The dividends of the association, amounting to twenty-five per cent annually, were paid in merchandise, and as

the enterprise prospered under his direction, additional capital stock was secured and the names of new stockholders added to the original list. This prosperity continued to such an extent that the company soon had a surplus capital, and succeeded in uniting the interests of all the people and secured their patronage. This success was followed by the establishment of a number of home industries, amounting to over twenty, each paying dividends in the articles manufactured. These industries provided employment for several hundred people; new and commodious buildings for the various departments of the association were erected, and for twenty years an era of prosperity dwelt over the region dominated by this organization. Its prosperous career was checked and finally ended by a combination of unfortunate events—fire, vexatious law suits, oppressive and illegal taxation which fell on the order with such force as to crush its business life. Its success during the twenty years that Apostle Snow directed its energies stands as a practical demonstration of his power of management, genius, industrial thrift and capacity for organization.

The progress of events in Utah were rudely shaken and much disturbance caused by the crusade against polygamy under the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker Act in 1884. Many of the prominent members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints were arrested, prosecuted, fined and imprisoned under this law, for what they regarded as the rightful exercise of their own religion. This prosecution reached its height in the next year, and on November 20, 1885, Apostle Snow was arrested at his home by a force of United States deputy marshals, who had marched north from Ogden in the night and surrounded his home, at Brigham City, before dawn. Most of his wives were, like himself, well advanced in years, and while he acknowledged them and provided for their support, he was in reality living with but one wife, and to all intents and purposes was complying with the demands of the law. After his arrest and before his trial, his friends endeavored to secure his consent to efforts looking to his rescue from what they regarded

as persecution, but with the calm fortitude and belief of legality in his actions, which had always characterized him throughout his life, he declined their offers of assistance and submitted to what he considered a persecution for the exercise of his religion. He was tried and convicted three times for one alleged offense—that of living with and acknowledging a plurality of wives—and in addition to being heavily fined, was imprisoned in the penitentiary for eleven months. While serving this term of imprisonment, he and his fellow members of the Church who had been convicted of violations of the Edmunds-Tucker Act, were offered amnesty provided they would promise to obey the provisions of this law, but feeling that it struck at the base of their religion, the offer was declined. At the expiration of eleven months, Apostle Snow was released from the penitentiary by virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which declared illegal the practice of multiplying indictments according to the days, months or years during which polygamous relations might have been maintained, and under which a triple sentence had been imposed upon him by the courts of Utah. The peculiar circumstances surrounding his conviction, and the fact that his incarceration was viewed not as a punishment, but as a persecution, served only to increase the admiration, love and respect of his people, and upon his release from prison they welcomed him, not as a returned criminal, but as a martyr to his principles and to his conception of the right.

Upon the accession of Wilford Woodruff to the Presidency of the Church on April 6, 1889, Apostle Snow, by virtue of his long service, was the senior in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, the council next in authority to the First Presidency, and on the same day he was sustained as president of that council by the representatives of the Church. He continued to discharge the duties of this position for over nine years, and on September 13, 1898, eleven days after the death of President Woodruff, Apostle Snow succeeded him in the Presidency of the Church, which position he held until his death on October 10, 1901. His first action as President was to choose his companion counsellors in the First Presidency,

and his choice was George Q. Cannon, since deceased, and Joseph F. Smith, who succeeded to the Presidency on the death of President Snow.

When President Snow took the office of the First Presidency, the affairs of the Church were in anything but a satisfactory condition. Owing to the rigid prosecutions under the Edmunds-Tucker Act, during the decade of the eighties, much of the property of the Church had been confiscated and a large and growing debt had been incurred and the financial life of the Church was threatened. With his usual energy and ability he applied himself to the alleviation of the troubles that harassed the Church, and as trustee-in-trust, authorized the issue in bonds to the amount of a million dollars. These were readily taken up, largely by capitalists in Utah, and from the proceeds thus derived, the most pressing debts of the Church were cancelled and the rate of interest on its borrowed money was materially reduced. As soon as the financial pressure was relieved and the most pressing debts settled, President Snow turned his attention to a method of securing a future assured income for the Church from its members. He decided to revive the law of tithings and to secure a better observance of it from the members of the Church. The success of this work has resulted in the increased wealth of the Church and in marking his administration of the Presidency as one of the most notable in its history. This movement was inaugurated at St. George, in the extreme southern portion of the State, in May, 1899, where President Snow, accompanied by a large party, proclaimed as the word of the Lord to the members of the Church that if they expected to see a continuance of peace and prosperity upon the land, the divine law of tithings and offerings must be obeyed. He promised full forgiveness for past omissions and neglect and predicted that Heaven would shower its blessings upon them more abundantly than ever if the future witnesseth a faithful observance of this law. If the law was neglected and disobeyed, he predicted the visitation of calamities and the scourging of the people for their disobedience. He stated that tithing must be paid, not because it would free the Church from debt,

but because it was the word of the Lord and must be obeyed. The President was followed by other speakers who gave the same counsel and the echoes of this successful start echoed throughout the whole region. This great wave of reform swept northward from St. George and resulted in the gathering of large and enthusiastic meetings at all the principal places north and south of Salt Lake City, and indeed, wherever there was a settlement of the people of the Church. In addition to the immediate satisfactory response to this appeal, President Snow, who had always held the admiration and love of his people in a marked degree, received increased prestige and a greater love and respect from the people of the Church. Tithes and offerings were made with such dispatch and such promptitude that the material condition of the Church was greatly improved, and an era of prosperity ushered in, greater than that enjoyed by the Church for years. Many other improvements and changes were made by the new President and, throughout his term, the Church progressed, both in power and wealth, to a marked degree.

In his work as President of the Church, Lorenzo Snow exhibited such a rare order of ability and such a comprehension of methods to successfully overcome difficulties, that his term of office marks him not only as one of the great leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, but as one of the great pioneer captains in the development of the West. He possessed a mentality of rare breadth, being a natural financier, and yet a man with a spiritually-inclined mind, a poetic temperament and literary tastes. His religion never made him sanctimonious, nor fanatical or bigoted. His broad and charitable mind made it impossible for him to persecute any man for his opinions, or interfere with his religious worship, even when he disapproved of them. Throughout his life he was an exemplary Christian, pious, zealous and devoted to the cause to which he gave his life-work. Possessing a firm will, prompt and fearless in decision and execution, jealous of his own rights and therefore considerate of the rights of others, his balance and integrity prevented him from doing any tyrannical acts, and enabled him to judge with



O. W. Powers

rare impartiality. Spirited and independent, he was not combative in his disposition, but once convinced of the correctness of his position, held to it with all his inflexibility and tenacity of purpose that made his career a success.

Throughout the entire West, both as a leader of the Church and as a man aiding in the development of the country, no one enjoyed a greater esteem and popularity than did he. From his very youth his life was filled with stirring events, commencing as a missionary of the new religion, preaching its doctrines in hostile communities, taking part in the compulsory emigration of the Church from civilization to the wilderness and building up, in the great American Desert, a self-sustaining and prosperous community; building up and perfecting the Church of his choice, and with it the State of which it was the genesis, he died at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, respected by all the people and loved and revered by the people whom he so ably served and led. By his death, Utah suffered a great loss and one that made a wide gap in the leaders of the State. At his funeral not only was the Church and its members represented, but representatives from the entire State, irrespective of religion or belief, attended his funeral, and the services at the Tabernacle were participated in by a gathering that completely filled that commodious structure. The funeral procession from the Tabernacle to the railroad station, was composed of upwards of twenty thousand people, and the streets were lined with citizens who paid the last marks of respect to his wonderful character and clear life. The interment was made at Brigham City, the town with which he had been so intimately associated, both as its founder and builder. In the history of the West, and especially in that of the State of Utah, whether as the leader of the Church or as a leader in the development of the industries and resources of the intermountain region, President Snow's large part rightly entitles him to a high place and to the gratitude, not only to the future members of the Church, but of the citizens of the entire State as well.



JUDGE ORLANDO W. POWERS. Undoubtedly one of the ablest and most profound jurists who has ever sat upon the bench or appeared before the bar of Utah during the past half century is to be found in the person of Judge Orlando W. Powers, the subject of this sketch and a member of the law firm of Powers, Straup & Lippman. As an orator, a public speaker or a pleader before the bar, Judge Powers is without a peer in this Western country, and it may be questioned whether his equal in this respect is to be found in the United States. His eloquence is at all times matchless; his wit spontaneous; his vision clear and far-reaching and his diction superb. While the bar of Salt Lake City comprises some of the brightest legal minds to be found in the entire inter-mountain region, Judge Powers easily towers above them all and is the acknowledged leader of the bar in this Western country. He is deeply versed in all the intricacies and questions of law, and it is through this wide knowledge, added to his wonderful personality, holding his listeners spell-bound under the power of his eloquence, that much of his unequalled success as a lawyer has been attained and many noted cases won. All through his professional career Judge Powers has devoted much of his time to politics and been a prominent figure in many notable political gatherings. During his speeches before the political bodies he holds the close attention of his audience from the beginning to the close of his speech, and in his flights of oratory plays upon emotions of his hearers as the master musician plays upon the instrument, causing their wills to bend before the strength and majesty of his will as the reeds bend before the breeze. The heights to which he has attained in public life may best be told in the following epitome of his life:

Judge Powers sprang from a family whose name of Powers, or Power, is from the old Norman name le Poer, and who trace their lineage in England back to the time of William the Conqueror, one of whose officers bore that name at the Battle of Hastings. From that time down the name has held an honorable place in the history of England. A curious incident is

related of Richard le Poer, High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1187, in that "he was killed while defending the Lord's Day." When King Henry the Second invaded Ireland for conquest in 1171, a chief command was given to Sir Roger le Poer, an English Knight, and large tracts of land bestowed upon him by the crown, in recognition of distinguished services rendered. The British Parliament has had many members from his descendants, and among those whose lineage is traced to the ancient family is Walter Power, of Essex, England, who emigrated to America in 1654, landed at Salem, Massachusetts, and settled at Littleton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. He was an ancestor of David Powers, born March 4, 1753, who was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was a soldier in the American Revolution and one of the earliest settlers of Croydon, New Hampshire. His son, Captain Peter Powers, was born there February 7, 1787, and married Lois Sanger Cooper. They emigrated to New York State and settled in Cayuga county, afterward removing to Pultneyville, Wayne county, New York. Among their children was Josiah Woodworth Powers, born December 7, 1817, who in 1842 married Julia Wilson Stoddard, who died in January, 1891. Josiah Woodworth Powers died in the year 1900. They were the parents of Judge Orlando W. Powers, the subject of this sketch.

Among the most noted members of this family in America may be mentioned Hiram Powers, sculptor, and Abigail Powers Fillmore, the wife of Millard Fillmore, formerly President of the United States, and of whom it is said that "she presided over the great and constant hospitalities incident to the position of mistress of the White House with a grace and dignity excelled by none of her predecessors since the days of Mrs. Madison." Mrs. Fillmore was a second cousin of Judge Powers.

Orlando W. Powers was born June 16, 1850, at Pultneyville, Wayne county, New York, a little hamlet on the shore of Lake Ontario, sixteen miles north of Palmyra, New York. There his early boyhood was passed, his father being a farmer of moderate circumstances. He received his principal education in the district school, at-

tending school winters and working on the farm during the summer months. He later attended the Sodus Academy for two terms, and also spent two terms in the Marion Collegiate Institute of Wayne county, New York. His parents were not able to give him an elaborate education, although his mother, a naturally ambitious and intellectual woman, closely economized and hoarded her earnings that she might devote them to the education of her three children. At the age of eighteen years our subject was given the choice of attending the law school of Michigan University at Ann Arbor and perfecting himself for the legal profession, or taking a literary course at Cornell University. He at that time had fully determined to become a lawyer, and from a justice of the peace had obtained a copy of the Revised Statutes of New York, which his father was horrified to find him reading one day in the corner of a rail fence, when he was supposed to be hoeing corn. Shortly after this he was called to try his first case, which he won and for which he received five dollars, four of which he invested in "Metcalf on Contracts," which was the nucleus of his law library.

He entered the law school of Michigan University in the fall of 1869, and graduated in the spring of 1871, in the same class with Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Denver, Colorado. He then returned home and worked on the farm for a time and secured other employment in order to obtain the means with which to start into practice. He attained his majority in the fall of 1872 and was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the Legislature, but the district being overwhelmingly Republican, was defeated by Hon. L. T. Yoemans, a brother-in-law of ex-President Grover Cleveland. He moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, the following spring, reaching there with less than one hundred dollars, never having had any experience in a law office and with no practical experience at the bar. He obtained the position of clerk in the office of May & Buck, the former being a noted orator and at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan. For the first three months he received his board and permis-

sion to sleep in a back room of the office; at the end of that time he was given a salary of ten dollars a month, in addition to his board and lodging, being required, however, to put five hundred dollars worth of law books into the firm, which he procured by borrowing the money from Hon. T. G. Yoemans, the father of his late opponent for the Legislature of New York. The Hon. George M. Buck, the junior member of the firm, was at that time prosecuting attorney for Kalamazoo county, and he delegated to Mr. Powers the trial of many minor criminal cases in Justice courts, which proved of incalculable benefit to him.

His work in the field of politics began in 1874 when he took the stump for the Democratic party of his county, and during the remainder of his residence in Michigan he took an active part in politics, being a member of every Democratic State Convention, and as a member of committees on resolutions assisted in preparing many of the party platforms. He evolved and carried through the plan whereby the Democratic and Greenback parties united, which resulted in the election of many Democratic Congressmen and other officials, and which for many years placed Michigan in the column of doubtful States. During this time he enjoyed a large law practice, but found time to act for many years as County Chairman for the Democrats of Kalamazoo county, and also directed several hard-fought municipal campaigns. In 1875 the law firm of May & Buck dissolved, Governor May moving to Detroit, and Mr. Buck becoming Judge of Probate for Kalamazoo county. Mr. Powers succeeded to the business of the firm, associating with him William H. Daniels, a bright young lawyer. Mr. Powers was elected City Attorney of Kalamazoo in the spring of 1876, and in the fall of that year was nominated for County Prosecuting Attorney, but did not receive the election, although he ran twelve hundred votes ahead of his ticket. That same year he stumped the State in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and also took part in the campaign in Indiana, speaking in the northern part of that State with Governor Hendricks and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees. A strong

friendship grew up between Mr. Powers and Governor Hendricks, and thereafter he was a staunch supporter of the great Indiana statesman.

From 1878 to 1880 he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, being connected with some of the largest cases of that section of the State. In 1880 he was urged to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congressman from the old fourth district of Michigan, which had almost uniformly been represented by a Republican. He absolutely refused to have his name used and also refused to attend the convention. However, his name was put up against that of Doctor Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo and on the first ballot he received fifty-seven votes against Doctor Pratt's three. He protested vigorously against running, but was finally overpowered by the arguments of his friends and finally accepted the nomination, being defeated at the polls by Hon. Julius Caesar Burrows, afterward elected Senator from Michigan. However, the result of the campaign left a bitterness of feeling existing between the older element of the party, which had desired the nomination of Doctor Pratt, which feeling continued and was a factor in the bitter fight afterwards waged against Mr. Powers' confirmation as Associate Justice of Utah, when his name was pending before the United States Senate.

In 1882 he wrote a law book upon Chancery Practice and Pleading, adapted to the Courts of Michigan. The volume consists of eight hundred and forty-nine pages and three hundred and five practical forms. It met with a large sale and is today a recognized authority upon the subject of which it treats. In 1884, at the request of the Richmond Backus Company, publishers of law books, of Detroit, Michigan, he wrote a work of four hundred and thirty-six pages, entitled "Powers' Practice," treating of the subject of practice in the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. This also met with a good reception from bench and bar.

In the same year, 1884, he was elected as a delegate at large to represent the State at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and while his candidacy for the place was op-

posed by the element which had become dissatisfied with his nomination for Congress, he received more than a two-thirds majority. The Michigan delegation that year took a prominent part in the convention; it was divided as to its Presidential choice, part favoring Grover Cleveland and part, under the leadership of Mr. Powers desiring the nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks. The New York delegation was bound by the unit rule to vote as a body for Mr. Cleveland, although there was a strong minority led by Hon. John Kelly, of Tammany Hall who was opposed to him. An effort was made to abrogate the unit rule and Mr. Powers took the floor and spoke upon that side of the question. He was the member from Michigan upon the important committee of Permanent Organization and Order of Business. Prior to the ballot for the Presidential nomination, Mr. Powers with several members of the Michigan delegation, had been active in working up a sentiment in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hendricks, who was present as a delegate from Indiana, and chairman of that delegation. The Michigan delegation, however, decided to cast their vote upon the first ballot for Mr. Cleveland, agreeing that if there were an opportunity to nominate Mr. Hendricks, the Cleveland men in return for the united support of the Hendricks men on the first ballot, would cast their votes for the latter. The first ballot was taken in the evening, and while Mr. Cleveland was strongly in the lead, he did not have the necessary two-thirds vote. Immediately after the adjournment of the convention a private meeting was held in a room at the Palmer House, at which the more prominent leaders of the opposition to Mr. Cleveland were present; among them being Samuel J. Randall, Benjamin F. Butler, John Kelly, Daniel W. Voorhees, Thomas A. Hendricks, Allen G. Thurman, Senator Bayard, General Mansur, Mr. Powers, and others. It was the sentiment of this meeting that if Mr. Cleveland was to be defeated the opposition would have to center upon Governor Hendricks as its candidate, and upon this being known, Mr. Hendricks left the meeting. General Butler proposed that upon the first ballot of the following morning the

forces should be held in line for the same candidates for whom they had voted on the first ballot in opposition to Mr. Cleveland, and that upon the next ballot they should all concentrate upon Mr. Hendricks. While this plan was being discussed John Kelly, of New York, called attention to Mr. Powers being the original Hendricks man in the convention, and invited him to give his opinion of the plan. Mr. Powers favored springing the name of Mr. Hendricks upon the next ballot, calling attention to the fact that upon the first ballot there had been one vote cast for him, which had brought forth much applause, and there was danger of a stampede in attempting to hold the lines as they had been on the previous ballot. As the time for nominating candidates had closed, General Butler desired to know how Mr. Powers would place the name of Mr. Hendricks before the convention. "I would arise to a question of privilege," said Mr. Powers, "and upon the chair requesting that the question be stated I would say that I arose to the question of the highest privilege, that of placing in nomination the next President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks." However, it was determined to hold the opposition in line as it had been the night before, without any change on the next ballot. General Butler agreed to see the delegate from Illinois and have him refrain from voting for Mr. Hendricks. It was also arranged that just prior to the opening of the third ballot Mr. Powers should present the name of Mr. Hendricks, as he had suggested, and that Alabama would lead off with her vote for Hendricks, which would be the signal for all the opposition to concentrate upon his name. When the second ballot was taken everything proceeded as intended, there being no change in the vote until the State of Illinois was reached, when the same man who had voted for Hendricks the night before again cast a ballot in his favor. The announcement was made by General John C. Black, Chairman for Illinois, in these words, "Illinois cast one vote for Thomas A. Hendricks." Thereupon started what is known in political history as the "Hendricks stampede," being the most remarkable demonstration that has ever taken place in any political convention.

For forty-five minutes the building rang with shouts, cheers and cries for Hendricks, in the midst of which Mr. Hendricks escaped from the building. During the entire time of the demonstration Gen. Black remained upon his feet, awaiting an opportunity to state the balance of the vote from Illinois. The State of Pennsylvania withdrew from the convention for consultation in the midst of the tumult, and other States followed suit but the States that had already voted could not, under the rule, change their votes in favor of Mr. Hendricks, and it was perceived by his friends that the Butler plan was doomed to failure. As the demonstration ceased, General Black completed his sentence by saying, "and thirty-eight votes for Grover Cleveland." Indiana cast her vote for Hendricks, as did a part of Michigan, but before the call of the States was completed, it was seen that Mr. Cleveland would be the nominee, and changes were made in his favor, giving him more than the necessary two-thirds vote. Mr. Powers dined that day with Governor Hendricks, and calling the attention of Mr. Hendricks to his sorrow that the fight had resulted as it had, the Governor replied that from the noise and the demonstration he believed that if the galleries could have voted he would have been the Democratic nominee. Mr. Hendricks then departed for Indiana, and that afternoon when the convention assembled to nominate a Vice-President, Daniel Manning, of New York, urged Mr. Powers to place Governor Hendricks in nomination, which he declined to do, insisting that he should have had the first place. Hendricks, however, was nominated and became Vice-President of the United States under Mr. Cleveland's administration.

In the spring of 1885 the Democrats again carried Kalamazoo, and Mr. Powers was again elected City Attorney. A contest arose over the appointment of Post Master for the city, the candidates being Doctor Pratt on the one side and the editor of the Democratic paper on the other. Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, was just coming into prominence in national politics, and Mr. Powers went to Washington in the interests of his friend, the editor, and procured the services of Mr. Dickinson. A day or two after

his return to Kalamazoo he received a dispatch from Mr. Dickinson which read: "Will you accept position of Associate Justice of Utah? Answer quick." Mr Powers had no thought of any such appointment, but upon receipt of the telegram immediately went to the telegraph office and wrote the reply, "Yes." That was in April and in due time the appointment was made. In May of that year Mr. Powers came to Utah, took the oath of office and entered upon his duties as Associate Justice of Utah and Judge of the First Judicial District, with headquarters at Ogden. His experience on the bench was not of the most pleasant nature: the laws against unlawful co-habitation and bigamy were then being enforced with great vigor, and before he had time to become acquainted with the people or become familiar with his new position, cases involving the violation of this law were brought on for trial in his court, and at the June term of the Supreme Court that year there came up for review the cases of Angus M. Cannon and A. Milton Musser, convicted of unlawful co-habitation, which were affirmed. Mr. Powers, however, dissenting from the opinion of the court.

In the fall there came on for trial before him the celebrated mining case of the Eureka Hill Mining Company against the Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining company, the trial of which consumed seventy-five days, and involved new and intricate questions of mining law. It was during the trial of this case that opposition began to the confirmation of Mr. Powers as Judge, by the Senate, and at the conclusion of the case, those who were disappointed with his decision gave aid and encouragement to the dissatisfied members of his party who were opposing him in the East, while the political enemies of Mr. Dickinson joined in fighting Mr. Powers, hoping thereby to destroy the influence of Mr. Dickinson with the President. The contest continued from October until April of the succeeding year, with great vigor and bitterness. Mr. Powers remained in Utah, daily attending to his duties upon the bench, but in his efforts to cope with his enemies, he exhausted his finances and in April, 1886, telegraphed the President requesting him

either to withdraw his name from the consideration of the Senate, or accept his resignation as Judge. The President chose to pursue the former course, instructing Mr. Powers to continue in the performance of his duties until his successor was appointed. The name of Hon. Henry P. Henderson, of Mason, Michigan, was submitted to Mr. Powers in June, with the query as to whether his appointment would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Powers, who replied in the affirmative. Judge Henderson was appointed and Mr. Powers was relieved of his duties as Judge on August 16th, and returned to Michigan, where he became editor of the *Grand Rapids Daily Democrat*, returning to Utah in September, 1887, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City.

Judge Powers was married on October 26, 1887, to Anna Whipple, daughter of George Whipple, an old resident and merchant of Burlington, Iowa. Two children were born of this marriage—Don Whipple, died in 1889, and Roger Woodworth is now eleven years of age. From 1888 to 1892 Judge Powers filled the position of Chairman of the Liberal State Committees, and conducted some of the most vigorously contested campaigns ever conducted in Utah. It was during this period that the famous "Registration train" was run by the Liberal party in the campaign of 1890. The laws in Utah were such that a man could register by taking the required oath before a notary public in any section of the country, and sending that vote to the registration officer, whose duty it was to put the voter upon the list. The Rio Grande Western was at that time broad-gauging its track and employed several hundred men. As the need of completing the improvements speedily was urgent and the company fearful that they would not return to work if allowed to come to Salt Lake City, felt unwilling to allow them to do so. Mr. Powers consulted leading attorneys who assured him that it would be proper for a registration officer to register any bona fide voters, residents of Salt Lake City, who were working for the railroad company, wherever they might be found within the State, and it was his purpose to advertise that this would be done, in

order to allow both sides an opportunity to register. However, during his absence on law business in Provo, a special train was hired and started from Salt Lake City at midnight, in a clandestine manner, to register voters, the train containing registration officers. Mr. Powers became very indignant upon learning what had been done, and when the registration officers returned to Salt Lake, told them that if they placed upon the registration list any names secured in this manner, he would challenge them at the proper time and, as a result, none were placed upon the list. This episode created much adverse comment, and Judge Powers, as Chairman of the Committee, was held responsible, which responsibility he accepted. Upon the other hand, the managers of the People's Party had secured Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, to come secretly to Salt Lake City, with a number of assistants and detectives, to aid in the campaign. Mr. Powers caused the Bonfield matter to be exposed just prior to the election, which also caused intense excitement. The Liberal ticket won by a majority of eight hundred and forty.

Anticipating the division upon political lines, Judge Powers organized the Tuscarora Society, a Democratic organization, which grew to a membership of eleven hundred, and became a strong political factor. At the National Convention in Chicago, in 1892, this society ran a special train, containing a drum corps and about sixty members of the organization, to Chicago; where they became the feature of the convention. Judge Powers, with Fred J. Kiesel, attended the convention as delegates from Utah, representing the Gentile wing of the Democratic party. Their right to sit as delegates was contested by Judge Henderson and Hon. John T. Caine, representatives of the newly-formed democratic party of Utah; the latter being seated.

In 1892 Judge Powers was elected a member of the Legislature of Utah, and served during the session of 1893. In 1895 he was unanimously elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and waged a vigorous campaign, being re-elected to the same office in 1896, the State that year giving a very heavy democratic majority. At the request of the National Com-



Daniel H. Wells

mittee, he stumped the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming in 1896, part of the time speaking with Mr. Bryan from the latter's special train. He was Chairman of the Utah delegation to the Convention held in Chicago that year. He submitted the plan for the organization of silver delegates, which was later adopted in the convention and which proved so effective, surprising the gold delegates by its completeness. He also placed in nomination the name of Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, for Vice-President, making a speech that was highly complimented.

In December of that year he resigned as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate, withdrawing, however, in favor of Hon. Moses Thatcher, before the balloting commenced, the conditions at that time impressing Judge Powers that it was his duty to do so. Nevertheless, during the whole fight, he was voted for by Senator Mattie Hughes Cannon. In 1898 he again became a candidate for United States Senator, and was one of the leading candidates during the whole session, which resulted in no election of a Senator from Utah.

On August 26, 1899, an attempt was made by an ex-convict, commonly called John Y. Smith, to take the life of Judge Powers by an infernal machine loaded with giantpowder and fulminating caps. The contrivance was ingeniously constructed, but by one of those fortunate mental warnings, which baffle description, but which are sometimes experienced, Judge Powers did not open the box, but turned it over to the police who discovered its dangerous character. The Governor of Utah offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator, and he was secured while endeavoring to escape. His trial was had in December, 1899, and he was convicted of assault with intent to murder. The day after his conviction he ended his life by taking morphine with suicidal intent. After his conviction he confessed his connection with the effort to take Judge Power's life, but alleged that he had an associate. He also stated that his true name was Louis James, and that he was a cousin of the notorious Jesse James. After his death he was identified by one

who knew him in childhood as being what he claimed to be, Louis James.

It is safe to say that during the long period of time in which Judge Powers has practiced his profession, and among the large and noted cases, both civil and criminal, which he has conducted, not only in Utah but in the State of Michigan, that he has met with more uniform success than any other attorney, either East or West; in fact, it is very seldom that he ever loses a big case. His long and most honorable career in Utah has brought him prominently before the people and won him a large circle of friends and admirers. Personally, he is one of the most genial, pleasant gentlemen one would wish to meet, and is in large demand where there is any occasion for speech-making.



DANIEL H. WELLS, Deceased. In taking a retrospective view of Utah during the past half-century, and of the men who have been closely identified with it through its period of direst trouble and hardship, the name of Daniel H. Wells stands out in bold relief, and while he has passed from earth's scenes, his influence still lives and will continue to live for generations yet to come.

Daniel Hanmer Wells was born at Trenton, Oneida County, New York, October 27, 1814, and was the only son of Daniel and Catherine (Chapin) Wells. Our subject's mother was Mr. Well's second wife, by whom he also had one daughter, Catherine Chapin Wells. Mr. Wells had five daughters by his first wife, all of whom are now dead. He was born at Weathersfield, Connecticut, and was descended through Joshua; Joseph, Robert and John from Thomas Wells, the first American progenitor, who settled at Hartford in 1660, and became the fourth governor of Connecticut, and was several times elected alternately to the office of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of that colony.

Catherine Chapin was the daughter of David Chapin, a Revolutionary soldier, and connected with one of the oldest and most distinguished New England families. He served under the

immediate command of Washington, and during the greater part of the war for Independence. He died at the great age of ninety-six, and is buried at Havana, New York.

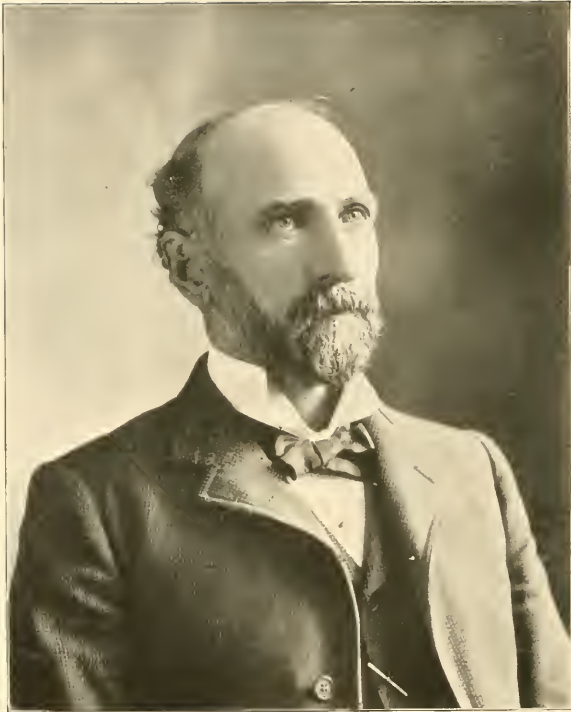
When our subject was but twelve years of age his father died and it became necessary for him to aid in supporting the family. He worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, when, the estate being settled and he and his sister each receiving a small competence, he moved with his mother and sister to Marietta, Ohio, and again took up farming, devoting the winter to teaching. From there, they moved to Hancock county, Illinois, settling near Commerce, afterward known as Nauvoo. Here he again took up farming and supported his mother and sister until they both married. He accumulated a large amount of land in Illinois, and became a successful farmer. His life of sober industry and his keen interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived, made him very popular, and before he had reached his majority he was elected to offices of honor and trust, being first a constable and then justice of the peace and was an officer in the first military organization of Hancock county. He was a Whig, in politics, and prominent in the political conventions of the period. As "Squire Wells" he became noted as a man of strict integrity, with a high sense of justice and impartiality.

In 1839, when the Latter Day Saints, fleeing from Missouri, settled at Commerce, he aided in securing for them a cordial welcome. He owned eighty acres of land on the bluff, which he platted and sold them at low figures and on long time payments, and the chief part of the city and the Mormon Temple was built on land that had belonged to him. He became a warm friend to Joseph Smith, and when the opposition to the Mormons reached its height he espoused the cause of these people, although at that time not a member of the Church, which he joined August 9, 1846, six weeks before the battle ensued in which the Mormons were driven from the State. He was among the last to leave the city. One of the balls from the cannon reaching the Iowa side of the river, Mr. Wells sent it to the governor of that State as a souvenir with the

laconic message that his State was being invaded.

After settling up his affairs in Illinois, which involved the greatest sacrifice of his life—separation from his wife and only son—Squire Wells started for the West and came to Utah in 1848, acting as Aide-de-camp to President Brigham Young on the second journey of the pioneers. When Salt Lake City was laid out he drew a lot in the Eighth Ward, but President Young desiring him to live nearer Church headquarters, he moved to a site near the Eagle Gate, where he remained for a number of years, and afterwards moved to the site now occupied by the Zion's Savings Bank, also acquiring valuable land in Salt Lake and Utah counties. He took the same interest in the affairs of this State that he had in Illinois and held many high positions, being a member of the first Legislative Council, State Attorney-General, Major-General of the Nauvoo Legion, the State Militia, and on March 7, 1855, received from President Brigham Young the commission of Lieutenant-General of the Legion. He took a prominent part in the Indian troubles in Utah and Sanpete counties, being in the battles at Provo, Battle Creek and Payson. He was also in command of the Echo Canyon expedition at the time of the Johnston army troubles and figured largely in all the exciting experiences of those early days.

From 1866 to 1876 he was mayor of the city of Salt Lake, and during that time carried on a perpetual warfare against crime, the city being conspicuously free from vice during that time. He became the firm friend and supporter of education and was one of the first regents of the University of Deseret, being its Chancellor from 1869 to 1878. Mr. Wells also took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the development of the resources of the State, and developed the first coal mines in Summit county, and for many years operated the lumber mills in the Big Cottonwood Canyon. He also managed the successful manufacture of nails, and in 1872 established the Gas Works of Salt Lake City, to the success of which he pledged his entire property. He was always a large employer of men and thousands can testify to his generous treatment of those who worked for him. While Superin-



W. J. Snyder

tendent of Public Works he assisted many poor families in getting work and becoming independent.

In the Church, President Wells held the offices of Elder, High Priest and Apostle. He was appointed Second Counselor to President Young on January 4, 1857, and in company with President Young and Heber C. Kimball visited the Saints throughout the State, aiding in locating and organizing many settlements, frequently having entire charge of affairs in the absence of President Young. His position as one of the First Presidency he occupied until the death of President Young, August 29, 1877. Then, the Twelve Apostles succeeding to the Presidency, he was appointed as Counselor to that Quorum, and held the place until his death. In 1864 he was sent on a mission to Europe, returning in 1865, and in 1868 took charge of the Endowment house, where he ministered in the ordinances for the living and the dead for many years.

On May 3, 1879, he was sent to the penitentiary for contempt of court in the Miles polygamy case, for refusing to disclose the rites of the Endowment house. Being interrogated by the prosecution in relation to clothing worn in those ceremonies, he made the following answer: "I decline to answer that question because I am under moral and sacred obligations not to answer, and it is interwoven in my character never to betray a friend, a brother, my country, my God or my religion." He was sentenced to a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment for two days. He paid the penalty and on May 6th was escorted from the penitentiary by a procession hastily, but thoroughly organized, of over ten thousand people, carrying banners, mottos, flags and signs of rejoicing, being one of the most remarkable demonstrations of respect ever witnessed in this country.

In the summer of 1876 he was placed in charge of a company to visit the newly started settlements in Arizona, and in crossing the Colorado river narrowly escaped drowning, the boat capsizing and the whole outfit being swept away. Bishop Roundy, who was one of his companions, was drowned. He again went on a mission to

Europe in 1884, presiding over the European mission and visiting the churches throughout the British Isles; also Scandinavia, Germany and Switzerland, remaining about three years, and on his return to the United States visited his relatives in the East, reaching home in July, 1887. When the Manti Temple was dedicated he was appointed to take charge, in which work he was engaged up to the time of his death, March 24, 1891.

Daniel H. Wells was the husband of seven wives, six of whom survived him, by whom he had thirty-seven children, of whom twelve sons and twelve daughters are living, and at the time of his death left twenty-five living grandchildren.

Mr. Wells was a man of unassuming manners, kind and hospitable, and his faith in his Church and the doctrines it expounded was unbounded. The funeral services were held in the Tabernacle, and although the weather was extremely inclement, thousands of people attended the services, which were of a most solemn and impressive character.



WILSON I. SNYDER. It isn't the performance or execution of some great thing in life that makes a man a success or a valuable citizen in the community in which he lives; on the other hand, it is the careful, vigilant and close attention to the most minute details of everyday life that forms the elements of success. Among the men who have achieved success by close and careful attention to business, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Wilson I. Snyder was born twelve miles south of Salt Lake City, on the Jordan river, in 1856. He was the son of George G. Snyder, who was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, in 1819. His early life was spent on a farm, and after attaining his majority, he engaged in the potash industry in New York and Canada. In 1844 he left his native State and went West, passing through Chicago, which was then but a small, straggling village, and was here offered a large tract of land where the most valuable property in Chicago now stands, for a yoke of

oxen, which he refused to accept. He moved on to Missouri and settled in Jefferson county. His father, Isaac, was a son of Jacob Snyder, the family originally coming from Germany and settling in Pennsylvania, being among the earliest settlers of that State. George G. Snyder's mother was Louisa (Comstock) Snyder, whose family were of English extraction, the first member of the family having come over to America in the *Mayflower*. The Comstock family settled in central New York. Peter Comstock established the first express route from Rochester to the Hudson river, which later formed the nucleus of the Adams Express Company. Our subject's mother, Elsie (Jacob) Snyder, was a daughter of Norton Jacob, who belonged to an old English family which came from the vicinity of Ipswich. Norton Jacob was a carpenter, joiner and millwright and was considered one the best mechanics of his time. He came to Utah in the early history of the country, marrying his wife in New York and emigrating thither and living in Utah until the time of his death, which occurred in Glenwood, Sevier county, in 1882. At the time of his death Mr. Jacob was a member of the Mormon Church. The first member of the Jacob family also came over in the *Mayflower*, and settled in Massachusetts, where some branch of the family has continued to reside, ever since, in the old town of Sheffield, Berkshire county. Norton Jacob was the first to leave that section of the country, and came to what was then considered the far West, to Jamestown, New York.

During the time of the gold excitement in California in 1849, our subject's father left Missouri for the gold fields of that section, going by way of Salt Lake City and spending the winter in the Salt Lake Valley. In the autumn of 1850 he landed in Sacramento and later moved to Diamond Springs, where he built and successfully run a hotel for four years. He amassed considerable wealth in the gold fields of California, and determined to return East, and on his return stopped again in Salt Lake City. Having early joined the Mormon Church, and having many friends and associates in this valley, he changed his mind and concluded to locate in this section. He successfully carried on business in this and

Davis county for a number of years. He later moved to Cache county, where he located and successfully operated the first saw mill ever built in that section. In 1864 he moved to Summit county, where he engaged in the stock and ranch business, freighting, livery, merchandising, and mining business; he being among the first to settle in Park City, and laying out a portion of that town. Mr. Snyder served on two missions to England and the Eastern States for his Church, and was also Probate Judge of Summit county for six years. He spent the balance of his life in Park City, and died there in 1887. His wife died in March, 1891.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in Salt Lake City and Summit county, where his father owned a ranch six miles north of Park City. He received his early education in the schools of Wanship and by private instruction, his father employing a college professor of prominence, from England, on one occasion for more than a year, to instruct his children in the higher branches of their education, the schools that then existed in this section of the country, affording but meagre facilities. At about seventeen or eighteen years of age, in the latter part of 1874, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Jabez G. Sutherland, at that time one of the most noted mining attorneys in the State. He later studied under the direction of Judge E. F. Dunne. On October 21, 1878, Mr. Snyder was admitted to the bar and the same year opened his office in Park City, where he continued to practice successfully until about one year ago, when he settled in Salt Lake City, still retaining his branch office in Park City, under the firm name of Snyder, Westerfelt & Snyder. Mr. Snyder's whole life has been closely identified with the mining interests of Utah, and his practice has been largely with corporations and mining companies. He is the author of a work on mining law, and also of an article on mines and mining in an encyclopaedia of law. He is considered one of the ablest attorneys in this State.

Mr. Snyder was married in 1877, in Pleasant Grove, Utah, to Miss Lythia Brown, daughter of Bishop John Brown, one of the pioneers of this State. They have had two children, one of



Charles S. Zane

whom is living—Miss Cora Helen Snyder. His first wife died in 1881, and he married again to Mrs. Elizabeth (Wells Arrick), a native of Sheffield, England, who came to America early in life and was raised and educated in this country.

In political life, Mr. Snyder has been a republican ever since the organization of that party in this State. He has been active in the work of his party and is well-known in public life, having filled the office of County Attorney of Summit county, City Attorney of Park City, school trustee and a number of other minor offices. In 1896 he was a candidate on the republican ticket for the office of District Judge, but the party, that year, was unsuccessful. In social life, he is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Woodmen of the World.

While Mr. Snyder has been actively engaged in his law practice, yet this has not consumed all of his time, for he is prominently identified with the mining interests of this State, being one of the original organizers of the Ajax mine and the California mine, and is still identified with the latter mine, being the president of that company. He is also largely interested in other mining properties throughout this intermountain region.



ON. CHARLES S. ZANE. In presenting to the readers of this volume the life and career of Charles S. Zane, ex-Chief Justice of Utah, we are perpetuating the name of one of the most learned, renowned and popular men who ever graced the bench or bar of this State. For a period of more than twenty-six years, Judge Zane has been prominently associated with the legal life of the States of Illinois and Utah, and during this time has won a constantly increasing reputation for breadth of knowledge and keenness of intellectual faculties. In the many positions of honor to which he has been called he has proved himself a man of superior ability, in whose hands large responsibilities may safely be entrusted, and by his unbiased and just decisions while on the bench of Utah, won the esteem and good will of hundreds of people whom, in his official capacity,

he was compelled to pronounce guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States during the Territorial existence of Utah, and sentence to fine and imprisonment; as well as the hearty admiration and support of his colleagues and the better class of citizens in the territory.

Charles S. Zane was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 2, 1831. He traces his lineage in this country back to Robert Zane, a Quaker, who came from England with a company of people of his faith, and settled at Salem, Gloucester county, New Jersey, in 1672. The family continued to reside in this county for a number of generations. A descendant of this family emigrated to the western part of Virginia prior to the Revolution, and numerous members of the family are to be found in that State today. One of this family was a member of the committee of Feill in the Virginia House of Burgesses, of which Patrick Henry was chairman, and which drafted the resolutions of resistance to the English Government. The Virginia branch of the family took a large part in the settlement of the State of Ohio. The well-known exploit of Elizabeth Zane at the blockhouse of Zanesville, is still remembered among the cherished traditions of the Muskingum Valley. The New Jersey branch of the family continued Quakers until within the present century. The father of the subject of this sketch, Andrew Zane, was born and bred, during his early life, in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and there married Mary Franklin, a distant relative of the philosopher, Benjamin Franklin. They later moved to Cumberland county where there was no Quaker community, and there identified themselves with the Methodist church, and while attaching but little importance to sectarian differences, they always clung to the simplicity of speech and dress of the Friends. Andrew Zane was a thrifty farmer, of correct and religious life, industrious habits and excellent judgment.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm, where he worked in the summer and attended the country school in the winter. However, the school-masters of that district were very illiterate men at the time our subject was in school, and his progress during this period was not rapid. In

the fall of 1848 he went to Philadelphia where he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, but this life proving uncongenial, returned home the following spring. Here he hauled the stone with which the light house was constructed at East Point, on the Delaware Bay. He returned to Philadelphia that fall and acquired an interest in a livery business, selling his interest the following March and starting for Illinois. The means of locomotion in those days were very crude and it took all day to traverse the same distance that is now traversed in two hours. This journey consumed two weeks, but was filled with many interesting and amusing incidents, which served to break the monotony and fatigue incident to the trip. Arriving in Springfield he took the stage for his brother's farm, which lay in the same neighborhood in which the Reverend Peter Cartwright resided. Mr. Cartwright was a Kentuckian by birth and a prominent figure in that part of the country. He had served as Chaplain of a regiment in General Jackson's army and took part in the Battle of New Orleans. On the eve of this battle, General Jackson called his Chaplains together and instructed them to preach a strong sermon to the soldiers, telling them the Lord would take their souls straight to Heaven if they fell in battle; to which Mr. Cartwright replied that he could not go that far, but would say to them as forcibly as he could that he believed their country's cause was the cause of God, and that he believed those who died fighting would be given credit for their bravery and sacrifice on the day of judgment. He was a man of strong convictions and usually spoke with much earnestness.

During that year our subject engaged in brick-making and farm work and during the next winter, in company with another man, cut down trees and split posts and rails with which he fenced one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land the following spring. During the winter he had frozen one of his feet quite seriously. He spent the summer of 1852 breaking the prairie land with four yoke of oxen and a large plow. In September of that year he entered McKendree College, prosecuting his studies under great disadvantage on account of his lack of preparation.

Dr. Akers had been elected president of this college, although he did not enter upon his duties until late in the term. He preached his first and second sermon at the college. His first discourse was purely chronological, consisting of a statement of dates and events as found in the Bible. After he had consumed more than two hours, he stated that he believed that the remainder of his discourse would be more interesting, and that on the next Sunday he would resume. The discourse had been very dry, but the next Sunday he was very eloquent. His appearance and manner when speaking, indicated great clearness and force. Like Cartwright he was a man of profound convictions; neither appeared to be troubled with a doubt or fear; they were about the same age; belonged to the Methodist Church, and lived the most of their lives in the central part of Illinois. Cartwright was a thrifty farmer, as well as an able divine. Akers was a student, and much the more learned, taking but little interest in the acquisition of wealth; he was an ardent opponent to slavery and never hesitated to denounce it on proper occasion, regarding it as opposed to the teachings of the Bible. Years before the Civil War he preached at a camp-meeting near Springfield and took occasion to condemn slavery in strong language. He said that it was opposed to both civil and religious liberty and predicted that sooner or later it would go down in blood. Mr. Lincoln, who had a very high regard for Mr. Akers, had gone out to hear the sermon, and on the way home referred to the sermon and expressed the opinion that the prediction might come to pass; that this nation could not stand, permanently, part slave and part free. During the time Judge Zane attended this college, he was a member of the Philosophian Society, in which he took an active part, and has always been very sensible of the advantages received from this source. He taught school for about a year after leaving college and then entered the office of James C. Conkling, in Springfield, in the year 1856. Here he made the acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln and his law partner, Mr. Herndon, and these three men had much to do with the moulding of the character and career of our subject. Mr. Lincoln he considered the

greatest man he ever met, which opinion he still holds, and cannot say too much in praise of him. He was in his company the day the returns came in when he was nominated for President, and the remembrance of this occasion is one of the choicest in his repertoire. He succeeded Mr. Lincoln as a partner of Mr. Herndon, under the style of Herndon & Zane, which continued for eight years; at the end of that time, Mr. Herndon turned his attention to farming and in 1870 Judge Zane became a member of the firm of Cullom, Zane & Marcy. His connection with this firm ceased in 1873, upon his election, in June, of that year, to the office of Judge of the Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Sangamon and Macoupin, but during the term the counties of Montgomery, Christian, Shelly and Fayette were added with two more judges. At the expiration of the first term he was re-elected for another term of six years, and on July 2, 1884, President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and he qualified as such on the 1st day of September following.

During his service of eleven years and six months on the bench in Illinois Judge Zane had a number of cases that attracted widespread interest, among which may be mentioned that instituted by the Attorney-General of the State against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company to recover certain penalties for violations of a recent act of the legislature fixing maximum freight rates and passenger tariffs. While the case was pending the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois issued a writ commanding Judge Zane's clerk to certify all the papers in the case to that court. Judge Zane was at the time engaged in the trial of a case, but on examination of the writ instructed his clerk not to certify the papers without further orders. The late Judge Beckwith and other attorneys on behalf of the defendant then moved the court to order the clerk to certify the papers, and afterwards the late Milton Hay, Henry S. Green and others for the defendant and the late John M. Palmer and John A. McClernand on behalf of the State, argued the motion at length and submitted it. After consideration Judge

Zane denied the motion and directed the clerk not to certify the papers. The attorneys for the defendant then applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for a mandate requiring the State Court to certify the papers to that court, and the motion was set down for argument. Upon the hearing Justice David Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Treat of the United States District Court, sat, and the Attorney General of the State and others appeared for the State, the application being argued at great length. The court filed a written opinion concurred in by all the judges denying the application. The case came before the State Court again when the defendant's counsel insisted that the charter of the corporation was a contract between the State and the corporation, and that the latter thereby was given the power to fix its own rates, and the Section Ten, of Article One, on the Constitution of the United States, forbidding the passage of any law by a State impairing the obligations of contracts. Judge Zane held that the defendant had appropriated the use of its road and rolling stock to the common use of the people that might have occasion to travel upon its road, or ship their goods over it; that for such use they had the right to charge a reasonable compensation and no more; that the defendant had devoted its property to a public use for a reasonable compensation and that the Legislature possessed the power to protect the public by fixing such reasonable charges; and to forbid unjust discrimination, and to enforce such provisions by imposing reasonable penalties for their violation. He held the law valid. These principles the Supreme Court of the United States soon after held in a case brought before it.

In 1870 the people of Illinois adopted a new constitution which fixed a limit to municipal indebtedness, and upon a bill presented by a tax payer the City of Springfield was enjoined from increasing its indebtedness in violation of this provision, which injunction was affirmed by the Supreme Court. During this same term of office the Attorney General of the State of Illinois presented to Judge Zane a bill praying for an in-

junction restraining the Saint Louis Bridge Company, the Wiggins Ferry Company, the Madison County Ferry Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company from executing a contract between them by which all the defendants except the bridge company should cease to use their respective ferries to transport persons or property across the Mississippi river between the cities of Saint Louis and East Saint Louis, in Illinois, in consideration that the bridge company would distribute each of the other defendants a certain per cent. of the net earnings of the bridge. The application was opposed by defendants and argued at great length by eminent lawyers. The respective defendants held charters under the laws of Illinois and also under the laws of Missouri. Among other things the court held in substance:

1. That the consideration upon which the franchises were granted to the ferry companies were the benefits to the public from their exercise.

2. They could not by contract render themselves incapable of performing the duties their charters imposed; they could not see the privileges conferred to defeat the ends of their creation.

3. The contract was a combination to prevent lawful competition and against public policy.

4. That its execution should be enjoined and the writ should therefore issue as prayed.

A few days before starting for Utah a banquet was tendered Judge Zane by members of the Sangamon County Bar and business men of the city, which was also attended by lawyers from other parts of the circuit. The expressions of good will and good feeling manifested at this time was a source of much gratification to Judge Zane. Upon reaching Ogden on the afternoon of August 23, 1884, he was met by members of the bar and others who welcomed him to the city and Territory with expressions of pleasure and friendship, and this reception was repeated in Salt Lake City, where he arrived that same evening, and was met by Governor Murray, judges and other officials, members of the bar and citizens who escorted him to his hotel, and during the evening gave every evidence of a cordial welcome. During his thirty-four years' residence in Illinois he

had become more or less familiar with the doctrines and teachings of the Mormons, and yet was not sufficiently acquainted with their practices to feel that he was thoroughly in touch with the great questions agitating the Territory at that time. He found that while an Act of Congress had been in force since July 8, 1862, declaring any person having a husband or wife living and undivorced, who should marry any other person, whether single or married, in a Territory of the United States, guilty of bigamy, and punishable by fine and imprisonment, only one person had in the twenty-two years in which the law had been in force, been convicted of its violation. He also found laws defining and fixing the punishment for polygamy and unlawful co-habitation, termed by the law a misdemeanor; also a law providing that either of these practices should be sufficient cause of challenge against any person called as a juror or talesman in such case. Or if he should believe such practices to be right, he might be challenged. This law had been in force two and a half years before Judge Zane opened his first case in Utah in September, 1884, and no conviction had been had under it. There was also a law in force which required the clerk of the District Court and the Probate Judge to select alternately names and prepare a jury list in January of each year, from which grand and petit jurors should be drawn from which a list should be made.

Under such circumstances Judge Zane opened the Third Judicial District Court which he held by virtue of his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. Believing that polygamy and unlawful cohabitation cases would come before the grand jury to be selected, and also before the petit jurors, the court informed the Assistant District Attorney that it would challenge on its own motion all persons presented for jury duty who might believe it right for a man to have living and undivorced more than one wife, or to cohabit with more than one woman as such. The Assistant District Attorney said he would interpose a challenge to any such proposed juror who upon examination should disclose such a belief, and the result was the court sustained challenges because of such a belief to

all of the jurors except eight whose names were on the jury list and in the box. Fifteen jurors constituted a grand jury and but eight were found competent. The courts of the Territory had held that men could not be summoned to attend as jurors whose names were not on the lists made in January, and while the Assistant District Attorney said it was his opinion and the opinion of the District Attorney as well, that a venire could not issue to summon men whose names were not on the list and in the box to serve as jurors, he would make the motion for such open venire, as it was termed, in order to bring the matter before the court for its decision. The point was argued at considerable length and submitted. The court held that the names on the list being exhausted and no statutory method provided by which a jury could be obtained, the court had the power to provide a jury; that the law fixed terms of court and the duty to hold them was express, and therefore the power to do that without which it could not proceed to try cases was implied, and the open venire was issued and a jury obtained in that way. The ruling was afterwards brought before the Supreme Court of the Territory, and afterwards before the Supreme Court of the United States, and affirmed by both. In his charge to the jury Judge Zane admonished them that they should be fearless and impartial in their investigations; calling their attention especially to the crime of polygamy, and instructed them that when the evidence was sufficient it was their duty to indict, regardless of the position of the individual pecuniarily, religiously, politically, socially, or otherwise. Among the cases that came up were those of Elder Rudger Clawson, and Bishops Hamilton and McMurrin, besides scores of others, all of whom were sentenced and fined, and all of whom later expressed the utmost good will towards the judge, saying they believed he had only done his duty as he saw it. On September 24, 1890, President Wilford Woodruff issued his manifesto declaring it to be his advice that the practice be abandoned and that henceforth no polygamous marriages be entered into. This manifesto was adopted as authoritative and binding by the Semi-Annual Conference on October 6, 1890.

After the State of Utah had been admitted to the Union Judge Zane's name was placed in nomination, without his solicitation, as a candidate for the office of Supreme Judge, receiving the largest majority of any one elected, and as fully two-thirds of the voters were Mormons, this fact alone proves the high esteem in which he was held at that time, as today. Lack of space prevents the writer going further into the details of the cases tried or the able opinions handed down by Judge Zane, which opinions and findings were when appealed sustained by the higher courts. He served three years as Chief Justice of the State of Utah, and was renominated by the Republican State Convention in 1898; but as he had during the presidential canvass of 1896 expressed himself opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and had also expressed a preference for William McKinley for President, he failed of re-election. He returned to private practice in Salt Lake City in January, 1899, in which he still continues.

Judge Zane married Margaret D. Maxey, of Springfield, Illinois, April 6, 1859. Nine children were born of this marriage, six of whom are living—Mary Farnetta, wife of William H. Hinkle, of Chicago, an officer of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the Trust Department; Charles W. served as Assistant District Attorney of Utah, and died at San Antonio, Texas, September, 1889; John M. was reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Utah, and was Assistant United States District Attorney of Utah, and is now practicing law in Chicago, a partner in the firm of Shope, Mathis, Zane & Weber; Margaret, wife of Dr. J. S. Witcher; Oliver W., a resident of Los Angeles, California; Franklin A., also a resident of Chicago, connected with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Agnes M., at home.

As a private citizen, Judge Zane is a gentleman of most winning personality, kindly, courteous, and affable. He numbers his friends by the legion, not only in Utah but throughout the East, where he is widely known, as well as in the States adjoining Utah. He is popular with all classes, and has had a most honorable career upon which no stain or blemish has ever rested.

JAMES CHIPMAN. In the work of developing the resources of Utah and placing the State upon its present high plane of prosperity, there has necessarily been a demand for financiers; men of ability to judge and control, and with foresight to understand the trend of events and provide for the wants of the future. In the pioneers who came to Utah in 1847, men of ability were not wanting, in fact almost every line of business was represented by those early colonists. Among these early settlers, and one who has contributed largely to the success which has followed the development of the State, and who by his able management has made the Utah National Bank, over which he presides, one of the soundest institutions in the West, is the subject of this sketch.

James Chipman was born in Carroll County, Missouri, and came to Utah with his parents in 1847. His father, Stephen, a native of Canada, was a farmer and stock raiser in the United States, and was one of the early workers in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Upon his removal to Utah he participated actively in the development of the Church and assisted in the erection of the Salt Lake temple. His wife, Amanda Washburn, and the mother of our subject, was also a native of Canada, but came to Missouri and later to Utah with her husband. The early life of their son James was spent at Mill Creek, near Salt Lake City, where he attended school and gleaned such information from them as the nature of the schools afforded. His education was, however, largely derived from the great book of human experience and from the daily lessons taught by the efforts of the pioneers to subdue and control the unpromising natural conditions. At the age of twenty Mr. Chipman started out for himself as a farmer and stock raiser, and later engaged in freighting goods across the mountains with mule teams. In this work he made three trips from Montana to Los Angeles, each round trip consuming an entire season. The route that he followed from Salt Lake City to the Coast is virtually the same as that over which the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Rail-

road will be built. These trips were made in the years 1866 to 1869.

When the railroads began to enter the great Western country, Mr. Chipman, seeing greater opportunities for the exercise of his talents in that work, turned his attention to railroad contracting. He assisted in building the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Western Railroads, and in addition to the contracts which he had, he also established and successfully conducted a general mercantile business. This business he continued to conduct until 1890, when he established the mercantile business at American Fork, and in connection with this enterprise also established a bank at that place. These have both been prosperous ventures and are in a healthy condition at the present time. Notwithstanding his wide and varied interests, Mr. Chipman has continued to give his time to the development of these industries, and is still the owner of the bank which he established there. The Utah National Bank, of which he is now President, was established in Salt Lake City in 1890, and Mr. Chipman was elected its President in 1898. His position as a financier and one of the leaders of the business community, is such that he is necessarily interested in the development of all the resources of the State. He has large interests in many mining properties throughout Utah. He has also given considerable attention to stock raising and is identified with that industry in Utah. He is the Manager of the Uncle Sam Mining Company, whose property is located in the Tintic district, and has interests in a large number of other mining companies throughout the State.

Mr. Chipman is deeply interested in all matters affecting the education of the youths of Utah, and to him is due in a large degree the credit for the establishment of the first public schools in the Territory.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah A. Green, daughter of Alphonso and Betsey Green, who were among the early settlers of Utah. She died, leaving four children, and he married his second wife in 1863. She was Selina Huntsman, daughter of John Huntsman, a citizen of Utah, and by this wife he has ten children. His children are: Bessie, James, Jr., who is in charge



R. A. Burton

of the bank at American Fork; Alphonso, Stephen L., who is manager of the mercantile house at American Fork, of which his father is President, and he is also President of the Alpine Stake of Utah; Sarah A., Washburn, Melissa, Lunnie, William, May, Della, Oscar, Alva, and Emmitt.

In politics Mr. Chipman is a Republican, and while he has devoted most of his time and attention to the ramifications of his business interests, he was called upon by his party to serve as State Treasurer for the term beginning 1896. This was the first term of this office, it having been made with the admission of the State into the Union.

The position which Mr. Chipman has attained, marks him as one of the ablest financiers of the West, and one of the most substantial business men of Utah. His success is entirely due to his own efforts. Self-educated and self-made, he has built up his fortune and his career by his own pluck and industry. His integrity and honesty have brought him the confidence and respect of the entire State, and few men are possessed of more warm and loyal friends than he. The career that he has made may well be an object of pride to his posterity and stands forth as an illustration of what a man of energy and ability can attain.



ROBERT TAYLOR BURTON. In the settlement of Utah and its development from a wilderness, few men have taken a more active part in the work, and few have aided more in the development of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints than has the subject of this sketch, who now holds the office of First Counsellor to William B. Preston, Presiding Bishop of that church. He was one of the early pioneers to this State, and has participated actively in the stirring deeds and stirring times of the early days of Utah. He took part, not only in the development of its latent resources, but was active in the protection of the settlements against the depredations of the Indians, and was a leader in the forces which defended the Mormon Church against the approach of the United States troops. He is now one of the leaders of the church of

his choice and has won the confidence and esteem, not only of its leaders, but of the people as well. By his life of industry he has achieved a prominent position in the affairs of the State, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all the people.

Robert Taylor Burton was born in Amherstburg, Canada West, October 25, 1821. He was a son of Samuel and Hannah (Shipley) Burton, natives of England, who emigrated to America in 1817, sailing from Hull, Yorkshire, England, and settled in Poultneyville, Wayne County, New York, where they continued to reside for two or three years. They moved from New York to Canada and remained in that country until 1828, when they again returned to the United States and took up their residence in Lucas County, Ohio. Not content with their home in this State, they emigrated to the West and settled at Adrian, Michigan, and later returned to their former home in Canada. While residents of Canada, in 1837, they were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church by two missionaries who visited that country. At the time of the baptism of his parents into this religion, Robert T. Burton was absent in Ohio, visiting relatives and attending school during the winter of 1837-38. In the latter year he returned to Canada at the request of his parents and reached there in September, and was baptized into the church by Elder Henry Cook, on October 23, 1838. A few days after his baptism his family left Canada and went to Knoxville, Illinois, where they remained a little over a year. They then joined the Mormon people at Nauvoo, Illinois, in the spring of 1840, and here the Burton family remained until February of 1846.

Upon his entrance into the church Bishop Burton took an active part in its affairs, and in June, 1843, being then an Elder, he left Nauvoo in company with Elder N. V. Jones, to go as a missionary to the States of Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, where he remained for a year, returning to Nauvoo a few days prior to the killing of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum. Upon his return to Nauvoo, Bishop Burton enlisted in Captain Gleason's cavalry company of the Nauvoo Legion, and was on guard in the city

at the time Prophet Smith was killed. For some time after that sad occurrence he was active in his efforts to protect the lives and property of the members of the church from mob violence and robbery. About this time he also became a member of the Nauvoo Brass Band, and the Nauvoo choir. Bishop Burton was again sent on a mission in January, 1845, with Elder Samuel W. Richards, to some of the central counties of the State of Illinois, with a view to allaying the prejudice that had arisen in the minds of the people of that locality against the Mormon Church.

Mr. Burton was married in December of this year to Maria S. Haven, President Brigham Young performing the ceremony, and in the following spring, the members of the church being driven from Illinois, he left with the first company who crossed the Mississippi and encamped on the west bank. The hurried departure and increasing bitterness of the mob forced the people to leave with but few provisions for the ensuing winter. The snow was about eighteen inches deep, and the weather intensely cold; so cold, in fact, that it was possible for the people to cross the river on ice and secure provisions preparatory for the journey towards the Rocky Mountains. This company arrived at Council Bluffs in June, and here the main body camped. Robert Burton, however, with his aged parents, moved a distance of forty or fifty miles down the Missouri river and there made a temporary home. Owing to the trying circumstances and the hardships and exposure which they underwent, many of the people succumbed and were buried by the wayside. Among this number was the mother of our subject, who fell sick, died and was buried in a lonely grave near her temporary home on the Missouri river.

In the preparations for the journey towards the Salt Lake Valley the Burton family formed a portion of the company organized by President Brigham Young, and in May, 1848, they set out upon their perilous journey across the plains, arriving in Salt Lake Valley on September 23rd of that year. The ensuing winter they spent in the Old Fort and in the spring the family removed to the residence which they erected at the corner of Second West and First South streets, Salt Lake City,

where they have resided ever since. The same activity that Bishop Burton had displayed in the East in the affairs of the church was continued in Utah, and in the fall of 1849, upon the organization of a Territorial militia, Robert Burton enlisted in its service. This company was called in the following year into active service, by the Governor, to defend the settlers against the hostile Indians, and in this expedition the Bishop saw his first active service in Utah. The cavalry to which he belonged took an important part in the engagement with the Walker Indians, which lasted for three days. In September, 1850, the company was ordered north to operate against the Shoshone Indians, and in November of the same year went to Utah county again to restrict the operations of a remnant of the tribe against whom they had fought the previous spring, and while on this latter campaign, the Bishop was elected Lieutenant of the company. In June, 1851, he accompanied another expedition against the Indians on the Western desert, and although suffering much from thirst, the company was victorious in the battle fought in the desert west of Skull Valley. In the spring of 1852 he headed a small company to the Green River, to protect settlers from the depredations of the Indians and renegade whites, and the following year was elected Captain of Company A, later receiving a commission as Major-Colonel and finally Major-General. His active work did not stop with this, but in October, 1856, he was a member of a company who went five or six hundred miles east of Salt Lake to rescue some hand cart companies that were in great distress, the emigrants being stranded on the Platte river. The weather was extremely cold and the snow deep. The emigrants had almost exhausted their supply of provisions and in consequence were reduced to one-quarter rations until relief came to them from Salt Lake, prior to which they suffered untold hardships and many of the members died from hunger and cold. In August 15, 1858, Colonel Burton was ordered to take a company and assist the emigrants in their passage across the plains, and at the same time observe the movements of the approaching forces of the United States, which were said to be headed for Utah, with the



James A. Mayle

express purpose of exterminating the Mormons, and the remainder of this year was spent in that work. In 1862 our subject was sent by Governor Fuller to protect the United States mail between Fort Bridger and the Platte river, where stations had been burned, mail sacks cut open and stock driven off by the hostile Indians and white outlaws. The same application and ability which he had brought to other tasks, Colonel Burton applied to this duty, discharging it to the entire satisfaction of the government and of the authorities. In all of the stirring times of the settlement of Utah, and in its military history, General Burton stands as one of the principal men in the perfecting of the organization of the militia and in its operations throughout Utah. Since the disbanding of the Nauvoo Legion, Bishop Burton has been very prominent in the ecclesiastical history of the church, and as First Counsellor to the Presiding Bishop of the church.

In addition to his military duties and to his work in behalf of the church, General Burton also took a live interest in the affairs of the State, and in 1852 was elected Constable of Salt Lake City and in the following year was appointed Deputy United States Marshall, and sheriff, collector and assessor of Salt Lake county in 1854, and Deputy Territorial Marshal in 1861. So well had he discharged these duties that in the following year President Abraham Lincoln appointed him to the position of Collector of Internal Revenue, which position he continued to hold until 1869. In addition to these positions he also served Salt Lake City as a member of the Council from 1856 to 1873. He was a member of the Board of Regents in the Deseret university from 1875 to 1878. His ability in the legislature led to his appointment in 1876 on a committee with Honorable A. O. Smoot and Honorable S. S. Smith, to arrange, compile and publish all of the laws of the Territory then in force.

He early saw the advantages that would accrue to Utah from the establishment and development of home manufactures, and was associated with Bishop A. O. Smoot and Bishop John Sharp in the erection and successful operation of the Wasatch Woolen Mills, located in the southeast portion of Salt Lake City.

In addition to the missions heretofore mentioned which Bishop Burton performed for the Church, he has also been on missions in the Eastern States and to England. During the latter mission he visited most of the important cities of Europe, and upon his return to England was chosen President of the London Conference. In 1859 Elder Burton was appointed Counsellor to Bishop Cunningham, of the Fifteenth Ward of Salt Lake City, and in 1867 was appointed Bishop of that Ward, serving in that position until 1877, when he was called to fill the position of Counsellor to Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter. Upon the death of the latter he was appointed First Counsellor to Presiding Bishop William B. Preston, which position he continues to fill.

JAMES H. MOYLE. Few of the native sons of Utah have participated more actively in the administration of the affairs of the State or attained higher places in the standing of its leading men, at the bar or in political life, than has the subject of this sketch. From a poor boy, struggling with adverse conditions, he has now risen to be one of the most prominent men in the State, and one who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all his fellow citizens.

James H. Moyle was born in Salt Lake City, September the 17th, 1858, and was the eldest son of James Moyle, a native of Cornwall, England. His father spent his early life in Cornwall and in Devonshire, coming to Utah at the age of seventeen. He became a convert to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in England, and left his family and all his prospects in that country to follow the religion of his choice. He was a stone cutter and builder, and his ability was soon recognized upon his arrival in Utah. He assisted in building many of the old stone houses and business buildings. He superintended most of the heavy stone work on the bridges of the Western Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was superintendent of the stone work on the Temple and for a number of years was in charge of that work, dying about the time the stone work

was completed. He took an active part in the affairs of his Church. He occupied many minor offices and in later life was a member of the High Council. His struggles to gain a foothold in the new country were similar to those experienced by the early pioneers. His journey from the eastern coast of the United States and across the great plains was a long and toilsome trip, occupying many months in its completion. The company with which he traveled suffered from the ravages of cholera and many of its members died on an island in the Mississippi river from this disease, Mr. Moyle remaining with the stricken people throughout the entire time. He was well and favorably known throughout Utah and the West, and died respected by all who knew him. He was recognized as a man of unimpeachable integrity. His father, John R. Moyle, the grandfather of our subject, came to Utah a few years after his son, and settled in Salt Lake City, later moving to Alpine, Utah county, where he engaged in the business of farming. He was by trade a stone cutter. He spent the balance of his life in Utah county, where he resided until his death. His wife, Philipa (Beer) Moyle, was also a native of Devonshire, and had two brothers serving in the British army as commissioned officers, and her father was a prosperous contractor, holding many large contracts for work for the British Government. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Elizabeth (Wood) Moyle, was one of the early pioneers of Utah and one of the first members of the Church. She was born in Brown county, Illinois, and came to Utah at the age of nine years, and is still living. She came in 1849 from Nauvoo and was at winter quarters during the winter of 1848. Her father, Daniel Wood, was one of the prominent men of Utah and of the Church, having joined it in New York and leaving with the members when they were expelled from Nauvoo. He came from one of the old American families and was a well-to-do farmer, owning his own home in Illinois. He was one of the best equipped of the pioneers who came to this region and was Captain of the fifty wagons in the wagon train in which he crossed the plains. Woods Cross, Utah, was named after

him. He settled in Salt Lake City and later moved to Sessions settlement, arriving there a few months after Mrs. Sessions. It was then so dry and parched that the two settlers doubted if they would have water enough for their families. This land is now well watered under the excellent system of irrigation which prevails in Utah, and also by artesian wells. At this time the locality is densely populated, is considered the best market garden district in the State, the choice lands selling at from two hundred to five hundred dollars per acre, which is now known as Bountiful, in Davis county. He was a wealthy farmer and owned a large and prosperous farm in that region. His wife, Mary (Snyder) Wood, was a member of one of the prominent and prosperous families of the East. They had first settled in Canada, but upon their conversion to the Mormon Church, left their comfortable home, and she, with her family, journeyed to the Far West to participate in the work of the Church which she believed to be the true religion. They knew all the hardships and trials suffered by the pioneers and came out of the ordeal unsmirched. Both she and her husband were respected residents of the community in which they settled, and died beloved and honored by all who knew them, Mr. Wood having lived to the advanced age of ninety-two. He raised a large family.

Our subject, James H. Moyle, spent his early life in Salt Lake City, and received his early education in the schools that then existed in the Territory, and later entered the Deseret University at the age of thirteen, and graduated in 1879. He was still in school when he was sent to North Carolina on a mission for the Church, where he remained two years and four months, during two years of which he was President of the North Carolina Conference. Upon his return to Utah in 1881, he resumed his studies and in the following year entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, and in 1883 entered the law department and continued his course of studies in both departments in the school of political science for the ensuing two years. He graduated in 1885 and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Michi-

igan in that year. He returned to Utah in the fall of 1885 and was made Assistant City Attorney of this city and also Deputy County Attorney of Salt Lake County. In the fall of the next year he was elected County Attorney, and also served for two years as Assistant City Attorney. He was County Attorney for four years, from 1896 to 1900, and during his tenure of office was elected to the legislature in 1888, where he was chairman of the Committee on Education, and while in that important position was able to aid in securing many of the institutions which has redounded so much to Utah's credit. He was active in securing the passage of the bill for the establishment of a Deaf and Dumb School; in establishing the Agricultural College at Logan, and also in establishing the State Reform School at Ogden. He secured for the university the largest appropriations which up to that time had been made by the State for its maintenance, the amount appropriated being double the previous normal appropriation; and large sums for the equipment of the university. His work here was of such a character that he took a leading position in the direction of this institution and was the Chairman of the Committee sent by the Governor to the East to investigate and examine the various reformatories of the United States, and as a result of these investigations the Reform School at Ogden was shortly afterwards erected. He served for one term as President and several terms as Trustee of this institution. He was also a director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society for four years. He practically retired from active political life in 1890, and for the decade following refused to hold office or to be considered in any manner a candidate for any position in the gift of the people. He has always been an ardent Democrat and participated actively in its work in this State. Prior to the organization of this party he was one of the leaders of the People's Party and assisted in conducting the memorable campaign of 1890, the last campaign conducted on the old lines. He was one of the leading men who believed in the disbanding of the People's Party and a separation of the people upon the lines of the two Na-

tional political parties, and upon the disbandment of this old party and the organization of the Democratic party he became one of its leaders, and has participated actively in all of its campaigns, having served on all of its committees, including that of the City, County and State. In 1898 he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and the successful campaign conducted by it in that year was largely due to his able and efficient management. He conducted the campaign of the special election the following April when W. H. King was elected to Congress to succeed B. H. Roberts. He was a candidate for the Governorship of Utah on the Democratic ticket in 1900, but was defeated with his party.

His ability and learning has brought him a lucrative practice in his chosen profession and he is now acknowledged to be one of the leaders of the bar of Utah. Upon his return to Utah after his graduation from college, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Franklin S. Richards, which continued for a number of years. This partnership was dissolved and he continued for a time by himself, later forming a partnership with John M. Zane and George P. Costigan, the firm being Moyle, Zane & Costigan. This firm was dissolved by the removal of Mr. Zane to Chicago in 1898, and by Mr. Costigan going to New York and entering upon the practice of law there, since which time Mr. Moyle has engaged in practice by himself.

He was married in 1887 to Miss Alice E. Dinwoody, daughter of Henry Dinwoody, and by this marriage has had six children, five sons and one daughter: Henry D., James H., now dead; Walter G., Gilbert D., Alice E., and James D.

Mr. Moyle has been a life-long member of the Church. He was made an Elder at the early age of sixteen, and in the following year was made one of the Seventies. He is essentially a self-made man and one of whom Utah can justly be proud. He has made his own way in the world and the success he has achieved has been due to his own efforts. He learned the trade of stone-cutting and worked at that for five summers when a boy. He is substantially identified with the business interests of the State, including live

stock, banking and mining. He is a director of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, a director of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, and also of the Deseret Live Stock Company, which is the largest live stock company in the State. He is well known throughout the State by his political achievements and few men are held in higher repute or are more popular with the citizens of Utah.



JUDGE CHARLES C. GOODWIN.

Utah was settled fifty years ago by the pioneers who were members of the Mormon Church and who, in coming to what was then considered a far-off land in the Rocky Mountains, came with the idea of founding a settlement where they could worship in their own way, and follow a life of agriculture. The great mineral resources of Utah were then unknown, and the policy of the Church was to direct the energies of the members to agriculture, rather than to mining. This was done with a view to preventing the immigration of other than members of the Church. The steady growth of the Mormon Church and the influence which it began to wield, apparently would have made this policy a success, had it not been for the character of the citizens of the United States, who from the very time of the first settlers landing on the Atlantic coast, have driven their way westward, wherever the opportunities seemed to warrant their entrance. The policy of seclusion which President Brigham Young attempted to enforce, was ordained to failure, by the very nature of the people against whom it was intended to be enforced. The conflict which arose between the civil and military forces of the United States on the one side, and the Mormon Church on the other, are matters of recent history. The times of trouble which existed when the first mineral wealth was unclosed, and the Mormon Church feeling itself threatened, endeavored to prevent the emigration of the miners, was by a great many people denounced as un-American, and in the efforts to broaden Utah and force her to recognize the citizens of other portions of the country as being entitled to be recognized

as her own, the Salt Lake Tribune has ever stood foremost as the champion of freedom of ingress to the mountains and plains of Utah, and to the development and working of her great mineral deposits. It can safely be said that no man has taken a more active part nor done so much to aid in the development of Utah's resources, and especially the development of the mines, than has Charles C. Goodwin, who for over twenty years was the leading editorial writer on the Tribune, and by his fearless courage, independent spirit, and thoroughly American style, has made it possible to bring to Utah the wealth of the East. He continued at his post amid all the stormy days of the emigration of the Gentiles, with a courage and devotion to his duty that has seldom been excelled, and which won for him the plaudits of all the people, irrespective of religion or politics. Upon the transferring of this newspaper property in October, 1901, Judge Goodwin retired from the service of the paper, taking with him the heartfelt love and friendship of all the people whose lives he had so zealously cared for and to whom he had freely given during the past twenty years the best efforts of his life.

Charles C. Goodwin was born in Riga, near Rochester, in the western portion of New York, and spent his early life on his father's farm in that State. His father had been a successful tiller of the soil and prior to engaging in the agricultural business had been a distinguished scout in the War of 1812, under Generals Brown and Scott. His father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, under the direct command of General George Washington. The Goodwin family is one of the oldest in the eastern part of the United States, and from the very beginning of the settlement of the country have taken a prominent, aggressive and important part in its history. The mother of Judge Goodwin was Dollie (Watkins) Goodwin, a native of Berkshire, Midland county, Massachusetts, and was a member of one of the old Colonial families and early settlers of New England. She died when her son was thirteen years of age.

Judge Goodwin's early education was derived

from Riga academy, Alexander academy, and Clover Street seminary, established by his uncle, Isaac Moore, near Rochester. Having faith in the greater opportunities afforded by the West and being equipped with the determined spirit that conquered all obstacles, he removed from the East and settled in Marysville, California, where he engaged in the lumber business, establishing a saw mill in the mountains. In this he continued for five years, when his entire plant and capital was consumed by a disastrous fire. Undaunted by these reverses, he at once turned his attention to teaching school and while employed in that occupation in Marysville, studied law under the guidance of his brother, who was a prominent lawyer of California, who later served as a Judge for several years, and was the esteemed contemporary of Judges Field, Terry, Mesick and Brian, and was among the most distinguished jurists California has ever called to its Bench.

Upon the completion of his studies under his brother, Judge Goodwin went to Plumas county, California, in 1859, to settle up some business affairs for a friend of his brother, and the next year removed to Nevada, where he was admitted to practice before all the courts of that State. His next enterprise was in connection with Mr. Levi Hite, in building a quartz mill on Carson river. This was just started when it was swept away by the most disastrous flood that has ever occurred in the West, drowning a great number of people, and destroying the mill and the property. The battery and other portions of the mill were picked up three-quarters of a mile away. Then Judge Goodwin removed to Washoe county on the admission of the State into the Union. He was elected one of the first District Judges and held that office for over three years. He then removed to Hamilton, White Pine county, Nevada, as editor of the *Inland Empire*, remaining in charge of it for six months. He then removed to Eureka, Nevada, and leased a furnace which had been but partly finished. He completed the buildings, bought ore and coal and successfully operated it. He later bought it and built a second furnace; bought the Jackson mine and conducted mine and furnace for about a

year and a half, when he sold out and for a few months moved to California.

He was in California but a short time when he was requested to return to Virginia City, Nevada, and become associated with the late R. M. Daggett on the *Territorial Enterprise*. Mr. Daggett was elected to Congress from Nevada in 1876, and Judge Goodwin was placed in entire charge of the paper, which was the leading journal of that State. This work he continued until 1880, when he removed to Utah. His first enterprise in this State was the purchase of several small mines in the Lincoln district, near Minersville, in Beaver county. On these properties he sank a shaft fifty feet deep, when he encountered such a volume of water as to make any further development impracticable. There was no chance to tunnel, nor was Judge Goodwin equipped with the finances needed for the purchase of machinery to pump out the water which had filled the shafts. He was first struck by these mines on account of their similarity to the Eureka mines of Nevada.

During this time he had been requested by the owners of the *Tribune* to assist in the work of getting out that paper, and in May, 1880, he became connected with it as its chief editor, and continued in that position for over twenty years. The *Salt Lake Tribune* then held a position in the world of newspapers of the United States which was peculiar to itself. In the very heart of the Mormon movement, and opposed to ecclesiastical rule, determined in its efforts to create in the hearts and minds of all the people here a love for the American country and the American institutions, it fought with vigor and determination the policy of the Church to obstruct emigration and to prevent the development of the mines and other resources of this State. It was ably supported in this work by the continued and generous aid of the people who believed in the right of any American to enter any territory belonging to the United States and to occupy it in accordance with the law, and in a similar manner as they might in any other portion. Throughout the State their following, though small, was devoted and faithful and in the adjoining States of Nevada and

Idaho it held the respect and patronage of the greater part of the citizens. So thoroughly imbued was Judge Goodwin to create for Utah a standing of the first rank in the United States, that when the Edmunds-Tucker Act was so vigorously enforced in the early eighties he wrote the petition for amnesty for the Mormons, upon the declaration of the President of the Church that hereafter their religion would not tolerate polygamy. The time which has elapsed since then, together with the aptitude of the American people to adapt themselves to any and all circumstances, has brought this bitter and un-American feeling to a close, and today the citizens of Utah are as deeply interested in the welfare of the United States and of their State, as are the citizens of any other community. This work, stupendous in its nature, tremendous in the results which it has achieved, has been ably directed and conducted throughout Utah by men of the stamp of Judge Goodwin, and among the leaders, who by their fearless attitude have aided so much in this work, he deserves the first place.

He was married in California to Miss Alice Maynard. By this marriage Judge Goodwin has one son, James Todman Goodwin, who has been associated with his father on the *Tribune* and is now a member of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange, carrying on the business of broker; and a daughter, Alice Ellen, now sixteen years of age.

To say that Judge Goodwin has been prominent in political life in Utah and Nevada as well, is perhaps unnecessary, for with the political affairs in both of these States he has been so closely identified as to make his life the very warp and woof of the political fabric of Utah. While in Nevada he was a candidate for Congress in 1872, but was defeated. In Utah he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution under which this State was admitted to the Union.

The career which Judge Goodwin has built up stands without a parallel today. He is easily the foremost newspaper man who has ever been in the life of the Western country. Depending entirely upon his own efforts, he has by his industry, honesty, straightforwardness and fear-

lessness created for himself a name that will live through the generations to come and be a source of pride to his posterity, as well as to all the mining men of the State. He has been an indefatigable worker in his business, and in his career of over fifty years has worked day and night, and for twenty-seven years has hardly had a holiday, working Sundays and holidays, in the effort to keep pace with the gigantic performance which confronted him. Although a strong and ardent advocate of the principles of freedom of intercourse between American States, and one of the most vigorous holders of the right of the American people to settle where they desire, so long as they conform to the laws of the country, and having been in past years opposed to the policy of the Mormon Church, there is now no man, irrespective of religious or political belief, who stands as high in the popularity, esteem and confidence of the people of the State as does Judge Goodwin.

JUDGE WILLIAM C. HALL. Among the men whom Utah has called to preside over her Courts, to administer justice and interpret the law, none has been more successful in the discharge of his duties than has the subject of this sketch. He is one of the leading jurists of the State, and the position he has won for himself by his fearless and able administration, secures for him a high place in the legal circles of the West.

He was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, in 1842, spending his early life on a farm in Kentucky. He attended Shelby College, and when the Civil War of Secession broke out, he became an adherent of the Southern cause, joining the army of Virginia, and serving later with General John Morgan until the latter's capture. He then served with General Joe Wheeler until the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities, he returned to his home and studied law with John W. Stephenson, who was later Governor, and United States Senator from Kentucky.

Our subject started in the practice of the law in 1868, going to Lexington, Missouri, in that



Wm. J. Preston

year, and to Salt Lake City in 1872. At that time Utah had not begun to feel that impetus which has resulted from the development of its mineral and other resources, and the hardships incident to the early settlement had not yet been abandoned. He at once began the practice of law, and followed that profession until elected a judge for the Third Judicial District of Utah, taking his seat on the bench on January 2, 1901. He has been prominent in the affairs of the State and in its Territorial days he was Secretary of the Territory during President Cleveland's administration, and also a member of the Territorial legislature. He was City Attorney for Salt Lake City for two terms.

Judge Hall was married twelve years ago to Miss Marion T. Thornton, a native of Mississippi, and by this marriage they have three children, two sons: William T. and James A., and one daughter, Marion C. Judge Hall's father, Thomas G. Hall, was a farmer and spent his life in Kentucky. He participated in the War of 1812, and served in Canada, being in the battle in which Tecumseh was killed. He took an active part in the affairs of the State and served several terms in the legislature in Kentucky. The Hall family is one of the old families of Virginia and were among the prominent settlers of Kentucky. They were originally natives of England. Judge Hall is the second son of his father, the family numbering seven children, of which six were sons. Judge Hall's grandmother was Isabelle Graves, a member of the Graves family, residents of Georgetown, Kentucky. The mother of our subject, Salina (McCarthy) Hall, was a member of one of the early pioneer families of Kentucky. Her father, Reuben McCarthy, was a surveyor by profession and served as a Major in the War of 1812.

In political life Judge Hall has always been a Democrat.

The Judge is also largely interested in the development of mining properties in Utah and his investments have proved eminently successful.

Judge Hall presides over the Chancery Department, and has ably administered the duties of his office. He was a prominent attorney in Utah before his election to the bench, and has

taken an active part in the development of both the City and State. He has witnessed all the great strides that Utah has made towards its present prosperous condition. While a member of the legislature he was Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the House and Council bills for common schools; the committee reporting a substitute for both bills which became a law, by means of which the common schools were provided with sufficient funds to erect large and handsome buildings and to enter upon the era of growth and prosperity which obtains in the State. His impartiality has won for him a reputation of being a just Judge and his genial and considerate manner has made for him a legion of friends throughout the State.



RESIDING BISHOP WILLIAM BOWKER PRESTON. Among the more important offices in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is the office of Presiding Bishop. This office calls for an exercise of administrative and executive ability of a rare order, and its responsibilities are of such a nature that an able man is required to properly fulfill the duties. These conditions have all been met in the person of the present Presiding Bishop, the subject of this sketch.

William Bowker Preston, the son of Christopher and Martha Mitchell (Claytor) Preston, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, November 24th, 1830. His early days were spent on his father's plantation, doing the work incident to that industry, and from six to eighteen years of age he attended school in the winter months, working on the plantation in the summer. He continued at this work until he reached the age of nineteen, when he went to Stewartsville, Bedford county, Virginia, where he secured a position as salesman and bookkeeper, and later occupied a similar position in a mercantile establishment at Lynchburg, Virginia.

The marvelous discoveries of gold in California and the tales poured into the ears of the eastern people of the richness of the country and the ease with which wealth was acquired, fired

him with an ambition to visit that country, and in 1852, having gained the consent of his parents, he took the steamer at New York for Aspinwall, and crossing the Isthmus of Darien, arrived at San Francisco. Instead of turning his attention to gold mining, then the universal rule of action with all new-comers, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, settling in Yolo county, thirty miles west of Sacramento.

His parents had been devoted members of the Methodist Church, and in his childhood their son attended regularly the meetings and Sunday School. Upon his arrival in California he became acquainted with Hezekiah Thatcher and his family, who had moved from Utah to California. Convinced by the teachings of the Church to which Mr. Thatcher belonged, he was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by Elder Henry G. Boyle, in 1857. Shortly after, Elder George Q. Cannon, then President of the California Mission, ordained him an Elder. Soon after his ordination he was sent on a mission to labor in the northern part of the State, in which work he was engaged when the Elders were called to return to Utah in the fall of 1857. Elder Preston, who came with other members of the Church, started overland from California by the southern route via Los Angeles and San Bernardino, arriving in Salt Lake in January, 1858.

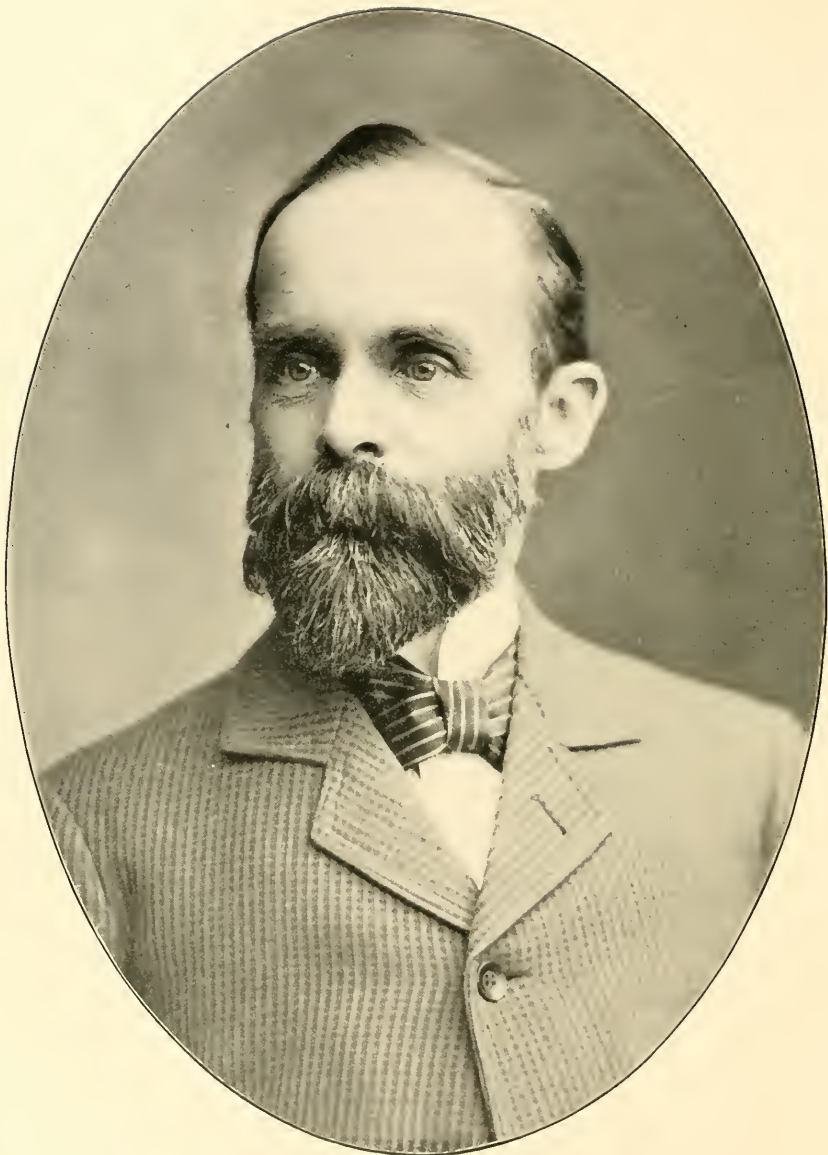
Shortly after his arrival in Salt Lake City he was married to Miss Harriett Ann Thatcher, daughter of Hezekiah and Allie (Kitchen) Thatcher, the ceremony being performed on February 24th, 1858. After a short stay in Salt Lake City, he and his wife went to the southern part of the State, settling for a short time at Payson, but being unable to obtain sufficient land in that vicinity for his purposes, he resolved to seek other fields. In the fall of 1859 the Thatcher and the Preston families moved into Cache valley and assisted in locating and building the town of Logan. Here he selected a site on the north side of Logan river, overlooking the valley, and at once set to work taking up government land and building the necessary houses. In November, 1859, Apostles Or-

son Hyde and Ezra T. Benson came into Cache valley for the purpose of organizing Wards and Elder Preston was chosen Bishop of Logan, being ordained by Orson Hyde, Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan. Throughout the ensuing five years our subject's time and attention was given to the building up of the City of Logan, laying out farms for the settlers, building the Logan and Hyde Park canal, and protecting the settlers from the depredations of the Indians. He was called in 1863 and 1864 to make two trips to the Missouri river and conduct to Utah the emigrants gathered there. He was Captain of both companies, each consisting of fifty ox teams. He successfully performed these tasks, and upon his return to Utah was elected to serve as a member of the Territorial legislature.

In April, 1865, Bishop Preston was called to go on a mission to Europe and take charge of a company of missionaries as far as New York. Upon his arrival there he visited his father and mother in Virginia, whom he had not seen for thirteen years, and then proceeded on his way to Europe. Here most of his missionary labor was confined to the business management of the British Mission, under the Presidency of Elders Brigham Young, Junior, and Franklin D. Richards. After an absence of three years and eight months on this mission, he returned home.

In addition to his work in the Church, Bishop Preston has taken an active part in the civil affairs of Utah, and in addition to the terms which he served in the Legislature, already mentioned, served in that body from 1872 to 1882, covering five terms. His work in the development of Logan and in bringing it to its then satisfactory condition, was realized by the citizens, who, in 1870, elected him Mayor, and in this office he served for twelve years; nor did this end his connection with public affairs, for when the convention to adopt a Constitution for the State was called in 1895, he was elected a member of it.

Although he had started in the West as a farmer and stock raiser, he showed his ability to do well whatever he undertook, and in 1872 he engaged in railroad building, assisting John W. Young in building that portion of the Union



*Yours truly,
Wm. J. Tibbals.*

Pacific which runs through Echo Canyon. Early in the same year he was actively engaged in constructing the Utah Northern Railroad, which two years later was completed as far as Franklin, Idaho. He was Vice-President and General Superintendent of that company until it passed into the control of the Union Pacific Railway.

Bishop Preston was appointed as Counsellor in President Moses Thatcher, of the Cache Stake, in 1877, and this position he occupied until the latter was called to fill a vacancy in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. Bishop Preston was then called to be President of the Cache Stake, and in this position he continued until April 6th, 1884, when at a General Conference of the Church, held at Salt Lake City, he was chosen Presiding Bishop of the Church, which position he has since filled.

Bishop Preston has also found time, notwithstanding his duties in the Church, to take an active interest in the education and material development of Utah. For many years he has been Chairman of the Executive Committee and one of the directors of the Brigham Young College at Logan, in which institution he is greatly interested. He has also been Vice-President of the State Bank of Utah since its organization; President of the Provo Woolen Mills Company; President of the Nevada Land and Live Stock Company; Vice-President of the Rexburg Milling Companies, and President of the Central Mill and Elevator Company of Logan. His life since coming to this city has been an active one, his time and attention being given not only to the work of the Church, but to all movements having for their object the betterment of the religious, civil, financial and political standing of the members of the Church and of the people of the State.

His career marks him as one of the leaders of Utah, and one who by his life of industry and application has made himself a name that occupies a high position in the history of the development of the Church and in the prosperity of Utah. His wide travels throughout the West, and his responsible duties, have given him a great fund of knowledge of the needs of the

country, and his sincere manner and warm heart have endeared him to the people with whom he has come in contact.



WILLIAM HUNTINGTON TIBBALS. Whoever labors for the advancement of his community, assisting in the development of its financial, commercial, agricultural or educational interests, promotes the welfare of his fellow-citizens and aids in the progress of the place, and is entitled to rank among its public spirited, progressive citizens. Such names and such men add to the importance of the community in which they reside and add to its prosperity. Their intelligence is a power for good in local affairs, and their keen intellectual faculties promote not only their own individual success, but that of their fellow-citizens as well. It is a well-known fact that one of the greatest industries of this whole inter-mountain region is its mineral wealth, which until a few years ago was scarcely known and wholly undeveloped. This great industry during the past decade has done more to increase the commercial wealth of Utah and bring the State prominently before the great financiers of the outside world, and thus secure the assistance of moneyed men of the country in the developing of the vast mineral wealth of the State, than has any other one thing within the confines of Utah.

Among the men of Salt Lake City who have taken a prominent and active part in the development of its mines, and who has been alive to every issue and enterprise for the building up and advancement of the State, William H. Tibbals, the subject of this sketch, is deserving of special mention, and any State may well be proud in securing such men as citizens.

Mr. Tibbals was born in Union, New Jersey, December 22, 1848. His father was Elisha Tibbals, a Baptist clergyman of Milford, Connecticut, of which place Mr. Thomas Tibbals and his wife were pioneers. A memorial stone in the pioneer bridge at Milford commemorates Thomas Tibbals. In 1854, Elisha Tibbals and family moved to Lagrange, Ohio. He was pastor of the Baptist church at this place and at Penfield

for several years. In 1860 he moved to a farm in North Royalton, where the subject of this sketch spent his youth, and where he lived until 1875, with the exception of one year spent in New York City. He received his education in the public schools and in Oberlin College, where he took the classical course and graduated in 1875, having had to work his way through the entire course. He engaged in teaching and was Superintendent of the public schools of Escanaba, Michigan, for four years. He was also Superintendent of the schools of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, and for two years Associate Principal of the Ohio Central Normal School, and Superintendent of the public schools at Worthington, Ohio. He was for one year Principal of the Seminary at Poland, Ohio, where President McKinley was at one time a student. He was also Professor of Philosophy and Literature in Park College, at Parkville, Missouri, for six years, and in 1889 received the degree of Ph. D. from Gale College, Wisconsin, for special work in psychology. He came to Salt Lake City in 1892 and was for several years on the faculty of Salt Lake college, which was under the care of the Congregational Educational Society. In 1897 he left the profession of teaching to engage in mining, in which he has been successful, and has extensive interests in the Tintic district and in Beaver county, this State; also in Idaho and Oregon.

On July 24, 1877, he was married to Miss Helen M. Guild, of Dover, Ohio. Three children were born of this marriage: Arthur Burnell, Mildred M., and William Howard. The eldest died at the age of seven years. They have a pleasant home on the corner of Third and "Q" streets.

Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Tibbals has done a considerable amount of writing since his graduation, having been correspondent for a number of daily and weekly papers, as well as writing articles for literary magazines and educational papers. He was at one time literary editor of the *Commonwealth Magazine*. Mr. Tibbals has also written and published a number of poems, and was one of the founders and a leading officer of the Western Authors and Artists Club of Kansas City.



AMOS MILTON MUSSER. The early history of the State of Utah and that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints must be for all time inseparably linked together. When the early pioneers gave up home, fortune and friends and came to this then wild and undeveloped country and here founded homes, it was that they might live undisturbed in the practice of the religion which they had adopted, the teachings of which they believed to be true; and as the years passed and out of the wilderness sprang up the State which today ranks as one of the leading ones of the Union, the underlying principle with this people remained the same—to make it the bone and sinew of the Mormon religion; the fountain head, from which should flow out branches into all the world, until it should become the dominant religion of this age. To this end many noble lives were laid upon the altar of Church and State, and many of the brightest minds of the Nineteenth Century directed the affairs of the Church and assisted in the development and growth of the State. Among these men there were none more able or better fitted for the peculiar work he performed in the upbuilding of these two great institutions than was Amos Milton Musser, the subject of this sketch, whose name will go down to history as one of the staunchest defenders the Mormon religion has ever had.

Mr. Musser was born in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1830, and is the son of Samuel and Ann (Barr) Musser. His father died when he was about two years of age, leaving his widow with a family of four children to support. A few years later Mrs. Musser married Abraham Bitner and the family moved to Illinois, settling near Quincy. However, Mr. Bitner's health failed and they returned to Pennsylvania, where he died. During her second widowhood Mrs. Bitner heard the doctrines of Mormonism preached by Elders in her neighborhood and became a convert to their teachings. In 1846 she moved to Nauvoo with her children, arriving there only to find the Mormons had been driven out of the State, the few who remained being too poor to procure the

means to take them out of the city. Mrs. Bitner and her children were driven with these people across the Mississippi river into Iowa by the mob, and our subject, who was then sixteen years of age, took part in the trouble, being within a few feet of Captain William Anderson and his son Augustus when they were killed by the mob.

Our subject being the oldest living son, it fell to him to assist in the support of the family, and his education was necessarily somewhat neglected; however, he improved every opportunity to acquire knowledge, and having a bright mind and a very retentive memory, was able to obtain a fairly good education. Upon reaching Iowa, where young Musser obtained employment in a store as a clerk, remaining there until 1851, in the spring of which year he started for Utah. He had been a nominal member of the Mormon Church for some years, but had never been baptized. This ceremony was performed at Kanesville, Iowa, on May 24, 1851, by Elder James Alfred and confirmed by Apostle Orson Hyde. He arrived in Salt Lake City that fall and soon after reaching here accepted a position as scribe in the General Tithing Office, which was obtained through the kindness of President Brigham Young. The following year he was called to go upon a mission to Hindoostan, being blessed and set apart for the work by Joseph Young, Lorenzo Snow and Wilford Woodruff, on October 16, 1852. He arrived in Calcutta in the following spring and labored there about eight months, when in company with Elder Truman Leonard he joined Elder Hugh Findlay in Bombay, and was sent from there to Kurrachee, Scinde, where he remained until summoned home by President Young. He sailed from India early in 1856, but reached London too late to accompany the season's immigration to Utah, and remained in England until the spring of 1857, laboring principally in Wales. He reached home that fall, after an absence of five years, and having circumscribed the globe. This long mission was performed literally "without purse or scrip," this being the manner in which Mormon Elders were directed to travel. Elder Musser never had occasion to ask for aid in any manner, food, clothing, lodging and means

of transportation being freely offered as occasion required.

Upon his return home he again entered the Tithing Office, remaining there a year, when he was given an appointment by the First Presidency as Traveling Bishop of the Church, which position he held without intermission from 1858 to 1876, it being his duty to visit the different Stakes and Wards and attend to all matters pertaining to the collecting, forwarding and reporting of the tithes; having charge of all church moneys and look after the Perpetual Emigration Fund, as well as attend to all other Church business under the direction of the First Presidency and the Presiding Bishopric. He had over three hundred Wards under his charge, in this and neighboring States.

In April, 1873, he was appointed assistant trustee-in-trust to President George A. Smith, Trustee-in-trust for the Church, filling this position for three years, when he was again assigned to missionary work, this time to the Eastern States, laboring principally in Pennsylvania, where he re-visited the scenes of his boyhood and preached as opportunity offered. During this time he published a number of pamphlets bearing upon the belief and practices of the Church, which called out the hearty approval of the heads of the Church, and Mr. Musser received a personal letter from Apostle Orson Hyde commending his work. Upon again returning to Utah he was for a time employed in the President's office and was later given an appointment in the Historian's office, with a special commission from the First Presidency to keep a record of all the persecutive acts, and the names of the perpetrators of those acts against the Church. That he faithfully performed this duty, the well-kept records of his office testify. He has also written much for the public press and is the author of several valuable works, many of which were issued in pamphlet form. One of his publications, "Fruits of Mormonism," has a wide circulation and has been an invaluable aid to many of the missionaries.

Mr. Musser's life has been devoted largely also to the upbuilding and advancement of the interests of the State, and when not engaged in

the work of the Church he has given his attention as well as his means to the furthering of many projects tending to the development of the resources of this country. In 1866 the Deseret Telegraph line was opened between Salt Lake City and Ogden and the following year the Deseret Telegraph Company was incorporated, our subject being one of the promoters and incorporators, and was placed in charge as general superintendent. He held this position for over nine years, being at the same time one of the directors, and under his management the business grew to large proportions, having a number of branches, and the gross receipts grew from a little over eight thousand dollars in 1868 to over seventy-five thousand dollars in 1873. A few years after retiring from the management of this company Bishop Musser introduced the telephone into Salt Lake City, and also the phonograph. Among the other institutions with which he has been connected may be mentioned the Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company and the State Bank of Utah, in both of which he was one of the incorporators; The Great Western Iron Company, the Utah Eastern, Salt Lake and Fort Douglas; and the Juab, Sanpete and Sevier Valley Railroads; a director, secretary, treasurer and general traveling agent of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; director, secretary and treasurer of the Utah Silk Association, and President of the Utah Bean Association. He also held for many years prior to Statehood the office of Fish and Game Commissioner, and did much towards supplying the streams with choice fish. In fact, there were few enterprises for the public good in the earlier days of the history of this State with which he was not actively connected, and he has ever been one of the most public spirited and broad-minded of men.

Mr. Musser has been and is still a staunch believer in the doctrine of plural marriages and had four wives sealed to him, in the following order: Ann Leaver, by President Brigham Young, January 9, 1858; Mary Elizabeth White, by President Heber C. Kimball, October 1, 1864; Belinda Pratt, by President Brigham Young, September 4, 1872, and Annie Seegmiller, by Presi-

dent Daniel H. Wells, January 30, 1874. He has been the father of twenty sons and fifteen daughters.

After the passage by Congress of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 Elder Musser volunteered as a subject to test the constitutionality of the law, but the case of Elder George Reynolds was chosen instead. At the outbreak of the anti-polygamy crusade under the Edmunds-Tucker act Elder Musser was among those arrested for violation of that law, his case coming to trial on April 30, 1885. He was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of three hundred dollars and imprisonment for six months. He submitted a letter of protest to Judge Zane, defending his action, which letter, together with the substance of the reply made by Judge Zane have been preserved in the Church records, and contribute much valuable information regarding the grounds upon which these fines and imprisonments were made.

Mr. Musser's time for the past few years has been largely devoted to the work of the Historian's Office, in which he has spent a great part of his life. He is one of the best known men of Utah, and a typical Westerner, self-educated and self-made; energetic, wide awake and alive to the needs of the Church and State. He is a man of broad intellect, keen sympathies, hospitable, and there is no man in the State who is better known or more beloved by the people at large than Amos Milton Musser.

EDWARD H. ANDERSON. One of the most important State offices in the gift of the President of the United States is that of Surveyor General. When Judge Jacob B. Blair, who so ably filled the office, died in February, 1901, speculation was rife as to who would be appointed his successor. The plum fell to Mr. Edward H. Anderson, the present incumbent of the office. The appointment was made by President McKinley on February 13. The State Legislature was in session at the time, and Mr. Anderson was sitting in the lower house as a member from Weber county. He kept his seat until the adjournment



Chas. W. Penrose

sine die of the Legislature, when he entered upon his new duties as Surveyor General of the State of Utah.

Edward H. Anderson was born in Sweden in 1858. When he was but six years of age his parents emigrated to the United States. They came direct to Utah and later settled on a farm in Weber county, where they still live at Huntsville, and where the father, Nels Anderson, is an elder of the Mormon Church. Nels Anderson's wife was Nellie Pelirson, who died December 17, 1901, and Surveyor-General Anderson is their adopted child. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He obtained his schooling in the district schools, and at the age of eighteen entered the Normal Department of the University of Utah, from which he graduated in 1877. Thus at the age of twenty he became a school teacher in Weber county. Three years later he became a newspaper man and later was manager and editor of the *Ogden Herald and Standard*. For ten years he assumed the responsibilities of this position. Then for nine years he was Superintendent of Schools for Weber county. During the years 1889 and 1890 Mr. Anderson was editor of *The Contributor*, organ of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations.

For the next two years Mr. Anderson was on a mission for the Mormon Church, presiding over the missions in Denmark. During this time he acted as emigration agent and published the *Scandinavian Star* in two languages—Swedish and Danish. He sent over to America in this time about a thousand converts to the Mormon faith. After his return to Ogden he wrote two works: "The Life of Brigham Young," and "A Brief History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints," which were published by George O. Cannon & Sons.

At the city election of November, 1893, Mr. Anderson was elected Recorder of Ogden City on the Republican ticket, an office to which he was twice re-elected. In 1899 he declined re-nomination to become the editor of the Improvement Era, organ of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations.

In the following November he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the House

of Representatives of the State Legislature from Weber county, and served in the House during the session of 1901. Then came his elevation to the office of Surveyor General, which position Mr. Anderson has filled from the start with credit to himself and his State.

Edward H. Anderson was married in Ogden in 1882 to Miss Jane S. Ballantyne, a daughter of Richard Ballantyne, the founder of the Sunday school in the State. She is a woman of strong character and excellent ability. Mr. Ballantyne was a pioneer of 1848, and died in 1898 after a life of prominence in the Mormon Church. He was a native of Scotland and had become a Mormon in the land of his birth. He was both a farmer and a man of business. He was a merchant and for a time was manager of the leading paper at Ogden. He married Miss Mary Pearce, a native of England, who came here in the early territorial days and is still living. Mr. Ballantyne was a High Counselor and a Bishop of Eden Ward in Ogden Valley.

Mr. Anderson has seven children, six sons and one daughter—Edward H., David B., Hugo E., Virgil B., Howard B., Leland B. and Jane. He has himself held high ecclesiastical positions and has been a member of the High Council, Stake Clerk and President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations of which organization he is now a member of the general board. His personality is pleasing. He is genial and kind. He has always been an active business man, and has participated in all the political campaigns of the State since he was old enough to take any interest in politics. Since his appointment to the office of Surveyor General he has moved his family from Ogden to Salt Lake City, where they now make their home.



ON. CHARLES W. PENROSE. In reviewing the history of any State or community, there are always a few names which stand out in bold relief on account of their owners possessing superior ability along the line of business or in a professional or literary way. Such names and

such men increase the importance of a city or State, and add to its prosperity. Their intelligence is a power for good in local affairs, and their keen intellectual faculties promote not only their individual success, but that of their fellow-citizens as well. Among the men of Salt Lake City, and one who has become eminent as a writer, orator and business man, and whose views and opinions wield a powerful influence in the legislative halls and through that powerful adjunct of human thought and human action—the daily paper—is Charles W. Penrose, who stands without a peer in this whole inter-mountain region. The best efforts of his life have been given to the upbuilding of Utah, and in fact this whole Rocky Mountain country. So closely has his life and efforts been linked with the history and development of Utah that it has become a part and parcel of the State.

Mr. Penrose has been at the head of that great paper, the *Deseret News*, for many years as Editor-in-Chief, and under his splendid management the paper has grown to be one of the most powerful daily papers of this whole region. There is no man in Utah who is more thoroughly acquainted by actual experience with all the hardships and difficulties incident to crossing the great American desert by ox teams and settling in a new and undeveloped country, than is Mr. Penrose. He is a native of England, and was born in London, February 4, 1832. His boyhood days and early life were spent in his native city, where his scholastic education was received. His father was Richard Penrose, and his mother bore the maiden name of Matilda Sims. They were both natives of England. The senior Mr. Penrose died when our subject was a small boy, which necessitated his making his own way in the world. At the age of eighteen he became impressed with the doctrines and principles of the Mormon Church, and cast his lot with the fortunes of that faith, and from that day to this he has ever been a faithful worker and brilliant expounder of the doctrines and principles which it advocates. He must have possessed superior ability as a speaker and teacher, even at that age, for soon after he had united with the Church he was called and set apart by the heads of the

Church to serve as its missionary in his native land, and ten years of his early life were spent in that direction and in the interests of the Church in England.

In 1861 he came to America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in an old sailing vessel, and the great American desert by ox team to Utah. He first took up his residence in Farmington, Davis county, and later settled in Logan, in the Cache Valley, where for a time he engaged in the mercantile business. In the early part of 1865 he was again called to serve on a mission in Great Britain, laboring three and a half years, during which time he had charge of several different Conferences. Besides his many other duties, he wrote a great deal for the *Millennial Star*, the Church organ in England. He also took an active part in assisting in the emigration of the Church people to this country.

On his return to Utah, he again entered the mercantile business in Logan, in which he continued until he took charge of the *Ogden Junction*, a daily paper, which he assisted in establishing, and which he successfully conducted for seven years. During his residence in Ogden, he served in the City Council for seven years, and was also High Counselor of the Stake of Zion in that county. He also served one term in the Territorial Legislature, from Weber county. In the fall of 1877 he located in Salt Lake City, and entered the editorial department of the *Deseret News*, and served in that department for a number of years.

In 1884 he was again called to serve on a mission to the British Isles, traveling in the interests of his Church in Scandinavia, Germany, France and many other of the European countries, at the same time doing a great deal of writing for the *Deseret News*. On his return home he was persuaded to go to Washington, D. C., in 1887-88, in the interests of Statehood. He spent two winters in the National Capital, using his best efforts and influence to secure Statehood for Utah, and while his work and influence did not result at that time in securing the admission of Utah as a State, yet it did later on, when in 1896 the State was admitted. From 1892 to 1894 he had editorial charge of the *Salt Lake Herald*, and

through his able and efficient management the paper was put on a solid footing.

After severing his connection with the *Herald*, he was appointed assistant Church Historian, which position he ably filled up to January, 1899, when he took hold of the *Deseret News* as Editor-in-Chief. Under his able management the *News* is, year by year, increasing in circulation, until today it has no peer in this whole inter-mountain region. It has been under the present management that the new *Deseret News* building has been constructed. The structure is a splendid six-story building, located on the southwest corner of Main and South Temple streets. It is built of red sandstone, a product of Utah, and is conceded by all the handsomest, most substantial and finest business block in the city or State, being thoroughly fireproof.

Mr. Penrose has been thrice married, and by two of his wives is the father of twenty-eight children, and at the present date is grandfather of thirty-seven and greatgrandfather of one.

In political affairs, Mr. Penrose has been a staunch Democrat ever since that party was organized in this State. In 1882-84 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Salt Lake county. However, on account of the position he fills with the *Deseret News*, he takes no active part in politics, as the *News* has always been a strong Independent paper. Before the two national parties were organized in this State, Mr. Penrose took an active and prominent part in the original People's Party, having served as a member of the Territorial Constitutional Committee from 1872 to 1882, and in fact has been alive to every issue, political, business or ecclesiastical, which has been for the building up of the great State of Utah. He has passed through all the different branches of Priesthood in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and is at the present time, and has been for years past, one of the Presidents of The Salt Lake Stake of Zion, being First Counselor to President Angus M. Cannon.

Mr. Penrose has indeed led an active life from the time he was a boy up to the present time. His life has been an aggressive one; scarcely a

moment has been spent in idleness. He has traveled in every part of the State in the interests of the Church—and the same may be said of his active political career.

By his long and most honorable service in this State he has won and retained the respect and confidence of all classes and creeds, among the people of this whole country, and whether in private, public or business life, he is ever a most courteous and pleasant gentleman.



ON, DE GRAY DIXON. Among the many brilliant examples of what untiring energy, undaunted pluck, industry and ability have achieved in Utah, the career of the present State Treasurer entitles him to a place in the front ranks. Beginning his life work at the age of thirteen, employed on the brickwork of the walls of the State Insane Asylum at Provo, he is now, by virtue of his office as State Treasurer, one of the Board of Directors of that institution.

John De Grey Dixon is the son of Henry Aldous Dixon and Sarah (De Grey) Dixon. He was born in Salt Lake City, July 16, 1867, and when three years of age his parents removed to Provo, with which town he has ever since been identified, both in business and in politics.

His father, Henry Aldous Dixon, was born in Grahamstown, South Africa, of English parents, and came to Utah in 1856, being one of the early settlers of this State. Upon his arrival he secured employment as bookkeeper in different institutions in Salt Lake City, and later as secretary of the Provo Woolen Mills, being the first secretary of that establishment, and in this employment he remained for several years. He also served a number of other firms in a similar capacity, and was connected with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution and with the H. Dinwoodey Furniture Company in Salt Lake City.

While in South Africa, Mr. Dixon became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and upon his arrival in Utah at once took an active part in the affairs of the Church, and in the development of the new Territory.

After a residence here of about three years, the Church called him to go as a missionary to South Africa and England, and in that service he spent four years in those countries. Upon his return to Utah, he again took up his work in the Church. At the time of his death, which occurred about eighteen years since, he was in charge of the Provo branch of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

Sarah De Grey Dixon, wife of Henry Aldous Dixon, and mother of John De Grey Dixon, was born in Dudley, England. Upon the death of her father, she accompanied her mother and sisters to America, crossing the plains in the same wagon train in which her future husband traveled. A few years later she married Henry Aldous Dixon, and at the time of this writing still lives in Provo, Utah county.

When the subject of this sketch, John De Grey Dixon, was three years old, his parents removed to Provo from Salt Lake City, and in the former city he spent his boyhood days. He was a short time an attendant of the public schools, and entered the Academy at its commencement and remained with it until entering the normal department of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo; but, owing to the departure of his father to England on a second mission for the Church, was forced to end his studies and earn his own livelihood. From this inauspicious beginning, by his own merit and through the exercise of unstinted hard work, application and industry, he has erected a career that stands high in the history of Utah.

His first work was in the bricklaying trade, which he followed for a period of four years, during which time he was employed in erecting the walls of the State Insane Asylum at Provo; the Tabernacle, bank, theater and other prominent buildings. This, however, did not monopolize his entire attention, for, at the same time, he kept the books of his employers, who were engaged in various other enterprises, requiring the keeping of six entirely separate sets of books.

Later he was appointed secretary of the school district, and successfully administered the duties of that position for six years. He was also clerk a short time to A. O. Smoot, who, in addition to

being President of the Utah County Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was also president of the bank and president of the Provo Woolen Mills. Mr. Dixon, at the instance of Mr. Smoot, became bookkeeper of the Provo Lumber and Building Company, and this latter position he held for four years. While in the service of this firm, he was appointed to serve a portion of a term in the City Council of Provo, and was later elected to serve a complete term, and the ticket on which he was nominated and elected was the last put forward by the old People's Party. This was the beginning of his political career, and his popularity in later contests was foreshadowed by the fact that he, with but one exception, was the only Republican member of the Council. His entire service in the City Council of Provo extended over two terms. He was elected by the party in favor of the installation of the waterworks and in improving the conditions of the city. During his tenure of office he was an earnest advocate of these improvements, and aided largely in giving Provo its system of waterworks, which were secured at a cost of \$125,000, and, in addition to the improvement of the health and sanitary conditions of the city, are finer and better than those of any city of the same size in the entire country.

In the spring of 1890, Mr. Dixon resigned from the service of the Provo Lumber and Building Company and entered into a partnership with Taylor Brothers, in the furniture business, stove and cookery business. This new firm was located at Provo, and was so successful that in the following year it was incorporated under the laws of the Territory and its scope of business greatly enlarged. Mr. Dixon was elected secretary and treasurer of the new corporation, and has continued to hold these positions since that time. Until his election as State Treasurer, his entire time and attention were given to the business of this company, in which he was also a director, with the exception of two years—1896 and 1897—when the Church called him to take up its missionary work in the Southern States. A portion of this time was spent in the field in Virginia, and the remainder in the Church's head office at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Upon his return from this



J. D. Wood



Mrs J L Wood.

successful mission, Mr. Dixon resumed his position as secretary and treasurer of the company which he had left at the call of the Church, and continued to devote his time to its needs until nominated on the Republican ticket and elected State Treasurer in the fall of 1900. His popularity and strength had increased with his years, so that in this contest his majority was 2,000. He carried his own county by a majority of 820 votes, the average majority being about three hundred. In addition to this service and the terms in the City Council of Provo, Mr. Dixon was nominated and elected City Recorder of Provo, and served one term, covering the years 1894 to 1896. Two years later he was nominated on the Republican ticket for County Clerk, and after a vigorous campaign was defeated by the bare margin of eighty-eight votes. The strength he developed in this contest practically led to his nomination and subsequent election as State Treasurer in 1900.

Throughout his political career, Mr. Dixon has always been a Republican, since the organization of the party in Utah. When that party was first formed in this State, he was one of its most ardent supporters, and is numbered among its prominent members, both as a worker and as a counselor.

In the church of his choice, he has taken an active and prominent part, and is now one of the High Priests. At the time of his election to the office of State Treasurer, he was President of the Utah County Stake, before its separation into the three divisions which now compose it. He has, in addition, always taken a leading and prominent position in the work of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and aided materially in the development of that organization. Besides his work in the Church and his duties as State Treasurer, he is a member of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum at Provo and a director of the Utah National Bank in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Dixon was married in the temple at Manti to Sarah Lewis, daughter of Bishop William J. Lewis, Bishop of the Provo Third Ward, and has five children, four sons—Henry Aldous, John William, who died at the age of twenty-one

months; Stanley Lewis, Rulon Sterling—and one daughter—Maude.

The position which Mr. Dixon has achieved has been the result of constant hard work, unflinching application and untiring industry. He is a self-made man, and has won his place by his own merit and ability. His genial and pleasant manner has added greatly to his popularity, and he is held in high regard by all the citizens of Utah.



D. WOOD. The settlement of the West and its reclamation from a wilderness has been the theme of many writers, whose tales of adventure, hardships endured, difficulties successfully surmounted, and wealth acquired from the wonderful deposits of valuable minerals or from the successful management of vast ranches stocked with uncounted herds of cattle, have charmed all minds in the enjoyment of the picturesque fiction founded on fact. This great work of civilization was not conducted like a victorious army returning with banners flying and drums beating, but with the plodding, ceaseless work of an army of pioneers working on the same general plan, actuated by the same necessity of forcing adverse natural conditions to serve their ends and hewing their way to the setting sun in spite of all obstacles; blazing their path with their life blood and oftentimes marking their final battle with a bleaching pile of bones in the desert wilderness. It was essentially a battle of life in which the fittest survived, and called for an exhibition of courage of the highest type, unshaken faith in their own ability to succeed and endurance of a type that almost passes human understanding. Through all these trials successfully passed J. D. Wood, the subject of this sketch, and by his side, aiding, comforting, rejoicing in his successes and sympathizing in his failures, was his worthy wife, an ideal helpmeet, to whom he freely accords her rightful share of the credit for his successful career. Self-educated, self-made, learning deeply and well from the daily book of life's experiences and deriving knowledge from any and all sources, no matter how humble, he is now in the foremost

ranks of the wealthy men of Idaho and Utah, and his fame has spread all over the West as "the sheep king of Idaho." Hand in hand with his accession of wealth and power has gone his interest in the development of the West, and the present prosperous condition of the mining and commercial resources of Utah and of Idaho as well, bears the stamp of his influence and ability.

He was born in Mercer county, Missouri, in 1841, and spent his early life on his father's farm in that State, deriving what education he could from the crude district schools that then existed in Missouri. His father was a farmer, and followed surveying with considerable success, and his mother was a native of Tennessee. Her father was a lawyer of considerable prominence in that State, and a man of influence in his community. He mysteriously disappeared while crossing the Missouri river with a large sum of money. He had compiled the laws of Arkansas, to be submitted to the Legislature, and after drawing his salary started on horseback from Little Rock for the Missouri river, and was never afterwards heard from. He was then seventy years of age.

Our subject early started upon his business career, buying and shipping live stock from Missouri to Chicago and other centers of Illinois, in which business he remained until his departure for Montana, in 1864. At that time the discovery of valuable minerals in the West was engaging the minds of the enterprising young men of the country, and, believing in the greater possibilities of the new country, Mr. Wood disposed of his business and started for the new fields. He arrived at Virginia City, August 30, 1864, and at once engaged in placer mining in the Alder Gulch, and in the following spring to Blackfoot, Montana, where he again engaged in mining. The latter part of 1865 and the year 1866 he spent at Deer Lodge, in that State, famous at that time for its placer mines. Here he again carried on mining operations until his removal to Bear Town, Montana, and devoted his time to the prosecution of this industry until his removal to Leesburg, Idaho, in 1866. He remained in the latter place until 1878, being actively connected with all the industries of that State and partici-

pating in the building up of that town. He next removed to what is now Custer and Fremont counties, where he engaged in placer and quartz mining, and devoted considerable attention to the smelter business. His success paved the way for greater enterprises and enlarged his field of operations, and realizing the opportunities afforded by the commercial needs of Idaho and Utah, and by the extensive operations in the cattle business, he engaged in stock raising in Idaho, and established the Wood Live Stock Company, now the largest live stock company in that State. He later established the Wood Grocery and Produce Company in Salt Lake City. This latter establishment has grown to the satisfactory prosperity it now enjoys through the able management of Mr. Wood and his connections, he being president of the company and owning the majority of its stock. Since his entrance into the commercial life of Utah, he has made Salt Lake City his headquarters, and has in the course of his residence in Utah become largely interested in many mining properties in different parts of the State. He is also president of the Inter-Mountain Ice Company, the largest establishment of its kind in the intermountain district, and which has grown to be one of the prosperous industries of Salt Lake City. In Idaho his enterprises have been as large as in Utah, and the Wood Live Stock Company of that State is the largest in Idaho, there being over one hundred thousand head of sheep on his ranches. Besides being the principal owner of this company, the Wood Grocer Company and the Inter-Mountain Ice Company of Salt Lake City, he is also largely interested in the principal mine of Utah, the Daily West, being vice-president of the company which operates that valuable property, which now pays sixty thousand dollars a month in dividends to its stockholders. He is also a director and officer in many other smaller mines, and in all his investments has been so successful as to suggest the possession of Midas' magic touch.

Throughout the days of the early settlement of the West, Mr. Wood was active in the work, and participated in many of the troubles with the Indians and outlaws and renegade whites. Dur-

ing 1877 he was engaged in the mercantile business, shipping goods into Idaho from the Missouri river. On the journey across the great American plains the wagon trains were often attacked by the Indians and outlaws: the teamsters and guards killed, the wagons looted of their contents and the teams stolen. During 1875-77 there was an insurrection of Joseph in Idaho, and the Indians captured one of Mr. Wood's wagon trains, murdering the drivers and stealing and burning the entire train and contents as it passed Birch creek on its way to Idaho. Mr. Wood, Ex-Senator Shoup and two of his associates secured horses and saddles and followed the trail of the outlaws for five days. The following year word reached him that a train was about to be attacked by the Indians, and Mr. Wood and five men, after a forced march without resting day or night, arrived on the scene the night before the attack. In the morning the Indians opened fire, and in the first battle Shoup's partner, McCaleb, was killed. The rest of the party successfully repulsed the attack, and making breastworks of the contents of the train, successfully withstood numerous attacks and finally drove the Indians off. These Indians were later captured by Colonel Miles, now Lieutenant-General and commanding the Army of the United States. Upon another occasion in these troublesome days of 1864, Mr. Wood was in charge of the herd from the Missouri river, which trip lasted sixty-four days and nights, and during this time they had several skirmishes with Indians, who captured their mules and horses. Nothing daunted, Mr. Wood alone followed the band for two days and nights, finally taking the horses and mules which they had stolen. The enormous demand for provisions and the necessities of life, then so scarce in the West, made the contents of these wagon trains worth their weight in gold. Flour was readily bartered for one hundred and ten dollars a sack, potatoes were held at forty cents a pound and tobacco brought seven and a half dollars a pound, and matches were quoted at one dollar a box. Few men have participated so actively in the work of civilization now so well accomplished in the West as has Mr. Wood, and few have more ably carried to

completion tasks which seemed impossible than has he. Through all these trials he exhibited the same indomitable will, undaunted courage and energy that has brought him such success in his present career.

Mr. Wood was married at Challis, Idaho, in 1882 to Mrs. Catherine E. Murphy, who had two sons by her former husbands. These two boys were educated by Mr. Wood, and are now successfully engaged in business enterprises with him, one of them being the manager of the Wood Live Stock Company in Idaho and the other giving his attention to business interests of Mr. Wood in Utah. They are both married and have already demonstrated by their ability that they will achieve success in their callings and be among the leading men of their respective communities.

Mrs. Wood was born in Vienna, Austria, coming to the United States at the age of eighteen, and was married to her first husband, Frank Hagenbarth, in Denver, Colorado, in 1864. Throughout 1865 she was a resident of Salt Lake City, but early in 1866 moved to Montana, and in the fall of that year went from there to Idaho. In 1867 her husband died, leaving her to continue her fight in the world and to provide for her two children. Nothing daunted by the tremendous odds, she returned to Salt Lake City, where she successfully conducted a hotel. Here she met her second husband, and they were married in 1868. Her marked business ability led her to retain her hotel business, and the following year she moved to Challis, Idaho, where she successfully conducted a similar business, meanwhile maintaining her eldest son in school in Salt Lake City. Since her marriage to Mr. Wood she has been an ideal wife, and has taken an active interest in his success and has done her share of the work in his various enterprises. When Mr. Wood first started in the stock-raising business, Mrs. Wood accompanied the men to the ranch and did the cooking for twenty-five men. Throughout her life, with her husband, she has been a constant aid and support to him, and to her freely he ascribes a large part of the success which has come to him.

In political life, Mr. Wood followed the tenets

of the Democratic party until the first administration of President Cleveland, and left the party at that time owing to its adherence to free trade, which almost prostrated the wool business of the Western States. Since that time he has thrown his influence on the Republican side, and has been a staunch adherent of that party. Mr. Wood joined the Masonic lodge in Idaho in 1876, and has attained the ranks of Knights-Templar. He now holds his membership in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood have one daughter, Cassandra, at this time a student in the public schools.

The present prominent position which Mr. Wood occupies in the financial world as well as the commercial and mining circles of Utah, has been the result of his own industry and application, and today no man enjoys a higher confidence and esteem of his fellow-men than does he. His magnificent home on Brigham street is one of the finest residences in this region.



HEBER C. KIMBALL. Next in importance to the Prophet Joseph Smith and President Brigham Young in the leadership of the Mormon Church, stands the subject of this sketch, Heber C. Kimball, one of the Apostles and the founder of the British mission of the Mormon Church. He was one of the early converts to the doctrines of that Church, and by his influence and personality, by his strenuous life and by the accomplishment of almost impossible tasks, made for himself a name that shines forth like a bright star in the illustrious work of the leaders of Mormonism. Whatever may be opinions as to the merits of this religion, or as to the course which they have pursued, there can be no question but that the men who have guided and directed its efforts and built it from its beginning of fifty years ago to its present populous and powerful position, are among the men who have brought Utah to its present standing. Their leadership has been marked by the highest type of executive and administrative ability, and their success in encountering and overcoming difficulties ties, entitles them to a high place in the ranks

of those who have conquered the West. The faith which they held in their religion imbued them with great endurance and perseverance, and sustained them in any and all adverse conditions. As a leader in the Church, Heber C. Kimball was without doubt one of its most prominent men, and in the development of Utah and the bringing together of the right people for the proper development of the different parts of the State, he was especially distinguished. He was one of the early members of the Church, and was through all the trials with the members in Illinois and Missouri, and in Winter Quarters near Council Bluffs, and later made the terrible journey across the great American plains. His life here was one constant battle with nature and savage man, in the effort to bring forth from the wilderness sustenance for his family. The trials that the pioneers underwent he shared to the fullest extent; the lack of food, the loss by the depredations of the Indians, the drought, and the visitation of plagues of insects he successfully combatted and rounded out a wonderful career in the new home of the Church. At his death, so prominent had he become that services were held in all the Mormon churches throughout the State, and as a mark of esteem the City Council of Salt Lake ordered all the city buildings closed and work suspended during the obsequies.

Heber Chase Kimball was born in Sheldon, Franklin county, Vermont, ten miles from Lake Champlain, June 14, 1801. He was a native of the same region from which came Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, and in later years Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. He was the fourth child and second son in the family of Solomon Farnham Kimball, a native of Massachusetts, where he had been born in 1770. His father was a man of "good moral character," and although professing no religion, taught his children the principles of right and wrong and the observance of the Golden Rule. His wife, Anna (Spaulding) Kimball, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a strict Presbyterian, and reared her children according to the doctrines of that church. She was a daughter of Daniel and Speedy Spaulding, and was born in Plainfield,

New Hampshire, on the banks of the Connecticut river. The Kimball family were of English descent.

Our subject's fourth great-grandfather and brother came from England to America in 1634, settling in Massachusetts. In America, our subject's ancestors and those of the Prophet Joseph Smith were related by marriage. Heber Chase Kimball was named after Judge Chase, of Massachusetts, by whom his father had been reared from a boy, and who chanced to visit his former protegee a short time after his son was born. The christening was proposed by the Judge, and he suggested the name of Heber Chase Kimball for the infant. Judge Chase, though learned in the law, was also equipped with a trade upon which he could fall back in case of adversity or in case that the necessity arose that he should earn his own living. He was by trade a blacksmith, and taught our subject's father that trade, and when the latter was married assisted him to establish his smithy in the town of Sheldon. At the close of the Revolutionary War our subject's father was thirteen years of age. He often rehearsed to his children the scenes through which he passed in those trying times throughout his boyhood. He was later a captain of a militia company in Sheldon, and was also engaged in farming and clearing land, turning the wood into coal and ashes, and also had a forge and trip hammer and manufactured wrought iron. He was engaged in this work down to the time of the second war with England, and as a result of the embargo imposed by President Madison, the property of the Kimballs was entirely lost, invested as it was in salts, potash and pearlsh, which, with the abandonment of commerce between the United States and England, threw this property on the owner's hands and rendered it valueless.

The Kimball family continued to reside in Sheldon until February, 1811, when they removed from Vermont and settled in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, five hundred miles from their former home, and here our subject's father again took up the occupations of farming and blacksmithing, and also engaged in building. He received considerable aid in his

new venture from Judge Towsley, of Scipio, Cayuga county, by whom he had been employed for several months as foreman in the blacksmith shop. The building operations proved successful, and the attention to it and the blacksmith business made Mr. Kimball one of the most prominent men of the country, employing eight forges in the work and supplying the country with agricultural and mechanical tools for a distance of fifty or sixty miles from his headquarters. They continued to live in West Bloomfield throughout the War of 1812. Their home was on the turnpike, between Albany and Buffalo, over which the troops passed to and from the seat of action. The times were flourishing, business and money were plenty, and as almost every man in business became a banker, issuing "shin plasters" from one cent up to five dollars, the inevitable result was a deflection of the currency and the consequent bankruptcy of the people. Mr. Kimball lost the greater portion of his property through this speculation, and was forced to move from his home. He removed to a site two and a half miles east, half way between East and West Bloomfield, where he purchased a farm near a small lake called "Stewart's Pond," and here again established himself in the blacksmithing business, erecting a large tavern, barn and other buildings, and set out an orchard of various kinds of fruit trees. This was in 1816, which year was known as the cold season, that being the first time that the black spots were seen on the sun. The coldness of the season ruined to a great extent the crops, and in the following year the family were in dire distress, subsisting for over three weeks on milk weeds, which they boiled and ate without salt, and without bread.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent in these unpropitious and adverse circumstances, sharing alike with his father and the family in prosperity and in adversity. His schooling extended from his fifth to his fourteenth year, and was of the quality usually found in the primitive village schools of that day. His education was necessarily very limited, but he was not an ardent lover of books, nor were the educational facilities of such a nature as to recommend them

to a young and growing mind. He derived more of his knowledge from the lessons that his daily life taught him and from his observations of nature. At the age of fourteen he started to work in his father's blacksmith shop, and continued at that business until nineteen years old, when his father, having met with further reverses, he was again thrown upon his own resources and was forced to make his own way in the world. He has been described as a man of "singular nature, composed as it was of courage and timidity; of weakness and of strength; uniting a penchant for mirth with a proneness to melancholy, and blending the lion-like qualities of the leader with the bashful and lamb-like simplicity of a child." After the closing of his father's shop, his eldest brother, Charles, offered him a position as an apprentice in the potters trade, and with him he continued until he was twenty-one, living in Mendon, Monroe county, New York, six miles north of Bloomfield, where his brother's pottery business was established. Here our subject completed his trade and began work as a journeyman, and six months later purchased his brother's business and successfully conducted it for upwards of ten years.

Our subject met his first wife while engaged in the pottery business, and on November 7, 1822, they were married. Vilate Murray, his wife, was a daughter and the youngest child of Roswell and Susannah Murray. She was a native of New York, having been born on June 1, 1806, in Florida, Montgomery county, New York, and at the time of her marriage was in her seventeenth year. She proved to be an ideal wife and helpmeet to her husband, and throughout the vicissitudes and triumphs of his life was his comforter and consoler. At the time of his first marriage our subject had just passed his majority. He followed the example of his sires and enlisted in the Independent Horse Company of the New York State Militia, under the command of Captain Sawyer, of East Bloomfield, and with this organization he remained for fourteen years. In 1823 he was admitted into the ranks of the Masonic order, being a member of it at Victor, and in the following year, with five of his fellow Masons, petitioned the Chapter at

Canandigua, then the county seat of Ontario county, for the degrees up to the Royal Arch. This petition was favorably considered, but before any action was had upon it, the Morgan anti-Masonic riot occurred, and the Masonic hall, the meeting place of the Chapter, was burned by the mob and all the records consumed.

Our subject continued his prosperous career, working at pottery in the summer and attending his forge in the winter months. He purchased land, erected a house, planted orchards, and was in every way prosperous. In the spring of 1825 he was able to give his father a home with him in Mendon. His mother had died in February, 1824, at West Bloomfield, of consumption, her husband surviving her but little over a year, when he too came to his death by the same disease. Our subject had now arrived at the turning point of his career. He was a man fully fitted for the duties and responsibilities that fell on the heads of families and to a respectable citizen of a new and growing community. His education was but limited, and his scholastic training of the meagerest description; unlettered and untaught, save in the universal university of experience, learning deeply and well from the every-day events of life, he made himself one of the leading men of the West and of the United States, by his indefatigable application to the little things of life. He had been reared in a God-fearing and religious family, but had never embraced the faith of his mother or attended the meetings of the Presbyterian Church as a member. During his residence in Mendon he attended the Baptist Church and was baptized into membership by Elder Elijah Weaver. He, however, did not continue his membership in this church. It was here that he formed his intimate friendship with his life-long colleague, Brigham Young, which was only severed by death. The Youngs, at this time, in religious life were members of the Reformed Methodists, but being in poor circumstances, they were looked down upon by the prosperous members of the flourishing church to which they belonged. They were natives of Vermont, and had moved to New York, but had suffered greatly from sickness, sorrow and affliction. Their condition appealed

strongly to the sympathy and love of our subject and his wife, and led to the formation of the friendship of the families which lasted throughout their life time.

The first introduction that both Heber C. Kimball and Brigham Young had to Mormonism was in 1831, when, in the winter of that year, five elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints came from Pennsylvania to Victor, five miles distant from Mendon, and preached the doctrines of their church. Their first meeting was attended by our subject, and so strong was his belief that he was immediately converted to their teachings. His entrance into the Mormon Church took place in the following year. In January, 1832, he and a party of which Brigham Young was a member, visited the branch of the Mormon Church in Columbia, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and shortly after their return were baptized into the church by one of the missionaries from Pennsylvania. This baptism of our subject took place April 15, 1832, Brigham Young having been baptized the day before, and two weeks after her husband had been baptized his wife, Vilate Kimball, was baptized and made a member of the church by Joseph Young. The baptizing of these members was followed by the forming of a branch of the Church at Mendon, and its growth caused an uprising of the people against them, and was in reality the beginning of the future persecution of the members of this church. In the following September, Brigham Young's wife, Miriam, died, and the two little daughters she left behind were cared for by Vilate Kimball until they removed from Mendon. In the meantime our subject had been ordained an Elder, under the hands of Joseph Young, and began his active work in the ministry of the Church. He visited many places in New York, baptizing new members and building up branches of the Church, and labored throughout that State until the latter part of October, 1832, when he, in company with Brigham and Joseph Young, arrived at Kirtland after a journey of three hundred miles by team. Here they met the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and in the fall of 1833 Elder Kimball disposed of all his property in Mendon and settled his affairs pre-

paratory to his migration to the West. He was the only one of his father's family to become convinced by the teachings of the Mormons, and his action resulted in many petty persecutions, his departure being hindered and delayed by a number of vexatious and unjust law suits.

His family at this time consisted of his wife and two children, William Henry and Helen Marr. He had two children dead, Judith Marvin, an elder daughter, and Roswell Heber, a younger son. Brigham Young and his two motherless daughters traveled in the same wagon with the Kimball family to Kirtland, and upon their arrival there late in October, they first occupied a house belonging to Elijah Smith, but the industry of our subject soon provided a home of his own, which he continued to share with Brigham Young until the latter procured a house for himself. The opposition which this new Church had incurred was augmented upon the arrival of these new members, and throughout Ohio and in Missouri the public temper was violently stirred against them. The members of the Church in Jackson county, Missouri, suffered great persecutions, about twelve hundred members being driven from their homes, their houses plundered and burned and some of the people killed. The uprising at Kirtland had but begun to be organized, and as yet no active demonstrations had been made against them.

The next work which our subject undertook for the Church was in the expedition which left Kirtland early in May, 1834, to recover the property of the members of the Church in Jackson county, Missouri, from whence they had been driven by the uprising of the people of that State. This company numbered about one hundred, and were divided into companies of twelve each, and captains appointed for each of the sub-divisions. After a long and arduous trip across forests and prairies, they arrived in Missouri with a considerably augmented command. The camp here was attacked with the dreadful scourge of cholera, sixty-eight of the members suffering that disease, and fourteen of them dying. On the 30th of June of that year Elder Kimball started for home, and arrived in Kirtland on July 26th, where he found his family in good health and

prosperous circumstances. From that time on our subject was actively engaged in the work of building up the Church's membership and in erecting suitable buildings in Kirtland, until June 13, 1837, when he was unanimously chosen to be the head of the missionary party sent to labor in Great Britain. This was the foundation of the work which has been carried on in that kingdom by the Church, and which has grown to such proportions that at present they have large offices in Liverpool, London, and in fact in all important centers throughout that kingdom. The work which Elder Kimball did there in overcoming the opposition, in making converts, in building up the tolerance of feeling and in securing emigrants for America, has never been duplicated by any other man in any work, no matter of what nature. His success there was but a continuation of his work in America, and marked him as one of the leading men of this new religion. He traveled extensively all over England, preaching and establishing missions wherever he went, and encouraging new members and giving aid and sustenance to his associates in the work. He converted and baptized eighteen hundred people into the Church during eight months' labors, and on his second mission baptized one thousand people. He returned to the United States in 1838, and arrived in New York in May of that year. After a short stay in the East, he continued his journey to Kirtland, arriving there on May 22nd, a little less than a year from the time he departed for Europe. He remained there but a short time, and on July 1st of that year commenced his journey with his family and about forty others, to the Missouri river, arriving at Far West on July 25th, and in August of the following year the opposition of the people of that State to the Mormons was fully demonstrated by the attempt to prevent them from voting at the election. From this time on they were persecuted and oppressed in every conceivable manner, and their lives were constantly in danger. The fall and winter of 1838 was one of the darkest in the history of this Church. On the one hand was the violent spirit of the public, and in the ranks of the Church dissensions occurred, which threatened to overthrow it.

On November 1st of that year Far West was surrounded by a force of seven thousand, claiming to be the regular militia of Missouri, and the work which the members of the Church had done and the property which they had improved was lost entirely to them, and shortly after they were forced to leave Missouri and take up their residence in Winter Quarters, now known as Florence, Nebraska. The times which followed are too well known to be introduced into this work, and forms too important a chapter in the history of the United States to have failed to hold the attention of every person who is at all familiar with the history of this country. Throughout all these troublesome times our subject was ever at the head and front of the movement, looking after the protection of his people, and caring for their interests. After the killing of the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother, Hyrum, the leadership of the Church devolved upon Brigham Young, who chose for his right-hand man Heber C. Kimball. The settlement at Nauvoo was abandoned, and the members of the Church, under Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, were led to the West.

At this time a call for the Mormon battalion was made, and Brigham Young and our subject were among the prominent recruiting sergeants. The subsequent journey across the plains to Salt Lake and the trials which the first pioneers passed through, forms a chapter in the history of the West which is a familiar one to all of the present generation. Throughout this time, aiding in the development of the agricultural resources, assisting in the establishment of mercantile pursuits and aiding in the upbuilding of the Church to which he had chosen to devote his life, our subject was always prominent. Shortly after his arrival here, the First Presidency was re-organized, and Heber C. Kimball was elected one of its members. He also held the office of Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of Deseret, later the Territory of Utah, and now the State. He was also a prominent member of the militia, and took a prominent part in the building of the Salt Lake Temple, laying the corner stone of that edifice. During the famine of 1856 he was looked upon by his people as a second Prophet, and by



Wm. W. Ferry

his advice and counsel saved many of his people from death by starvation by saving up thousands of bushels of grain and distributing it among them. This year witnessed the great "Hand Cart" expedition, and the loss of a large number of members of that party and the exertions made by President Kimball and his sons in their behalf is well known.

Throughout his daily life and until his death on June 22, 1868, he was one of the trusted members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and one who was looked upon as one of the leading men of the State. He was a thorough and sincere believer in the doctrines of the Church and the principle of plural marriage. He had sixty-five children, and his descendants now number over five hundred. His wife, Vilate, whom he had cherished and loved from the very time of their marriage in 1822, down to her death, one year before his own, was ever a loyal and devoted helpmeet, and one who by her aid and counsel was a pillar of strength to him. At the death of President Kimball his funeral was one of the largest that has ever been held in Utah, and the universal respect shown to his memory by the closing of the municipal offices of Salt Lake, the gathering of the members in their meeting houses to hold funeral services throughout the State, marked his demise as a loss from which the Church would undoubtedly suffer heavily, and his life as one which could but be illy spared. The life which President Kimball lived in Utah marked him as one of the leading members of the Church, and also as one of the most prominent men. The example which he set and the work he accomplished has been a shining light for the guidance of his posterity; and several of his sons are now among the influential men in this city and prominent in the affairs of the Church.

has had a remarkable career. A gallant soldier, serving with distinction throughout the Civil War, a respected citizen of his native State, and a leader of people, he came to Utah and has thrown his whole heart and soul into the work of building up the State. His mining operations have been eminently successful, and he was one of the owners of the famous Quincy mine at Park City.

Colonel Ferry was born at Michilimackinac, Michigan, on July 8, 1824. He was the eldest son of Rev. William M. Ferry, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of Michigan, who established in 1820 and for several years maintained a mission at Mackinaw. The mother of our subject was Amanda (White) Ferry. The family remained at the birthplace of their son until 1834, when they removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, and Colonel Ferry is now the oldest living white settler of Ottawa county, Michigan, and made his home there until he removed to Utah in 1878. He early started in life to earn his own living, acquiring the trade of a machinist and engineer, and successfully established the Ottawa Iron Works. He attained a wide reputation as an inventor and accomplished draughtsman. So prominent had he become in the affairs of his native State that in 1856 he was elected one of the regents of the University of Michigan.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Michigan Volunteers, and served with the Union forces throughout the war. Shortly after his enlistment he was appointed by President Lincoln a Captain and Commissary in the subsistence department. His position brought him into close contact with the shortcomings of the army rations, and early in 1862 he made a report to General W. S. Rosecrans, presenting in a forcible manner the lamentable condition of the army, in the field and in the hospitals, owing to the failure of the regular army rations to provide for the sick and the wounded. He also vigorously condemned the (sutler) system as a scheme to rob the soldiers. This report was approved by General Rosecrans, but owing to the army system he was powerless to institute a remedy, and



COLONEL WILLIAM MONTAGUE

Ferry. Among the many prominent mining men in Utah, who are developing the mineral resources of the State, there are none who occupy a higher rank than the subject of this sketch. He

the General assured Captain Ferry that anyone attempting such an innovation would be, without doubt, "cashiered" and summarily dismissed from the service. So great was his sympathy for the wounded, the sick and the dying, that Captain Ferry assumed the responsibility himself and ordered from the North and paid for with Government funds, by commuting the ration, which in lieu of the regular army rations, the sick in the camp and the hospitals could receive food suitable to the regaining of their health and to the maintenance of their comfort. His first monthly report which he submitted to the War Department in Washington, in which this innovation was included, was emphatically and absolutely condemned. Captain Ferry, nothing daunted, replied, stating the need of such action and asked for leniency until the results demonstrated the adequacy of this radical change, proving at the same time, that by this system of commutation the expenses to the Government would be limited to the cost of the existing army rations. This argument proved effective and, although his action did not then receive formal sanction, he was permitted to continue in the course he had adopted.

In 1863 Captain Ferry was assigned to duty on the staff of General James B. McPherson, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, and during the siege of Vicksburg, in which ninety thousand men participated on the Federal side, and the Confederate forces amounted to about the same, the surrounding country having been entirely devastated, he was ordered by General Grant to provide at Vicksburg as he had at Corinth the year before and make such additions and changes in the rations as was necessary for the health of the army. This system of commutation of rations introduced by Captain Ferry has now been included in the regulations of the army and has received the formal approval of Congress. Captain Ferry being specially recognized as the originator of the system. The "sutler" system was abolished and at the present time any member of the United States army, or their families, may now, by requisition, receive any form of food in lieu of the regular ration, in whole or in part.

Upon the cessation of hostilities, Colonel Ferry was mustered out of service and again took up his residence at Grand Haven, Michigan. In politics he had been a consistent Democrat, of the Jacksonian type, and in 1870 was the candidate of that party for Congress. He was also Secretary of the National Democratic Convention held in Louisville, Kentucky, of which James Lyon, of Virginia, was President, and which nominated Charles O'Connor for President and John Q. Adams for Vice-President. In this same year Colonel Ferry was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, but did not succeed in his election. In 1873 Governor Bagley appointed him one of the members of the Constitutional Convention to form a new Constitution for Michigan. Three years later our subject was elected Mayor of Grand Haven and in 1878 he removed to Utah and at once took an active interest in the development of the mining properties of the State.

Upon his arrival in Utah he became an active member of the old Liberal party and in 1888 was chosen to represent Utah on the National Democratic Committee, for the four years ending in 1892. The Liberal party not making any nominations to the Fiftieth Congress, he was nominated for that office on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by John T. Caine, the candidate of the People's party. His ability and wide experience had brought him a national reputation, and President Harrison appointed him one of the alternate commissioners from Utah to the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. He is also interested in educational work and took an active part in the educational work in Michigan, and the same interest for that work in Utah, and is an ardent advocate of the public schools. He is now Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Westminster College of Salt Lake City. He is known in literary circles as a writer of political and historical events in Michigan, and has contributed largely to the current literature of the day. His style is terse almost to the point of brevity, smooth, comprehensive and vigorous.

Colonel Ferry was married October 29, 1851, in Michigan. His wife, Jeannette Hollister, was

born in Romeo, Michigan, and educated in the preparatory school for the Michigan University, but it not being a co-educational school at that time, she was not admitted to the university, and graduated from a seminary in Rochester, New York. She came to Grand Rapids in 1849 and took a position as principal of the girl's department of Saint Mark's College in that city. She has always been active and influential in social, literary and religious efforts, and was selected as President of the Industrial Christian Home of Utah, which position she held for seven years. She is now Vice-President for Utah on the Northwestern Board of Foreign Missions, and of the Women's Board of the Presbyterian Church for Home Missions. Colonel and Mrs. Ferry are both members of the Presbyterian Church. They have done much to aid in its development in this State.

Colonel Ferry is one of the prominent men in Park City, and is as well known in Salt Lake City as he is in the former place. His genial and pleasant manner has endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact.



MAJOR EDMUND WILKES.

Among the men who have aided in the development of the West, few have taken as active a part as the subject of this sketch. He has been identified with all the enterprises that have brought the West to its present standing. His work ranges from the location and development of mines to the building of railroads, and to the establishment of industries allied to these enterprises. He is now one of the leading civil engineers of Utah and his fame has spread all over the West.

Edmund Wilkes was born in New York City in 1832 and spent his early life in Washington, D. C., receiving his education in the schools of that city and in Philadelphia. At the early age of fourteen he began his life work in civil engineering and secured employment in railroad work. He later studied in the schools of Cambridge and in 1847 went to the Hudson River Railroad Company, now a part of the New York Central; from thence to Central Ohio, where he

assisted in building the line from Zanesville to Wheeling. He was later made Engineer and Superintendent of the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio. This position he filled from 1854 to 1858. He relinquished this position and accepted the superintendency of the North Carolina railroad in that State. Here he remained until 1870, when he entered the service of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. So closely had Mr. Wilkes been identified with the South, and so thoroughly had he become imbued with its principles, that during the Civil War his sympathy and aid were given to that section in that memorable fight.

In 1871 he came to Utah and took charge of the "Howland & Aspinwall" interests in this city, and since that time has been a resident of Utah. During this time he has assisted in the building of all the roads that entered the western country, making the preliminary as well as the final survey of some of their lines. His business has not been confined to Utah, but he has made surveys for railroads throughout the entire West, and is more closely identified with the history of the establishment and growth of the country and its railroads than perhaps any other man now living in the West.

Mr. Wilkes was married in 1854 in Ohio, to Miss Bessie Van Buren, a lineal descendant of President Van Buren, and a member of one of the oldest families of the United States. They have had four sons and two daughters: Of these children, Charles is established in business in Salt Lake City; Gilbert was a Captain in the United States Navy, but died from exposure in Cuba about one year ago, and Bessie (Wilkes) Styer is the wife of a Captain in the army. Mr. Wilkes has now seven grandchildren. The Wilkes family have always been prominent in the history of the United States, Mr. Wilkes' father, Charles, having been Admiral in the United States Navy during the Civil War, and one of the most distinguished officers of the navy. He was a boy during the existence of the War of 1812 with Great Britain, and witnessed all the scenes of that conflict, and it was from these experiences and from his experience in the Mexican War that he

acquired his love for a naval career. He also commanded the United States Exploration Expedition around the world. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and did valiant service for his country in that conflict. Mr. Wilkes' mother, Jane (Renwick) Wilkes, is also descended from one of the most distinguished families of this country. Her father and mother were of Scotch descent and belonged to a family distinguished alike for its scientific and literary attainments.

In addition to his work as a civil engineer in the building of railroads, and in the development of mines, Mr. Wilkes has also devoted considerable attention to the upbuilding of Salt Lake City. He was one of the promoters of the Mount Olivet Cemetery in this city and in addition to planning its grounds, is also trustee of the company which governs it. When the Episcopal Church founded Saint Mark's Hospital, Mr. Wilkes had much to do in starting this. Both he and his wife are prominent members of this Church and have aided in the work of its development in Utah.

In political life Mr. Wilkes has never taken an active part, but believes in the principles of the Democratic party. In social life he is a member of the Masonic order and is also a prominent member of the Knights Templar.

The successful career which Mr. Wilkes has made in Utah is but the continuation of his career in the East. Coming here when the State had but begun to feel the impetus given it by the influx of immigration and capital from the East, he has participated in its development from practically a struggling border settlement to one of the most prosperous States in the West. His hand has ever been one of the number that guided the industrial and commercial development of Utah, and indeed the whole West, to its present prosperous State. Endowed with a splendid physique and a commanding presence, outward tokens of his strength of will and determined character, Mr. Wilkes has by his genial manner gathered to himself the friendship of all with whom he came in contact, and is today, in addition to standing at the head of his profession, one of the most popular men in the West.



WILLIAM F. ARMSTRONG, the president of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, was born in this city in 1870. He is the eldest living son of Francis Armstrong, a native of England, who, when a boy, emigrated to Canada and spent his early life there, receiving his education in the regular schools of that country. His father was a machinist, and followed that trade during his life in Canada. His son, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the first pioneers who came to Utah, reaching here in 1856. He secured employment upon his arrival in Utah in a flour mill, then operated by Mr. Mousley, and later by Farnorz Little. He later engaged in the lumber business, and formed a company known as Taylor, Romney & Armstrong Co., which was afterwards incorporated under the laws of the Territory. He took a prominent part in the political affairs of the State, served as Mayor of the city, and was also a County Commissioner. His wife, Isabella (Siddoway) Armstrong, the mother of our subject, was a native of England, and was married in Salt Lake City. Her father, Robert Siddoway, was a shipbuilder, and upon his removal to the United States was employed in bridge building, being employed in the construction of a number of the bridges of the railroads entering Utah. He was later engaged in farming and in the lumber business in Idaho, but continued to make his home in Salt Lake City. He and his wife were members of the Mormon Church. His daughter, our subject's mother, still lives in Salt Lake City, residing at No. 667 East First South street. He was educated in the public schools in Salt Lake City, and later attended the Deseret University. Upon the completion of his education he entered the stock business in Idaho, as manager of the Roscoe Stock Company, and became later interested in the development of Utah, and especially of its financial institutions. He was made teller of the bank of which he is now president, succeeding to this place on the death of his father in 1899, who then held that office, having held it from its organization.

Mr. Armstrong was married in 1894 to Miss



F. C. Richards

Edith Moyle, daughter of J. H. Moyle, and by this marriage they have five children—Edith, Margaret, Isabell, Francis, and James.

In political life Mr. Armstrong has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the work of that party, but owing to his wide business interests, has never been an applicant for public office, nor does he desire any position in public life. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and is a member of the Seventies. He is largely interested in all of the more important commercial enterprises of Utah, and is vice-president of the Taylor-Romney-Armstrong Company, and a director of the Salt Lake Livery and Transfer Company. Besides these, he is a director in the Western Loan and Savings Company, and president of the Blackfoot Stock Company of Idaho. The bank of which he is now president is one of the sound financial institutions of Utah, and during Mr. Armstrong's connection with it has increased largely in popularity, and has grown into the confidence of the people. Although but a young man, he has already demonstrated by the successful management of the business enterprises in which he is the directing spirit that he is entitled to a prominent position in the business world of the West. He enjoys the confidence and trust of the leaders of his church, and his integrity and honesty, together with his ability and industry, have won for him the confidence and esteem of all the people of the State.

FRANKLIN DEWEY RICHARDS. It has been said that men's lives are practically alike; that their careers may be summed up in the words "born, married and died," and in one sense this is true, yet after all it is the filling in of these skeleton mountain-peaks that constitutes the individuality of the man, and the one thing that truly counts in this world is character, and the character that is of the most value to humanity is of that stamp which is born where the storm and battle of life rages fiercest. The truly great men of our age, the men of achievement, have

not been found among the sons of men of affluence, surrounded with every luxury and the means of carrying to perfection large plans for the advancement of the world and the uplifting of humanity; in this busy, rushing epoch we are prone to look at the effect and forget the cause, but when we pause long enough to inquire into the secret of the successful careers of our great men, we realize that in the beginning great privations, sufferings, persecutions and pressing need were the spurs with which their ambitions were encouraged and quickened, and that the brilliant life we now gaze upon, the wonderful achievement, are not the growth of a day nor a year, but are the accumulations of years of earnest, patient endeavor, gathering here a little and there a little, until we, gazing up the whole, can only wonder and admire that which is so far beyond our grasp, and hundreds and thousands are benefited by that life, without realizing whence the help comes. Perhaps no man in the history of the Mormon Church has given himself more wholly for the people and to the people than did Franklin Dewey Richards, and while he has passed from earth's scenes and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, yet, through his life of self-sacrifice and ceaseless ministration to others his influence yet lives, and will live and be felt by generations yet to come.

Apostle Richards was born in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, April 2, 1821, and was the son of Phineas Richards, a cousin of President Brigham Young. During the summer of 1836 Brigham Young, then one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, and his brother Joseph came to the town of Richmond as missionaries and the Richards family became intensely interested in the teachings and doctrines of the new sect, studying the Book of Mormon and attending the preaching services of the two brothers. As a result of this trip the father and mother of our subject, as well as himself and two uncles, Willard and Levi Richards, were converted, although our subject was not baptized until two years later, when his father on the 3rd of June, 1838, performed that ceremony. His brother George and his two uncles had at that time joined the Mormon colony in Ohio and at

the time of our subject's baptism were migrating from the latter State to Missouri.

In the fall of 1838 he bade farewell to such of his kindred as yet remained in Massachusetts, and started for Far West, Missouri, only to arrive upon the scene after the fearful battle had been waged in which many of the Mormons lost their lives. Among the slain was his brother George, although he was not aware of that fact as he stood gazing with heavy heart upon the ruins of what had been the headquarters of the people with whom his life was henceforth to be cast. He joined the remnant of the Church the following May in Quincy, Illinois, and there first met the Prophet Joseph Smith. At Nauvoo, in April, 1840, he was ordained a Seventy and sent upon a mission to Northern Indiana, where he made a number of converts. At the town of La Porte he met the family of Isaac Snyder, who had been converted to Mormonism, in Canada, and had come that far on their journey towards Nauvoo. Owing to the unhealthy climate and the arduousness of his duties, Mr. Richards was stricken with a severe illness at this place and the Snyders offered him the hospitality of their home and gave him every care and attention until he had regained his health.

During this time a strong attachment sprang up between our subject and the youngest daughter of the family, Jane Snyder, which resulted in their marriage in Nauvoo December 18, 1842. Two years later, in 1844, Mr. Richards was ordained a High Priest and called to go on a mission to Europe. At that time the Prophet Joseph Smith was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and on his journey to the seaboard Mr. Richards acted in a semi-political capacity in the interests of the Prophet. He continued his journey and was about to embark when he was recalled to Nauvoo by the terrible tidings of the death of Joseph Smith in the jail at Carthage. Soon after his return Mr. Richards filled a special mission to Michigan, during which time he raised means for the completion of the Temple at Nauvoo, on which he labored with his own hands, doing much of the carpentering and painting. At the time of the exodus from Illinois he was again called on a mission

to Europe, and left Nauvoo early in July, sailing from New York in the latter part of September. Mrs. Richards began the long journey across the plains with the Saints and before reaching Mount Pisgah gave birth to her second child, a son, named Isaac Phineas, only a short time after her husband had started on his mission, and the news of the birth and death of his first son reached the young husband just as he was on the eve of sailing. During his absence in the mission field his only remaining child, a lovely little daughter, Wealthy, also died, as did his brother Joseph W.; the latter in Pueblo, Colorado, while on his way to California as a member of the Mormon battalion.

Mr. Richards landed at Liverpool and was at once appointed to preside over the Church in Scotland. He was for a brief time President of the European mission, and upon the arrival of President Orson Spencer, who succeeded President Orson Hyde in the work, Mr. Richards was chosen as his Counselor, and subsequently labored in the Bath, Bristol and Trowbridge Conferences, which he reorganized as the South Conference. In company with his brother Samuel, who had been his co-laborer on his mission, he brought a company of converts across the ocean, sailing from Liverpool on February 20, 1848, and joined his wife, who was waiting for him at winter quarters, and they crossed the plains in company with Presidents Prigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, the newly created First Presidency, who led the main body of the Church to the Salt Lake Valley that season. During this trip Mr. Richards had charge of fifty wagons.

They arrived in Salt Lake October 19th, 1848, and the following October he started again on a mission to Europe, having been ordained an Apostle on February 12th of that year. Upon reaching Liverpool he relieved President Orson Pratt, who was in charge of affairs at that point and established a Perpetual Emigrating Fund in Europe, which prior to leaving home he had helped to institute in Utah, and in 1852 forwarded to Utah the first company of Saints to emigrate under its auspices. He and his brother Samuel accomplished a most wonderful work

during this period and under their efficient and energetic supervision and labors Mormonism rose to the zenith of its prosperity in the British Isles. It had previously numbered forty thousand converts in that country, and between the summers of 1850 and 1852 the stupendous number of sixteen thousand baptisms were recorded. They also perfected the organization of the conferences, missions and pastorates; issued new editions of the Hymn Book and Voice of Warning; compiled the Pearl of Great Price; the Book of Mormon was stereotyped and the business of the Liverpool office doubled. They were also instrumental in changing the Millennial Star from a semi-monthly to a weekly edition, and marking out the route of the emigrants so they would land at New York instead of at New Orleans, as formerly, thus avoiding much sickness and mortality among the passengers.

Apostle Richards returned to Utah in 1852, in time to attend the special conference held at Salt Lake City on the 28th and 29th of August, at which the doctrine of plural marriage (which had long since been accepted and obeyed by our subject) was first publicly promulgated. The two following winters he spent in the Legislature. Early in 1853 he participated in dedicating the Salt Lake Temple grounds and laying the corner-stones of that edifice. In the ensuing summer and fall he made two trips to Iron county to establish the iron works projected by President Brigham Young; a part of which arrangements had been completed by himself and Apostle Erastus Snow while in Europe. During the winter of 1853-54 he was again requested by the Presidency to prepare for work abroad, being appointed to preside over all the conferences and all the affairs of the Church in the British Islands and adjacent countries, which meant that he was expected to direct the affairs of the Church in the East Indies, Africa, Australia and New Zealand, as well as in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Prior to his departure his uncle, President Willard Richards, died, and from that time Franklin Dewey Richards was looked upon as the head of the Richards family.

During this trip he organized the Saxon mission and had the honor of baptizing Doctor Karl

G. Maeser, one of the most notable converts that the European mission ever produced. His biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. In 1855 he leased the present headquarters of the Church, No. 42 Islington, Liverpool, and entered into a shipping contract for the Mormon emigration, which proved most satisfactory. Between 1854 and 1856 eight thousand emigrants left Liverpool under his direction. He was released on July 26, 1856, by President Orson Pratt, who eulogized his work in the columns of the Millennial Star in the following language: "A rapid extension of the work of the gathering has been a prominent feature of his administration, the last great act of which—the introduction of practicing the law of tithing among the Saints in Europe—is a fitting close to his extensive and important labors. We receive the work from the hands of President Richards with great satisfaction and pleasure on account of the healthy and flourishing condition in which we find it."

He arrived in Salt Lake on the 4th of October and the following winter was again spent in the Legislature, and he was re-elected a regent of the University of Deseret, which has since become known as the University of Utah. In 1857 he was elected and commissioned a Brigadier-General in the Utah militia and participated in the Johnston army troubles. For a number of years thereafter he engaged in agricultural and milling pursuits on his own account, his spare time being given to the public in ecclesiastical, political, military and educational pursuits.

In 1866 he was once more called upon a European mission, and prior to succeeding Brigham Young Jr. in the Presidency at Liverpool, made an extended tour through the conferences and missions of Europe. The work again received a strong impetus from his presence and he once more met with signal success, baptizing thirty-four hundred and fifty-seven converts during the next twelve months, and emigrating in that length of time over twenty-three hundred converts to Utah. He also at this time inaugurated the change by which steamships were substituted for sailing vessels in the Church emigration. On his return from this mission he took up his resi-

dence in Ogden, under the advice of President Young, and acted for several years as President of the Weber Stake of Zion. He was at Ogden two months before the meeting of the two railroads at Promontory.

In February of that year he was elected Probate Judge of Weber county, which position he held until September 25, 1883. In January, 1870, he with others started the *Ogden Junction*, of which publication he was for a time the editor. Judge Richards' court had both original and appellate jurisdiction in common law and chancery cases until the Poland law in 1874, limited the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts in Utah. A striking feature of his tenure of office was the fact that his decisions when appealed from invariably stood unreversed by the higher tribunals.

In April, 1884, he was made assistant to the Church Historian, Apostle Wilford Woodruff, whom he succeeded in 1889 as Historian and General Church Recorder. During the greater part of the anti-polygamy crusade, 1884 to 1890, he was one of the very few among the Mormon leaders who were not compelled to go into retirement, and during most of that period he presided at the general conferences of the Church and gave advice and direction to the Saints as the visible representative of the absent Presidency.

The beginning of the end came in August, 1899, when his health failed and he was compelled to take, although too late, the rest he had hitherto denied himself. A trip to California proved of only temporary benefit and his spirit passed away on December 9th of that year.

Apostle Richards died as he had lived, a poor man. His entire life had been literally given to the promulgation of the doctrines and practices of the Mormon Church, and he had never taken time nor sought to acquire wealth. He was most liberal and charitable in his belief and practice, patient under trials, preferring his neighbor before himself, and winning the love and devotion of thousands of the members of his own church, as well as the respect and confidence of those outside the fold, who while they were not in sympathy with his religious views, honored him for his staunch adherence to the principles which he

believed to be right, and for his upright character and unimpeachable integrity during his official and public life.



GEORGE D. PYPER. Among the prominent and successful self-made young men of Utah, one whose entire life has been spent within the confines of this State, and who has not only been identified with the history of Salt Lake City since his birth, but who has also taken an active and prominent part in many enterprises for its development and improvement, special mention belongs to George D. Pyper, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Pyper was born in Salt Lake City in 1860, and is the son of Alexander Crookshank and Christiana (Dollinger) Pyper. The father was born in Scotland and came to America as a young man, spending the latter part of his life in Utah and arising to positions of prominence and influence in both Church and State. A full biographical sketch of his interesting career will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Pyper was a native of New York State. She came to Utah in 1859 and is still living in this city.

Our subject grew to manhood in the place of his birth, and received his education from the schools of the city and Deseret University, which later became the University of Utah. He started out to make his own way in life at the tender age of fourteen years as cash boy in the grocery department of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, during the period his father was superintendent of that department in the Constitution building, and attended night school while so employed. He remained in this place three years, and at the end of that time received the appointment of clerk of the police court, which position he held continuously for fifteen years, during which time he attended the University and night schools, and thus completed his education. He was later appointed police judge of Salt Lake City, and occupied that office four years, his term expiring in 1890. Since that time he has been interested in many differ-



James Jack

ent enterprises, among them being Secretary of the State Fair Association, manager of the theater and manager of the Home Fire Insurance Company, of which Heber J. Grant is president. Mr. Pyper has for years been the close friend and business associate of Mr. Grant, and was for a number of years his private secretary. He is also manager and secretary of the Juvenile Instructor, one of the leading church magazines published by the Mormon Church in this country. This magazine puts out some ten thousand copies every number.

He was married to Miss Emaretta Whitney, daughter of Horace K. and Mary (Cravath) Whitney. By this marriage they have one son—George W.—and one daughter—Emaretta Pyper.

In political life Mr. Pyper has been a member of the Democratic party all the way through. For a number of years he was a member of the City Council, and was during that time the youngest official in the State.

Mr. Pyper is a faithful and consistent member of the Mormon Church, taking an active part in its work, and is at this time a member of the Seventies. Three years ago he spent some time in missionary work in the Eastern States, in company with Hon. B. H. Roberts, and has also taken a lively interest in home missions. Personally he is of a most genial and kindly disposition, courteous and a thorough gentleman. He enjoys a large circle of friends, not only among the people of his own faith, but among all classes, both in business and social circles.

JAMES JACK. In the administration of affairs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, men of brain and ability are required to properly care for its enormous interests. To the position of Cashier and Chief Clerk of the Trustees in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been called a man who by his work has proven himself to be not only a zealous worker for the interests of the Church, but one

who has taken a great interest and a prominent part in the development of the State. The present satisfactory financial condition of the Church and the growth of the State in which it makes its headquarters, are due in a large measure to the able manner in which he has administered all the tasks allotted to him.

James Jack, the subject of this sketch, was born in Scotland, in 1829, and educated in the schools of his native country. His early life was spent on his father's farm and finding that work ungenial, he secured employment in a dry goods establishment in Perth, Scotland, which he retained until he came to the United States in the fall of 1853, arriving at Salt Lake in that year. His father, John Jack, was a successful farmer in Scotland, and followed that avocation until his death in the eighties. The mother of our subject was Martha (Cowper) Jack, also a native of Scotland.

Upon his arrival in Utah he secured employment in building the city walls, and at this employment he remained until 1856, when he entered the Church offices as a clerk and has held that position for over forty years, and is now Cashier of the Church and Chief Officer in Trust. To these offices he was appointed in 1861 and has held them ever since. His service of over forty years in this line of church work is a remarkable tribute to his financial ability and integrity. He has been a life-long member of the Church and is one of its most valued officers.

Mr. Jack married in Scotland Miss Jemina Innis, a native of that country, and they have had eight children, of which number five are living—James, who died at two years of age; Jemina, who is now the wife of M. H. Weight, Mayor of Pasadena, California; John, who died at eight years of age; William, who has since married and is Superintendent of the salt works in Salt Lake City; Jessie, who died at the age of fifteen; Rollo, who is married and resides in this city; Jane, at home with her parents; and Joseph. Mr. Jack became a member of the Church in 1851 and has been an active worker in its development ever since. He has also taken a large interest in the affairs of Utah and is now Vice-President of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad, and

in addition to his large holdings of stock in the Inland Crystal Salt Company, is also a director in that company; also a director in the Grass Creek Coal Company and the Saltair Beach Company. In addition to these offices he has been Treasurer in the following companies: The Utah Central Railroad Company; Salt Lake City Railroad Company; Salt Lake City Gas Company, of which he was one of the original incorporators; Deseret News Company, and the Salt Lake Theater Company. He was one of the original incorporators of the Utah Sugar Company and was a director in said company until about six months ago, when the company sold out a half interest. He was Treasurer of Utah Territory for twenty years and during that time handled and was responsible for millions of the people's money. At each session of the Legislative Assembly during that period a committee of five members were appointed, three from the House and two from the Council, to audit the accounts and examine the vouchers, and in every instance Mr. Jack's accounts were found to be entirely correct, and so reported to the Legislature. Politically he is a Republican.

The fidelity with which Mr. Jack has discharged his duties, both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs, has brought to him a wide reputation for integrity, honesty and ability. His long service in the Church has made him one of its oldest members, in point of service. When he arrived in Utah he took hold of the first thing that presented itself and went to work on the building of the city wall, and used that as a stepping stone in his career. He is well and favorably known throughout the entire Western country and has the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he has come in contact.

Coming to Utah, as he did, a young and poor boy, he has won his way from the ranks of artisans and mechanics to the high place he now holds in the office of the Church, and so won the favor of the people of the State that he was elected to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His life is one that has been filled with the hardest work that man can do, and at the same time he has risen above his work and fitted himself for higher things by constant study and by the ability to learn deeply and well from any and all sources, no matter how humble. He is now one of the leading men of the Church who represents well the progressive spirit of Utah. He is identified in every way with the growth of the State, with the prosperity of Salt Lake City and with the development of the Church of his choice.

He was born in Warrington, Lancashire, England, on March 13, 1857. When he was nine years old his widowed mother emigrated to this country and settled in Utah. His parents had become converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England, and upon the family's arrival in Salt Lake Valley, continued to be faithful and consistent members of that religion, rearing the children in the same principles that they had accepted in the old world. They settled in Davis county and in that section of the country the son spent his boyhood days. Throughout his younger years he worked as a farm hand, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade and worked in Centerville, and for some years in the mining camps of Utah. His education, such as it was, was derived, during his early days, from the district schools of Davis county, and he later attended the Deseret University, graduating from its normal department in 1878. He then combined school teaching with his trade and worked at that until he became associated with the Salt Lake Herald, of which paper he was, for a time, editor-in-chief.

He was reared in the Mormon faith and, in 1880, was called to go upon his first mission and represent the Church in the Northwestern States of the Union, and more especially in Iowa. He travelled in that region for about eleven months, working in the interests of the Church, preach-



RON. BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS. Few men in the Mormon Church, and especially among its leaders, have won their position through as great exhibition of hard work, constant application and untiring energy as has the subject of this sketch.

ing and building up its organizations. He then was called to the Southern States and remained in that field until June, 1882, organizing missions and doing all the work that falls to the lot of a missionary of this Church. He returned to Utah and took up school teaching again, which he followed until February, 1883, when he was called to return to the mission field of the Church in the Southern States as the Associate President of that mission, which at that time comprised the territory covered by eleven States. He was associated with John Morgan, the president of that mission, and later, for two years, held the presidency himself. He was a firm believer in the principles of his religion, including the marriage law of his Church, which he obeyed, and for which he was arrested in 1886. The Edmunds-Tucker Act being vigorously enforced, it was considered advisable by his friends and his bondsmen for him to leave the jurisdiction of the United States, and in accordance with the policy of the leaders of the Church, and to avoid a conflict with the laws or any adjudication of his case at that time, he went to England and from 1886 to 1888 was employed in that country as assistant editor of the *Millennial Star*, the principal Mormon publication in Europe. While abroad he traveled extensively throughout the British Dominions and took an active interest in the upbuilding of the Mormon Church in that land. He returned to Utah in the late fall of 1888, and at the conference, which was held after his return, was chosen one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventies, which position he still continues to fill. This is one of the principal governing bodies of the Church, and has in charge the propagation of the doctrines of the Church and the guidance of its missionary efforts. In the following spring he surrendered himself to the United States courts and was tried, convicted and sentenced to prison for four months in the spring of 1889, for the practice of plural marriage, taught as one of the basic principles of his religion, but which was held by the United States courts to be in violation of the Edmunds-Tucker Act. In 1889 he and John Morgan were called to go on a special mission in the Eastern States to endeavor to stem the growing tide of the popular prejudice

against the teachings of the Mormon Church, and to aid in disabusing the minds of the people of the misrepresentations against the Mormon people. While absent upon this work he secured space in the papers of New York and Chicago, and ably represented the Mormon side of the controversy. Throughout the succeeding three years he was engaged in local missionary work for the Church in Utah, and visited the Mormon settlements throughout Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and as far south as Mexico and, in fact, traveled extensively throughout the entire intermountain region. During this time he was actively engaged in literary pursuits, chiefly of a theological character, writing able papers on the doctrines of the Mormons. In 1893 he was sent, with Apostle F. M. Lyman, to California to open a mission in the southern part of that State, which was a very successful undertaking. He has always taken a prominent part in the politics of Utah, and throughout the life of the People's Party was one of its prominent members. When the people of Utah divided upon National political lines, he allied himself with the Democratic party and has since been an active participant in its campaigns. In the campaign of 1894 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which formed the organic law of the State. In the first State election, held in 1895, he was the Democratic nominee for representative to Congress, but went down to defeat with his party. He was again its chosen candidate in 1898 and after a vigorous campaign, marked by acrimonious accusations and violent opposition, he was elected by a plurality of nearly six thousand over his Republican opponent, having a clear majority of three thousand over all the other candidates in the field. The fact that he had been tried and convicted for the violation of the anti-polygamy law, and for the reason that he regarded his relations to the wives that he had married as involving moral obligations which he could not set aside, caused him to be made the object of great personal hostilities on the part of the press of the entire country. When his name was called at the opening of Congress, objection was made to his being seated, and after a vigorous test, Congress finally voted to deny him his seat, on the ground

that the constitution accorded each House the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members. This action was looked upon as being unconstitutional by a large part of the Democratic membership of the House, who, without regard to sectionalism or religious feelings, supported Mr. Roberts in his contention that his certificate of election, signed by the Governor, should be recognized by the House of Representatives. So large was the Republican majority and so strong had the popular prejudice become against Mr. Roberts, that the action of the House was but in accord with the popular feeling, and he was denied his seat, notwithstanding the fact that his election had been certified to by the Governor of the State, and that the constitution required that he should be seated as Utah's representative.

Upon his return from his unsuccessful attempt to take his seat, he again actively engaged in the work of the Church, and at present is editing and compiling a documentary history of the Mormon Church. This is a very large work, and when completed will consist of from five to seven volumes. He has already written many other valuable Mormon works, notably, his "New Witness for God," "The Gospel," "Outlines of Ecclesiastical History," "The Missouri Persecutions" and "The Rise and Fall of Nauvoo."

These works may be said to cover the entire history of the Mormon Church from the discovery of the plates of Moroni, to the emigration of the members of the Church to the West, as well as the doctrines of the Church.

The career which Mr. Roberts has made for himself stamps him as one of the ablest men of Utah. He is noted for his oratorical ability and for his sound reasoning, as well as for his ability as a writer and a thinker. He is one of the leading men of the Mormon Church and has done much to bring it to its present high state of efficient prosperity. His popularity throughout the State was shown by the immense majority he received in his candidacy for Congress. He has grown with the State, and from a poor boy has now reached the position of one of its leaders. The credit for his success is entirely due to himself and to his untiring energy and the close application which he has brought to the work in hand.



WILLIAM C. SPENCE. The wide field of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, covering as it does the entire globe, requires in the administration of its efforts and the guidance of its development, a careful man, of rare executive ability to properly discharge the responsible tasks which necessarily are involved in the magnitude of the work. Their large corps of missionaries, numbering two thousand, now in the field in various parts of the world, makes it absolutely necessary that the man in charge of the transportation affairs should be thoroughly experienced in all matters relating to travel, by land or water. This position is at present filled by the subject of this sketch, and so well has he performed his duties that he is looked upon as one of the invaluable officers of this great organization.

W. C. Spence was born in London, England, on December 3, 1851, and spent his early life in London, attending the schools of that city. He became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church and emigrated to Utah in 1864. Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City he attended the public schools then in existence, and later entered Morgan Business college, which at that time was one of the prominent educational institutions of Utah. Upon leaving college he secured employment in various capacities and, in October, 1872, was appointed a clerk in the head office of the Church. Since 1881 he has been in charge of all transportation matters pertaining to the Church. In addition to the position he holds in the Church, in its financial administration, he is also an active participant in its ecclesiastical work, and at present holds the rank of Elder.

He was married, in 1876, to Miss Cynthia A. Eldredge, who was born in Salt Lake City, the ceremony being performed by President Joseph F. Smith. Her family were among the first pioneers to come to Utah, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Her father, Elnathan Eldredge, was a prominent man in Massachusetts prior to his removal to Utah and upon coming to this State took an active interest not only in the development of the Church, but also in the upbuild-



John W. Downville

ing of the State. Both he and his wife, Ruth Eldredge, were natives of Boston, Massachusetts. He was a member of the City Council of Salt Lake City, and was prominent both in civil affairs and the affairs of the Church, and remained a consistent and faithful member of the Church until his death, thirty years ago. He was also Water Master of the City and ably discharged the duties of that office. While living in Massachusetts he was engaged in the maritime business and was an experienced navigator, owning several ships and making successful voyages. John Spence, the father of our subject, was a native of Scotland, being born at Deerness, Scotland, and he had also followed the sea. He followed the sea for many years, and was chief officer of several sailing vessels and made a number of trips around the world. His wife and daughter came to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1866. The parents are now both deceased. Marjorie (Lisk) Spence, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Scotland, having been born in the Shetland Islands. She later moved to London and was there married to Mr. Spence. By his marriage to Miss Eldredge, Mr. Spence has a family of five children living—Luella M., at present studying music under Professor McLellan; J. Leslie, employed in the office of the Auditor of the Oregon Short Line; Genevive, died at the age of fourteen; Florence, Ruth and Willard.

In the political affairs of the City and State, Mr. Spence has taken an active interest and owes allegiance to the Republican party, and was elected a member of the City Council in the election which occurred in November, 1901.



COLONEL JOHN W. DONNELLAN.

The Civil War of the United States, between the North and the South, which lasted for four years, from 1861 to 1865, called for an exhibition of undaunted courage, endurance and steadfastness of principles that has never been excelled by any crisis in the life of any nation inhabiting the world. Through this fiery ordeal men's souls were tried to the limit and those who rose in it

to command troops and emerged from the trial with credit, have proved themselves in life, since the close of that conflict, to be of the material from which master minds are made. There has been no war in the history of the world which was fought with greater vigor and greater determination on both sides, than was this memorable struggle. The armies on both sides were composed of the same race of men, with the same predominant characteristics, and who fought with the same dogged persistence and unyielding nature. The ranks of the North were recruited from all the country north of "Mason and Dixon's Line," and from the Western territory. The men from the West who engaged in that fight were pre-eminently fitted for the onerous tasks which devolved upon them. Their pioneer life in the West had inured them to hardships of every kind, and given them the spirit to successfully withstand the determined opposition of the South. The record, which they made in that war, stands untouched by any other nation, and the heroic actions and long and sometimes fatal suffering in prison, and the beginning of life anew after the close of hostilities, was the lot of most of the men who gave their lives to the service of the country and fought for the principles which they considered right.

Few men have had a more remarkable career, or one which has been marked with greater courage and endurance and the power to rise above almost predominant adverse circumstances and compel them to serve as stepping stones in the building up of their career than has the subject of this sketch, the present cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Salt Lake City. Colonel Donnellan has participated in the active work of settling and civilizing the entire West and especially the Rocky Mountain region. He has been largely identified with the mineral resources of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah and, in addition to this, has aided largely in the establishment and growth of many of the most prominent enterprises of the inter-mountain region. Notwithstanding his arduous services throughout the Civil War and the suffering which he has endured from the wounds he received then, he has fought on, in spite of physical suffering, and has carved for himself

such a career as makes him one of the leaders among the captains of the industrial forces of this region.

He was born in Ireland, June 9, 1841, but when very young his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where their son spent his boyhood days and received his education from the schools in that city. He was early at work upon his business career, and at the age of twelve had already started to earn his own living. At the age of sixteen he came to Colorado, crossing the plains by the only transportation then afforded—the ox teams, and arrived in Denver on July 10, 1859. He is one of the pioneer settlers of Colorado, and was one of the first to engage in mining in that State, working in the Tarryall mines of Park county, which were among the first placer mines to be operated in that country. He was engaged in this employment at the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, and was one of the forty young men of that section who offered their services to the Union. He returned to Cincinnati and enlisted in Company C, of the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated actively in all the engagements in which that regiment took part. He took part in the defense of Cincinnati against the Confederate invasion and, after that was successfully repulsed, his regiment was with General Sherman at Memphis and also with him when the first attack was made upon Vicksburg in December, 1862. Here they were repulsed and the regiment was sent up the Arkansas River. In the battle at Arkansas Post, January, 1863, Colonel Donnellan was severely wounded, and for nearly a year and a-half was in the hospital on detached service. At the latter date he was ordered before the Board of army officers to examine candidates for promotion, and was promoted from a private to Lieutenant-Colonel, by President Lincoln, and assigned to the Twenty-seventh United States Colored Infantry, which was one of the two colored regiments from Ohio, the other being designated as the Fifth United States Colored Infantry regiment. At the head of his regiment he was under General Grant. At the battle of Hatch's Run, near Petersburg, which took place October 27, 1864, he was again severely wounded, while

leading his regiment, but was able to be in command again after the lapse of sixty days. He then participated in the battle of Fort Fisher and capture of Wilmington, and was also in the latter campaign, headed by General Sherman, through the Carolinas. Our subject participated in the last battle of the war, at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21, 1864, where the Union forces, under General Sherman, and the Confederate forces, under General Johnston, met in battle and practically ended the war by the victory of the North. After the cessation of hostilities, Colonel Donnellan was assigned one of the military commanders to occupy the country and he was stationed in the region tributary to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he had his headquarters and where he remained until the civil authorities were again placed in control of the city. After leaving Wilmington, he was in command at Fayetteville, that State, until ordered to be mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865, after having served throughout the whole four years of this war, with brilliancy and credit. In the fall of that year, Mr. Donnellan left the East and returned to Denver, arriving in the latter city on May 10, 1866. He returned to the mining camp which he had left to enter the army, but was so troubled with the wounds which he had received that he had to leave the mountains. He, however, nothing daunted, returned in the following year, but finally had to give up his mining business and then went into railroad work. He moved from Denver to Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1867, and there established a hardware and lumber business. In 1868 he went into the bank of Rogers & Company, and in September of that year, established the banking house of H. J. Rogers & Company at Laramie, Wyoming, the Colonel being the "company."

He continued in Wyoming until 1872, when his wounds again began to trouble him, and his suffering was so great that his recovery was despaired of and his chances for life considered very slim. He took a prominent part in the affairs of Wyoming during his residence there, and in 1869 was Treasurer of the Territory. When he recovered from his illness, caused by his wounds, he removed to Denver and remained there for four years, returning to Laramie, Wyoming, in 1876,

when he was elected Probate Judge, and was also made ex-Officio County Treasurer. He has been a Republican all his life, and two years later was re-elected to the office of Probate Judge and Treasurer. After the expiration of his term of office in 1880, he organized the Laramie National Bank and was its cashier and manager until he came to Salt Lake City in 1889. He remained in Wyoming until his health was again impaired, as the result of his wounds, and he then removed to Salt Lake City in 1889, where he assisted in the organization of the Commercial National Bank, of which he has ever since been cashier and manager, making his home in this city. He has taken a very prominent part in all the affairs of the State, and for six years was a regent of the University of Utah, and for the last six months of his term was Chancellor. He served as president of the Chamber of Commerce during its existence, and is regarded as one of the most influential and able business men in the entire inter-mountain region.

Colonel Donnellan married, in Denver, to the daughter of Colonel James McNasser and Mary McNasser. Col. McNasser was one of the prominent and influential men of that city. By this marriage he has four children—John Tilton, at present in California; Kenneth, Olive and Edna. Col. Donnellan is a member of the Loyal Legion, and was the first department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Colorado and Wyoming. He is a member of the Society of Pioneers of Colorado, the membership of which is limited to the people who came to Colorado between 1859 and 1861.

Colonel Donnellan is not only one of the most successful business men of the West, and one of the most influential men in Salt Lake City, but he has made a remarkable career. His brilliant war record has been fully equalled by the record he has made in commercial life. The wounds he received in action at the head of his regiment were enough to ordinarily bar any man from active participation in business life, but notwithstanding this serious drawback, and the illness which has resulted from these old hurts, Colonel Donnellan has, with persistency and bare energy, applied himself to his business, so that he now

enjoys one of the leading positions of the West. He is one of the most genial men and one of the most popular in Salt Lake City. The position which he has won for himself has been the result of his own efforts and has come to him through the exercise of rare persistency and an application of an unusual degree. He started in life at the early age of twelve years, and with the independence and adaptability for which his race is noted, has climbed, rung by rung, to the highest point of the ladder of commercial enterprise and at the same time has brought with him the friendship of every person with whom he has come in contact; and today there is no more popular man throughout the West, not only with his own business associates, but with the entire rank and file of the citizens of Utah, than is Colonel Donnellan.



GEORGE N. DOW. In the administration of the affairs of Utah, there are many difficult and exacting duties which demand rare tact and executive ability of a high order in their discharge. Chief among these is the office of Warden of the State Penitentiary, which is successfully administered by the subject of this sketch.

George N. Dow, the son of Gilman and Sarah E. (Currier) Dow, both natives of New Hampshire, was born in that State in 1839. Gilman Dow was engaged in farming in New Hampshire and held office in the militia of that State. He died when our subject was but ten years of age.

The boyhood days of his son, George N. Dow, were spent on the farm. His father's death required the lad, when but twelve years of age, to begin life and earn his own living. Finding opportunities in the New England States less numerous and less promising, he emigrated to Tennessee and, at the age of twenty, began his career in railroading. He secured employment on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, of which D. W. C. Rowland was then general manager, and rose from brakeman through the intermediate steps of baggage master and freight master, to be a passenger conductor.

In few things has the progress of the last half

of the nineteenth century been so marked as in that of transportation. At the time Mr. Dow started railroading, the old wood-burning engines were at the height of their popularity, telegraph orders were in their infancy, the roads consisted mainly of but single tracks, and both equipment and tracks were crude and had not yet begun to reach the position now accorded them in the ranks of the railroads of the world. The conductor of a train was a position requiring a far greater exercise of ability and knowledge than is now the case in the perfected system of transportation throughout the country. Mr. Dow remained in the railroad business for fifteen years, spending that time in the service of the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. During the Civil War he was engaged in the running of trains for this company. He ran trains between Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, and took the last train across the river before the burning of the bridges by the Confederate forces. He was in Nashville when the Federal troops successfully carried Fort Donnellson and went out with the engineer regiment which was engaged in restoring the tracks and bridges destroyed by the Confederates. Later he returned to his position of conductor and was in charge of the first train attacked by the guerrillas in the fighting which followed the termination of hostilities. This train he successfully defended and ran it through with but the loss of one man.

In 1862, he returned to the East and engaged in the grocery business at Lawrence, Massachusetts, but at the urgent request of Mr. Rowland, the general manager of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, soon returned to the service of that company, transferring his grocery business to his brother. For the next six years he ran trains between Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee. His health giving away under the strain of the work, he again left the service of the railroad and returned to his home in the East, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Salt Lake City.

Upon his arrival in Utah he was made warden of the then United States Penitentiary, which consisted of two old adobe houses. The en-

tire grounds of the institution, at the time he assumed charge, covered but one acre, surrounded by walls of adobe. The capacity of the prison was greatly overtaxed, there being thirty prisoners in each building, added to which the system was crude and the accommodations insufficient. This position he held for four years, and when the administration changed in 1886, he resigned his office. During his incumbency, the work of improving and enlarging the penitentiary and making its accommodations sufficient for the demands made upon it, were begun. The adobe houses gave way to structures of stone, commensurate with the dignity of the State, and the grounds were greatly enlarged and improved. It was during this period that the Edmunds-Tucker Act was so vigorously enforced and so many of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, including the President of that Church, were sentenced to the penitentiary for the violation of the provisions of this law. Mr. Dow, by virtue of his position as warden, was brought into close contact with these people, and he bears testimony to the willingness with which they met conditions in the penitentiary, and to their obedience to its rules. This is all the more remarkable from the fact that Mr. Dow is not a member of that Church, and from the fact that these imprisonments were regarded as persecutions for the following of their religious beliefs by the men who were imprisoned.

Upon his resignation of the wardenship, Mr. Dow engaged in the sheep industry on a large scale and also became interested in mining operations, in both of which industries he is at present identified.

When Utah was admitted into the Union in 1896, he was reappointed warden of the penitentiary and has continued to discharge the duties of that position ever since. He again took up the work of improving the facilities of that institution and in providing the State with a penitentiary corresponding to its needs and dignity. All the improvements which have ben made since that time have been under his personal direction, and the development of the system of discipline and of the humane treatment of the prisoners have been his own work.



George M. Downing

Mr. Dow was married in Massachusetts to Miss Alice I. Shtler, a native of Vermont, and has two children—one son, George, who is employed in the penitentiary, and a daughter, Florence.

In politics, Mr. Dow has always taken an active part and believes in the principles of the Republican party. He has been a prominent member of the Masons for a number of years and is also a member of the Odd Fellows order.

A genial manner and a kindly nature, coupled with his industry and tact, has made Mr. Dow one of the best known men in the State, and has brought him wide and lasting popularity.



MAJOR GEORGE M. DOWNEY.

Among the bankers and business men of Salt Lake City and Utah, few are more highly respected or hold a higher position in the confidence of their fellow-men, than does the present President of the Commercial National Bank of this city, the subject of this sketch, who, in addition to his banking business, is also largely interested in many of the more important enterprises of this city and in the general welfare of the State.

Major George M. Downey was born at Westernport, Alleghany county, Maryland, December 25, 1841, and spent his boyhood days in Maryland and Virginia, receiving his early education in the academies of those States.

When he was nineteen years of age the Civil War broke out, and he entered the service of the United States as First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, and served throughout that war in the Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He was present and participated in many of the large battles that his corps was engaged in during that conflict, being present at the battles of Mannassas, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, besides numerous other engagements. For his gallant and meritorious service in the the last two battles, he was brevetted captain and major by President Lincoln. Upon the close of hostilities he remained in the army and was sent to the frontier of the West, and for nineteen years served on the Pacific coast from the

Mexican line on the south to the British boundary on the north, participating in numerous engagements with the then hostile Indian tribes. He also served five years in Arizona, making his service of active military life cover a period of twenty-eight years, during which time he had many narrow escapes from death. He was retired from the active list of the army in 1888 for disabilities incurred in his long service, being placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain and Brevet Major in the regular army.

Upon his retirement he made his home at Salt Lake City and became identified with the Commercial National Bank as its president, which position he still holds.

In the political life of the State he has always been a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and while he has never sought office, has served on the Board of Public Works of this city, and held the office of School Trustee, together with a number of offices of minor importance.

Major Downey was married in 1865 to Miss Lizzie M. Faber, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a lady of refinement and culture. They have one son, Major George Faber Downey, at present a paymaster in the United States Army, who served throughout the Spanish-American War in that capacity in the Philippine Islands.

In addition to the presidency of the bank over which he presides, Major Downey is also connected with a number of other financial enterprises in Utah, prominent among them being the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, of which he is vice-president, and he is also president of the Commercial Block Association. The Commercial National Bank, of which he is president, is one of the strong and solid financial institutions of this State. Its home is in the Commercial Block, situated on East Second South Street, in the very heart of the business center of Salt Lake City.

Major Downey, in addition to being a thorough business man, is a genial and pleasant gentleman, and his sincere and modest manner has made him one of the most popular men of Utah. His home is on East South Temple street, Salt Lake City, in one of the finest residence portions of this city.



GEORGE Y. WALLACE, president of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. Year by year the term "Magnificent distances," as applied to the West, loses its significance as we watch the network of wires that are rapidly spreading out over the entire country, radiating from a common center, Salt Lake City, and connecting that point with almost every town of any importance in the inter-mountain region, as well as Pacific coast points. While it is true that no branch of industry responds more quickly in times of prosperity than the telephone business, which may in a manner be called the pulse of the business life in any community, yet the stupendous task of building lines over the rugged mountains, across the turbulent streams and through the tortuous valleys of this western country, is one that might well discourage the most sanguine person. However, the directorate of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company is composed of men who do not hesitate at difficulties, and realizing the untold benefits that might accrue to the widely scattered people of this region through the use of the telephone, as well as readily grasping the financial possibilities of such an undertaking, the company has, during the past few years, expended enormous sums of money and erected many thousand miles of lines, their territory at this time covering the States of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. It has been the aim of the heads of this concern to keep abreast of, if not ahead of, the advancement in other industrial lines, hence their equipment is of the very latest and best pattern, and their service very nearly perfect.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company was incorporated in 1883, at which time it absorbed four other local companies—one in Montana, one in Wyoming, one in Ogden and one in Park City. At that time there were between fifty and sixty telephones in Salt Lake City, and eight or ten in each of the other places. The growth of the business may be gathered from the following figures: In 1883 there were three hundred and fifty subscribers in Salt Lake City, as against over three thousand at this time; sixty-six in Butte, Montana, where they now

have about fifteen hundred; one hundred and twenty in Ogden, now over seven hundred. The statement rendered by the company for the year ending December showed nine thousand one hundred and five exchange subscribers, being an increase of three thousand six hundred and thirty-two for the year, which was made possible in a large measure by the extensive improvements and new territory covered by the company in 1901. In 1883 the mileage covered by their lines was four hundred and ninety-four miles, as against ten thousand six hundred and sixty-two at this time. Their exchanges have increased from twelve to sixty, and at this time the company gives employment to over four hundred people, and when the new building in course of erection in Cheyenne, Wyoming, is completed, will own a handsome home in each of the four States. The present beautiful and commodious quarters of the company in Salt Lake City, located at No. 56 South State street, were erected in 1895.

The gentlemen interested in this concern are among Salt Lake City's most prominent and substantial business men, almost all of them men of large wealth and closely associated with the leading business enterprises of the State. Biographical sketches of a number of them appear elsewhere in this work. The officers are: George Y. Wallace, president; George M. Downey, vice-president; W. S. McCornick, treasurer; H. C. Hill, secretary. The directorate includes Messrs. Wallace, McCornick and Hill, together with Thomas Marshall, Alonzo Burt, C. W. Clark, James Ivers and C. J. French.

George Y. Wallace, the president, was born in Ohio, south of Cleveland, where he received his scholastic education and grew to the age of eighteen years, when, in 1863, he started West and settled in Omaha, Nebraska, and there for nine years was engaged in the hardware business. Not being entirely satisfied with his environments, Mr. Wallace disposed of his business in 1872 and came to Utah, locating in Salt Lake City, which has since been his home. For the next ten or eleven years he was associated with many of the business enterprises of the city, and in 1883, when the above company was in-



Wm. Jennings

corporated, he became a member of the board, and a few years later was elected president, and has since filled that position. He at once set himself to the task of placing the company upon a sound financial basis, in which he has met with unqualified success, and has had the satisfaction of seeing the business pay the stockholders a dividend of six per cent since 1887. He has been ably seconded in his efforts by the highly efficient services of the general manager, David S. Murray, who has been with the company for many years. Mr. Murray came to Utah as a boy, dying with consumption, and here found renewed health, and is today one of the finest specimens of strong manhood to be found in the West. He began at the bottom of the ladder with this company and worked his way up, being promoted from one position to another until he has now reached one of the most responsible positions in the concern—that of manager over the entire system of the company, and many of the improvements and extensions of the past few years have been made at his suggestion. Mr. Murray is a shrewd business man, liberal and progressive in his ideals, and it is his desire to give the company's subscribers a thoroughly up-to-date and modern system, in which he has the hearty support of the president and other officers. He stands in the front ranks of the business men of this country, and is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he is associated, both in business and private life.

Mr. Wallace is one of Salt Lake City's representative business men, giving his time to his duties as president of this company, and believes in progression and keeping abreast of the times. His career in this city has been marked by honorable business methods, and an evident desire to give the people their full money's worth. He has won and retained the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been connected in a business way, and enjoys a wide circle of friends throughout the entire inter-mountain region.



WILLIAM JENNINGS. Few men during their lives have participated more actively in the work of building up Salt Lake City and in developing it from a straggling western mountain town to a city of metropolitan importance than has the subject of this sketch, the late William Jennings. He was one of the pioneers who came to Utah and devoted his energies to the upbuilding of the State. The work which he accomplished during his life will last throughout many generations yet to come, and the name he made and the place he won in the annals of Utah forms an important part of its historical record. To write a sketch of Utah or attempt to portray the development of Salt Lake City without any mention of the part which Mr. Jennings played in its development, would be almost impossible, inasmuch as his life work formed a very part of the growth period of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Jennings was born in Birmingham, England, and he spent twenty-six years of his life in that country. He was educated in England and was provided with a good education. He emigrated to New York, and later moved to Saint Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged in the cattle business, becoming identified with the growth of the western part of the United States. He was very successful in these industries, and became interested in the building up of the far West, which at that time was but beginning to attract attention.

While at Saint Joseph, he met and married his first wife. He came to Utah in 1852, just five years after the first white man had settled upon the land. He found the Territory but a barren wilderness, with here and there a small spot watered by artificial means and forced to yield a sustenance to the hardy farmer. The industrial life of Utah had not yet begun, and Mr. Jennings established the first tannery here. This was the beginning of his connection with the business life of Salt Lake City, and from that time on his life was devoted to the expansion of its business interests and to the development of its resources. From tanning he turned his attention to the manufacture of cloth, and



was among the first to establish mills for that purpose in the State. He demonstrated his versatility by successfully carrying on mining operations and at the same time establishing a bank. He was a self-made man, and one who owed his success in life to the energy and ability with which he overcame every difficulty that seemed to impede his progress. He was successful in all that he undertook—mainly because he brought to his business the untiring application and activity that is always the fore-runner of success. He was prominently identified with the Deseret National Bank, first as stockholder and director, and afterwards as vice-president and director. He was one of the originators of the Co-operative Mercantile business, later known as the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and assisted in organizing it and in gathering to it the nucleus of the vast business which it now enjoys. He was also in business in the Eagle Emporium Building, in which the Co-operative Mercantile business was first established, and which was later merged into the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution. In mining business he was very active, and was one of the first pioneers to realize the possibilities of the vast mineral deposits hidden in the Park City districts. He did not confine his mining operations to Utah, but was also interested in properties in Grand Gulch, in Arizona. He was a prominent member of the Mormon Church, and rose by his merit to be an Elder in that organization. He was prominently identified with all the work which it undertook, and assisted in the building of the Temple in Salt Lake City. He resided here until his death, on January 4, 1896.

Mr. Jennings was vice-president and director and one of the builders of the Utah Central Railroad, and also held the same offices for the Utah Southern Railway.

He was married in 1855 to Miss Priscilla Paul, a native of Cornwall, England. She was a member of one of the old families in England, and was educated in Liverpool, spending her life in that land until sixteen years of age, when she came with her parents to Utah, in 1854. Her

father, William Goyne Paul, and her mother, Elizabeth Paul, were natives of England. Her father was an architect and builder in England, and followed the same business upon his arrival in Utah. He erected the building known as the "Emporium Block," where the Utah National Bank now stands, and which still belongs to Mrs. Jennings. He also built the old "Devon," near the depot, and erected that when every piece of lumber had to be brought into the State in wagons. So scarce was this material that even parts of some of the wagons were used to form parts of the walls. Mrs. Jennings' parents had both become members of the Mormon Church in England before coming here, and throughout their lives were faithful followers of the religion which they had adopted. Before his conversion to the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Paul had been a local Methodist Episcopal preacher. Mr. Jennings was the father of twenty-six children, thirteen of whom are living. Mrs. Jennings has seven children living—six sons and one daughter—Frank W., Joseph A., James E., Harry L., Walter T., Harold P., and Priscilla Jennings, wife of William W. Wright.

Mrs. Jennings has participated actively in the business affairs of Salt Lake City, and has taken an active interest in the enterprises in which her husband was concerned. She and her husband were devoted members of the Mormon Church, and Mrs. Jennings today is one of the prominent women of the State, and takes an active part in the Church work. She is prominent in the Temple work and in the Relief Society of this church is vice-president of the Stake Council of Women. Throughout her life she has been a staunch and devoted member of this church, and the position she has won for herself has been the result of her merit. She enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the leaders of the Church. She is noted for her charitable work and for her kindness. She is also thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the business world, and holds a high standing in the respect and confidence of the business community of the city and of Utah as well.



O. W. Whistler



W. CHISHOLM. A State may possess untold natural advantages of mineral wealth, fertility of soil, deposits of valuable building material, and, in fact, all the resources that go to make up a prosperous community, but so long as they remain unavailable through lack of development, their value to a people is but limited. To properly utilize these advantages requires the mind of a master, one who, by his grasp and by his ability to turn unfavorable conditions into prosperity, makes it possible to use to the fullest extent what nature has so amply provided. These conditions have arisen in Utah, and perhaps no man has participated more in their proper use, in providing financial assistance and in organizing and developing companies for the successful working of these resources than has the subject of this sketch.

W. W. Chisholm was born in Hazel Green, Grant county, Wisconsin, June 26, 1842, and there spent his early life. His education was obtained from the public schools and from the Sisters' schools. He started out for himself early in life, and in 1858 undertook to learn the printing business, which he followed until 1868. During the Civil War he was in Chicago, and followed his trade in that city. The possibilities afforded by the West claimed his attention, and in 1864 he came to Virginia City, Montana, where he expected to find his father, who had preceded him, but did not find him there, and came across the desert by teams to Salt Lake in the fall of 1864. Upon his arrival here he found that his father had located a mining claim in Bingham Canyon, which was among the first mining properties to be located in that region. Mr. Chisholm spent the winter and spring of 1865 in the Canyon of Bingham. He and his father, realizing the value of the mineral deposits in that region, secured a great many different claims, which they afterwards disposed of to a considerable advantage. During the spring and summer of 1865 he worked with his father in the claims in Bingham, and in the fall he returned to Elgin, Illinois, where he remained until 1869. During this period he secured em-

ployment as a printer on a number of Chicago papers, working in that city from 1865 to 1868.

When the last spike was driven on the Union Pacific Railroad, he returned to Utah. His interest in mining, which he had formed while at Bingham in 1865, and the property which he had secured, brought him again to Utah. His father had located the "Emma" mine in 1868, on the Little Cottonwood, and upon his son's return in 1869 they developed this property and finally sold it at a considerable profit. They also had large interests in the Centennial Eureka mine, in the Tintic district, and after developing that property for some years, disposed of their holdings at a large profit. His father removed to California in 1883, and spent the remaining years of his life there, dying in 1891. His mother, Sarah (Van Valkenburg) Chisholm, died in Elgin, Illinois, in 1878. In addition to their interests in Utah, they also became interested in mining properties in Nevada and owned considerable property in the Kinsley district in that State. In addition to his mining business, Mr. Chisholm was one of the founders, and has since been a director of, the Bank of Commerce, a successful financial institution of this city, and is also a director of the Western Arms and Sporting Goods Company, one of the largest firms of that character in the West.

He married in 1876 to Miss N. Jeanette Kendall, a native of Illinois.

In political affairs, Mr. Chisholm, up to the time of the silver agitation, was an active Republican, but, believing that the interests of the mineral States would be better protected by the Democrats, he transferred his allegiance to the latter party, and has been an active member of it since that time. In social matters he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter, and has attained the rank of Knights-Templar.

Mr. Chisholm's career marks him as one of the leading men of Utah, both in business circles and in the development of Mining properties. He is practically a self-made, self-educated man. He was forced to stop at the age of twelve years and earn his own living, and has since provided for himself. His honesty and industry, together

with his unflinching devotion to his work, have been the corner stone upon which he has reared his fortune. He is now one of the wealthiest men in Utah, and his career stands high in the annals of what men have been able to accomplish in this State. He is well and popularly known throughout Utah and the West, and numbers his friends by the legion.

JOSEPH NELSON. The rapid increase in the industries of the United States has created a wide demand for men and women who are properly equipped to undertake the management of commercial enterprises. There has been a constant and growing need for young men and women equipped with an education that would fit them to participate intelligently in business affairs. The need of an education of this kind has been felt ever since the beginning of the independence of the United States, and among the first to recognize the necessity for this training was Benjamin Franklin, who advocated the amending of the college courses in order to fit the young men and women for business life without undergoing an apprenticeship after the close of their college career. In no part of the country has this demand been more apparent than in the West. The rapid development of this region and the establishing and widening of its commercial enterprises has called for a constant and steady supply of men and women to aid in the development of these establishments and economically and efficiently discharge their work. Especially in Salt Lake has this demand existed, and in supplying people to fill this demand, there has been no more prominent institution than the Salt Lake Business College, of which the subject of this sketch is president. Salt Lake City is exceptionally located for such a school. It is almost in the center of the inter-mountain region, and is the very heart of the commercial activity of the inter-West. There are few enterprises throughout the inter-mountain region that do not have headquarters in this city. The factory, machine shops, mercantile establishments, banks, railways and telegraph headquarters are in con-

stant need of the services of properly equipped people. The Salt Lake Business College enjoys the confidence of the entire business world of Utah, and, in fact, of all the territory tributary to this city. There is scarcely an establishment here now which does not number among its most trusted employes the students of this college. Its pupils, upon graduation, readily find employment, and many who have attended its sessions and graduated from this institution are now in positions of responsibility and trust in many important establishments in the State. Its prominence in the ranks of educational institutions and the readiness with which its graduates find positions, is a tribute to the efficient and progressive management of its president, who has done so much to aid in the development of the commercial resources of the State by giving to these establishments competent people who are trained in its methods.

Mr. Nelson was born in Moroni, Sanpete county, Utah, in 1861, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and in working in the canyons timbering. He attended the schools of his county, and later entered the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, where he spent seven years—five years as a student and two years as a teacher. In September of 1888 he was given charge of the mathematical department in the Latter Day Saints' College. He remained in this latter institution for thirteen years, ten years of which he was in the mathematical department. He successfully undertook the establishment of a commercial school in that institution, and in February, 1900, bought out the owners of the present Salt Lake Business College, since which time he has brought it to its present high state of efficiency. His father, J. C. Nelson, was born in Denmark, and later moved to Germany in 1850, and spent the ensuing five years there. He then emigrated to America, and spent two years in the Eastern States, coming to Utah and settling in Salt Lake City. He later moved to Sanpete county, when the first settlement of that region was begun, and took up farming, and also mechanical work. He was later engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was for a number of years superintendent of the Co-opera-

tive Store in Moroni. He joined the Mormon Church before he came to America, and spent his while life in that church, and has participated actively in its work. His wife, Annie Mary (Anderson) Nelson, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of Denmark, who emigrated to America. She met Mr. Nelson on the trip across the plains, and they were married upon their arrival in Utah. Their son's life has been spent almost entirely within the confines of this State. Like all boys in pioneer life, he was forced to aid in supplying the general wants of the family, and from ten to twelve years of age was engaged in freighting supplies to the mines. From that time until he was twenty years of age he was engaged in getting out saw timber from the mountains and in hauling lumber. While the business college which Mr. Nelson now operates is the only strictly business college of any importance in Utah, it was founded in 1889, by Mr. N. B. Johnston and Mr. J. W. Jameson. The school was started in some small rooms over the Utah National Bank, where its sessions were conducted. In the following year Mr. G. W. Popp, who had been in business college work in San Francisco, became financially interested in the school, and was identified with it from that time until June, 1900. The success with which this school met the demand for its graduates in the business world made it imperative that they secure larger and better accommodations, and the entire top floor of the Commerce Block was secured for its home, and here they remained until July, 1891. In 1891 Mr. Jameson severed his connection with the school, and until 1899 the institution was under the supervision and control of Messrs. Johnston and Popp. Throughout this decade the growth of the school was very marked, and it soon won for itself a foremost position among the business colleges of the West. The thoroughness of its work and the efficiency of the students was soon recognized by the leading business men, with whom the graduates of this school were in high favor, and readily secured employment.

In 1895 the school was incorporated under the laws of Utah, and was given a charter and seal,

Mr. Johnston being made president. Four years later William Johnston purchased a one-third interest in the stock, and became equally interested with the proprietors, N. B. Johnston and G. W. Popp. In January, 1900, Mr. Nelson purchased the entire school. He had for fourteen years previous been identified with the Latter Day Saints' College, and had by sheer force and against heavy odds and strong opposition built up the business department of that school from a class of thirty-six students in a single room, to an enrollment of over three hundred, with the best quarters obtainable in the city. The growth of the school during 1900 was little short of phenomenal, and became so great that a further expansion was absolutely imperative. After a thorough examination of the available quarters in the city it was finally determined to remove from the Commerce Block to the top floor of the Templeton building. This change was effected in the early part of July, 1901, without the loss of a single session of the school. The quarters were thoroughly cleaned and renovated, remodeled and refitted, so that today they are the most commodious and finest school rooms in the city. The Templeton building, in which the school is now located, is at the corner of Main and South Temple streets, overlooking the Temple Block. This building was originally erected to serve as a hotel, but was far in advance of the conditions in the West, and the hotel business proved unsuccessful. The top floor is now entirely occupied by the college, and many improvements have been made in it. Some of the rooms formerly separated by lath and plaster walls were merged into one by the substitution of glass partitions for the lath and plaster. While this serves to obstruct the sound, it increases the light and makes the room much more commodious and comfortable. The entire school was fitted with furniture of the latest design and pattern; the large lecture hall, used for the assembling of students and for the largest classes, was entirely refitted with new quarter sawed oak desks of the latest and best designs. The building is equipped with a thoroughly modern elevator service, telephone connections, electric light and city water service, and is heated by steam. The

ventilation is as nearly perfect as it is possible to get it, and fire escapes, connected with every room, reduce the danger from fire to a minimum. Some idea of the growth of this school may be had from the fact that during the last year the enrollment has reached the high figure of four hundred and forty-three students. The curriculum of the school is very extensive, and comprises a commercial, a shorthand, an English and a penmanship course, and under these general heads are taught most subjects that relate to business.

Mr. Nelson was married in Salt Lake City in 1893 to Miss Lenora Smith, daughter of President Joseph Smith, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. By this marriage he has four children—Joseph S., George S., Alvin S. and Alice.

In political life Mr. Nelson is a believer in the Republican principles, but has devoted his entire time and attention to educational matters and to the building up of that work in Utah. This has so engrossed his time that he has not participated actively in the work of that party, and he has never been a candidate for public office. He, like his parents, is a member of the Mormon Church.

The work which Mr. Nelson has done in affording a business education to many of the young people of Utah has made him one of the most prominent educators in the West. His school is now easily in the lead of the commercial colleges of the West, and the confidence of the leading business men which it enjoys makes a diploma from it a valuable assistant for one starting upon a business career.



O. WHITTEMORE. When the railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, California, shall have been completed and put into operation, it will supply a monument to the untiring perseverance of the men whose project it originally was to connect the Pacific coast with this city, and thus open up to settlement and development the southern part of Utah, as well as the portion of Nevada travelled by the line of the

road. Mr. Whittemore has been identified with this project from the time it was first suggested to connect these two points, and the building of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad is the direct outcome of the efforts of the men with whom he has been associated for the past four or five years. He was one of the original promoters and organizers of the company. He has, ever since his birth, been a resident of this State, and has taken an active part in the development of the city and in the upbuilding of the prosperity of the State.

Mr. Whittemore was born in Salt Lake City, June 29, 1862. His father, Joseph Whittemore, was one of the early pioneers, coming from Brooklyn, New York, to Utah in the early fifties, and living here about twenty years, dying in 1876. Mr. Whittemore's maternal grandfather, Joseph Busby, came to Utah with the second company of pioneers that reached here in 1848. Mr. Busby was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a prominent member of the Mormon Church, being identified with it throughout the larger part of his life, until he differed from the policy laid down by the leaders of the Church, when he severed his relations with that institution. He was one of the oldest members and was prominent in the building up of its work. Mr. Whittemore's forefathers were natives of England.

Our subject spent his early life in the city of Salt Lake and received his education at St. Mark's School. He later took up the study of law and entered Columbia University in New York, finishing his course of study at that institution in 1884. He returned to Utah that year and began the practice of his profession and has been actively engaged in that work ever since. He served as Assistant City Attorney in 1882, and in 1886 he was, for a short time, in the office of United States District Attorney Dickson. He was elected in 1894 as County Attorney for Salt Lake county and occupied that position until the end of the year 1896. In June, 1898, he was appointed United States District Attorney, by President McKinley, which position he has held ever since. He is now the general attorney for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad company, of which he was one of the incorporators.



Barlow Ferguson

Mr. Whittemore was married in Salt Lake City in 1885, to Miss Sarah L. Brown, and by this marriage has three children—June; Joseph R., and Leigh.

In political life he is a member of the Republican party in Utah, and has been a member of that organization since its formation in this State. Notwithstanding the agitation which the campaign of 1896 produced in the State, owing to the advocacy of free silver, and especially in the mineral producing regions, Mr. Whittemore was one of the few political leaders who stood firmly for the Republican party and its principles. He is one of the trusted and valued leaders of his party and has won the confidence and esteem of the party leaders throughout the United States. He is a member of the Alta Club and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows lodges. His prior service as County Attorney, and in the term of office that he has held as United States District Attorney, has made him one of the best known and popular men in the State, and has won for him the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he has come in contact.

BARLOW FERGUSON, senior member of the law firm of Ferguson and Cannon. Among the well-known and able attorneys of Salt Lake City the career of Barlow Ferguson is one that may well furnish both diversion and instruction to the reader of these pages. A native son of Utah, born and reared amid the inspiring associations to be found in this western country, where the very air makes one's pulse beat quicker and the brain clearer, he early took up the study of the law and began active practice in his young manhood, practicing alone for some time, and forming his present partnership about 1892. He is alert and wide-awake, level-headed and his uniform success in handling big cases has brought him a large volume of valuable business, and he is at this time attorney for the leading mercantile and manufacturing establishments of this State.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Salt Lake City December 5, 1859, and is the son of James and Lucy (Nutting) Ferguson. The father was born in Belfast, Ireland, February 23, 1828, remaining there until thirteen years of age, when he went to Liverpool, and there remained until he reached manhood. He was a self-taught man, never having attended school after he was nine years of age. In Liverpool he first heard the doctrines of Mormonism preached, and being convinced of the truth of that religion, was baptized into the Church and came to America in 1847, at the age of nineteen years. He was among those who started for Utah in 1847. He was Adjutant-General of the Utah Militia, and upon the call coming for volunteers for the war against Mexico, was one of the first to volunteer his services, and became a Sergeant-Major in the Mormon Battalion. He made the entire trip across the deserts of Colorado and Mexico with his company, suffering untold privations and hardships, and when the company was divided in New Mexico, was among those who went on to California to the relief of General Kearney. He came to Salt Lake with his company in 1849. He took up the study of the law, practicing up to the time of his death in 1863. He was also prominently identified with the newspaper life of Salt Lake City, establishing the *Mountaineer*, having associated with him Seth M. Blair, and continued to publish that paper up to a few years previous to his demise. Locally he had quite a reputation as an actor in the early days of Salt Lake City. He took a leading part in all the affairs of the city during his life time, and was well known and highly esteemed. He died at the age of thirty-five years. He married in San Francisco to Miss Lucy Nutting, the mother of our subject. She was the mother of five children. Mrs. Ferguson, then Miss Nutting, at her home in Hatfield, Massachusetts, joined the Mormon Church in 1846. Then a lone girl at the age of twenty-one, left her parents, relatives and friends, took passage on the ship *Brooklyn*, a sailing vessel, and after a six-months' perilous voyage rounded Cape Horn, touched at Honolulu and landed at San Francisco, then a town of only two hundred people.

It was there she met and married Mr. Ferguson. Her first child, Julia, now the wife of C. H. Brown, of Liberty, Idaho, was born in the Old Fort, now the Sixth Ward Square, in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Ferguson was a strong and vigorous minded woman, and endured all the hardships incident to the early times here in Utah with a light heart, having to the end the greatest faith in her religion, which enabled her to endure these hardships without a murmur. After her marriage Mrs. Ferguson made the trip from San Francisco to Salt Lake City on horseback. She died in this city in 1895.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Lehi, and later in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, from which institution he graduated in 1880. After his graduation he started out in Park City to make his own way in life, beginning by cutting cord wood, teaching school and anything that came to hand. He had always had a strong predilection for the study of the law, and all his spare time was devoted to study along this line. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1886, and opened his office in Salt Lake City, practicing by himself and building up a fine business. About 1892 he formed a partnership with John M. Cannon under the firm name of Ferguson and Cannon, and this firm has rapidly come to the front as among the best practitioners in the State.

Mr. Ferguson was married in 1885 to Miss Rachel Tanner, daughter of Sidney and Rachel (Neyman) Tanner, who came to Utah in 1850. Five children have been born of this marriage, four of whom are living—Ratie, James Barlow, Blaine and Keith.

In politics Mr. Ferguson is a Republican and has been quite an active worker for his party. He held the office of County Attorney for Beaver county and was at one time Assistant City and County Attorney for Salt Lake county.

He is a member of the Mormon Church in which he is an Elder. He is at this time attorney for the Utah Sugar Company and Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, and also for the Bear River Water Company, the State Bank of Utah and the Salt Lake Theater.

In social life Mr. Ferguson numbers many warm friends, being possessed of most gentlemanly and unassuming manners, and is quite unspoiled by the honors that have come to him and which have been won by his own undaunted pluck, perseverance and splendid energy.



JOHAN M. CANNON. The history of the men who have built up Salt Lake City and developed the resources of Utah, contains many striking examples of what a man can do under adverse circumstances by the exercise of determination, application and industry, and prominent among these records stands the life of the subject of this sketch, the son of President Angus M. Cannon, of the Mormon Church, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

John M. Cannon was born in St George, Washington county, Utah, on September 24th, 1865, and lived there until four years of age, when his parents removed to Salt Lake City, where he spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in this county. He was educated in the district schools of Salt Lake county and later entered the Deseret University, now known as the University of Utah. Notwithstanding the fact that his education fitted him for work requiring a considerable expenditure of mental effort, he decided to learn a trade in order, that should he fail in his higher work, he would have the means of earning a livelihood. With this end in view he took up the carpenter business, successfully learned that trade and followed it until he was twenty-one. Shortly after reaching his majority, he started in business for himself and began to operate extensively in real estate in Utah. He did not confine his efforts to this particular line, but branched out into the various enterprises that offered. He continued in active business life until September, 1888, when he went to the University of Michigan and entered the law department of that institution from which he graduated in June, 1900. He at once returned to Salt Lake City and im-



J. J. Smith

mediately entered upon the practice of his profession, and has been actively engaged in that work ever since. He at once formed a partnership, which has continued until this time, known as Ferguson and Cannon. Since his return to Utah he has been actively engaged in all the work incident to its development, and is at present associated with his father in the development of many mining properties. In his practice he makes a specialty of civil cases, paying particular attention to corporation law. He was one of the promoters of Forest Dale and actively engaged in the building up of that suburb to this city.

Mr. Cannon was married on July 18, 1893, to Miss Zina Bennion, daughter of John and Mary Bennion. By this marriage he has five children—Blanche, Zina Lenera, John B., Milton B. and Paul.

In political life Mr. Cannon is an ardent Democrat, and has followed the fortunes of that party with unflinching devotion since its organization in Utah. He is a prominent member of the Church of his choice, being a member of the High Council of the Granite Stake. He has become one of the best known lawyers in Utah and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and has won for himself the confidence and esteem of all the members of the Bar.

JOHAN SIVEL SMITH in many respects is one of the most remarkable men living in Utah. He has been an honored citizen of this State for over half a century and is now past his ninety-second milestone on life's journey, and still an active business man, which is a record that but few men can equal; and now in his declining years he can look back and feel that he has performed his part in life's work faithfully and well. In Davis county, where the most of his life has been spent, he numbers his friends by the score.

John S. Smith was born in Worcestershire, England, March 10, 1809, and is the son of William and Mary (Sivel) Smith, both natives

of England, the father being born in Herefordshire, and the mother in Worcestershire. The Sivels were prominent people in England; our subject's maternal grandfather, Thomas Sivel, was a leading stockman of that country; our subject's parents lived and died in England.

The first fifteen years of Mr. Smith's life were spent on his father's farm, near the place of his birth. At the age of fifteen he went to Worcestershire and served an apprenticeship of five years and three months, learning to be a carpenter, wood-worker and wagon-maker. After he had served his apprenticeship he followed his trade for three years and then returned to farm life.

He married Miss Jane Wadley, of Gloucestershire, England, and of this marriage eleven children were born, eight of whom grew to maturity, and one of the eight dying after reaching maturity. Two of the children were born in England, where they died. Of the children, William C. lives near his father, in Kaysville, where he owns a beautiful home; Ellen S. is the widow of John Q. Knowlton; Elizabeth W. is single and lives with her father; Eliza N. is the wife of George V. Stevenson, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Harriet E. is the wife of Jesse M. Smith, President of the Wool Growers' Association of Utah, whose biographical sketch also appears in this work; Annie is the wife of N. Brown, of Draper, and George M. is a cattle and sheep man and makes his home in Idaho. William C. is also a heavy sheep owner and cattle man, and is also engaged in general merchandise.

Mr. Smith became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England and was baptized in that country in 1840. The following year he emigrated, with his family, to America, settling in Kirkland, Ohio, where they remained for sixteen months and then moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, remaining there until the exodus of the Mormon people in 1846. Our subject was in Nauvoo at the time of the killing of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and passed all through the sufferings and hardships which the Mormons were subjected to in those days. From Nauvoo, the family went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, remaining

there until 1850, when they started for Utah under command of Captain William Snow, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 5, 1850. They remained in the city until March of the following year, when they went to Draper, remaining there until the time of the Salmon river colonization in 1856. In that year he bought what was known as the old Kay place, after whom the settlement of Kaysville was named, and moved there in 1857, making it his home from that time to the present. Mr. Smith owns two hundred acres of finely improved land on his home place, which is well improved, with a substantial brick house, good outbuildings, etc., and in addition to the home place owns two hundred acres of range land. He started in the sheep business the year he came to Kaysville, and continued in that and the cattle raising business until quite recently, when he sold his sheep interests. His wife died in Kaysville, May 22, 1888, and since that time his daughters have kept house for him.

Mr. Smith has never affiliated with any political party, preferring to use his own judgment in those matters, and while he has been active in all things pertaining to the growth and advancement of his county and State, he has never been an office seeker or taken any active part in political affairs. In Nauvoo he was a member of the Nauvoo Legion, and after coming to Utah participated in the Johnston army troubles, under Philemon Merrill. His children are all members of the Mormon Church and active in its work. William C. has been called on colonization work a number of times, and George served two years on a mission to the Southern States. Elizabeth has presided for a number of years over the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of Davis Stake. Mr. Smith's sons also spent a considerable time hauling rock for the Temple at Salt Lake City. For a number of years, our subject was counsel to the Bishop of his ward, and in 1896 was ordained a Patriarch. Although ninety-two years of age, Mr. Smith is in almost perfect health; with the exception of a slight defect in his hearing his faculties being as clear today as when a young man, and is never so happy as when actively looking after his large business interests.



ALBERT S. REISER. The western portion of the United States has, during the last quarter of a century, afforded many opportunities for the exercise of ability by young men, and in no State in this region is this more true than of Utah. It has been ready to recognize ability in young men, and has always afforded them an opportunity to demonstrate their fitness to occupy positions of honor and trust. In Salt Lake City this is especially true, and today the responsible position of City Auditor is occupied by a man who has but just passed the thirtieth mile stone in his life's journey. He is now serving his second term in that office, having served with such distinction during his first term that he was re-elected by a large majority in the election which took place in 1901. His administration of his office has brought him prominently before the people of the city and county, and today there is no public official who stands higher in the confidence of the business world and in the esteem of the people than does the subject of this sketch.

Albert S. Reiser was born in Salt Lake City in 1871, and has spent his life within the boundaries of Utah. His father, Henry Reiser, was a native of Switzerland, and spent his early life in the land of his nativity, emigrating to Utah in 1860. Upon his arrival here he engaged in the jewelry business, and has successfully followed that all his life. He became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church in Switzerland, and throughout his life in Utah has been a consistent and devoted follower of that faith. He came from a well-known family in Switzerland, who have been for generations an influential and widely-known mountaineer family. His wife, Magdalene (Schneider) Reiser, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of Switzerland, who also joined the Church in her native land and came to Utah, where she was married.

Their son, Albert S., was educated in the private schools of Salt Lake City, and later attended the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. Upon the completion of his education, he engaged in the jewelry business, which he



Horace Drake



Diana E Drake

successfully followed for some time. His next work was in the postoffice of Salt Lake City, where he served for two years under Postmasters Nash and Barratt. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and is a staunch Republican. In 1896 he was made Deputy City Recorder, and the reputation he made in that office for efficiency, and the splendid manner in which its duties were administered, brought him the nomination of City Auditor in 1899, on the Republican ticket. In the election which ensued he was elected, and was re-elected in 1901, receiving a larger number of votes than any candidate for any office voted for at that election.

Mr. Reiser was married to Miss Nellie Hamer, daughter of Samuel Hamer, in 1895. Like his parents, Mr. Reiser is a member of the Mormon Church, and takes an active part in its welfare. He is one of the most popular officials of Salt Lake City, and has made a reputation for integrity and ability that gives him a high rank in the political life of Utah. His genial and pleasant manner has won for him the friendship of all the people with whom he has come in contact, and today there is no more popular man in this city than he.



HORACE DRAKE. Prominent among the families which came with the pioneers to Utah in 1847, was that of Horace Drake, of Centerville. The Drakes come of good old fighting stock. Horace's mother's father, John Perkins, went through the Revolutionary war and fought and bled for his country in the famous battle of Bunker Hill, and his father, Daniel Drake, was a soldier in the war of 1812, when the United States a second time asserted the martial supremacy over the mother country.

Horace Drake was born in Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, on April 19, 1826. He is a son of Daniel and Patience (Perkins) Drake. Both father and mother were natives of Vermont, his mother's home being at the foot of the Green mountains. After their marriage in Vermont they moved to New York State where all of their

eleven children, except Horace, the youngest, were born. Mrs. Drake was a widow when she married Daniel Drake. Her first husband was a well-known scythe manufacturer of Vermont, and the celebrated "Taft" scythe was manufactured under his name for many years after his death.

The Drakes came to Illinois in 1835 and settled in Hancock county, within sixteen miles of Carthage. Here they all embraced the Mormon faith, and received baptism on April 8, 1841. They lived near Carthage until 1846, and were there during the terrible riot when the Mormons were persecuted, their houses burned, their property destroyed or confiscated, and their prophet, Joseph Smith, killed. After this, they were driven out of Illinois, from the homes that they had built, and were forced to abandon the temple they had spent years in erecting in the beautiful city of Nauvoo. Crossing the Mississippi, at Fort Madison, to Council Bluffs, the Drakes betook themselves to Running Water Fork, near the Missouri, where they took up winter quarters. In the spring of '47 they fitted out wagons with ox teams at Council Bluffs, and the father and mother with Horace and one of his brothers, Orson P., came West with the pioneers to Utah. The rest of the family came on the following year. Horace made an application, to go with the Mormon battalion, but an accident to his right arm which caused a stiffening of the elbow from ankylosis of the joint, prevented his acceptance. He and one of his brothers had made some drums while they were at Nauvoo, and were eagerly learning to beat the tattoo so that they could go as drummers with the battalion, but as Horace's accident prevented his enlistment, his father would not allow the other boy to go. After coming to Utah, these two made the first musical instruments that were ever made in the territory. These were a couple of violins on which, for many a year, they played at Ogden and other places in the Valley.

The Drake family crossed the plains in a train in which a hundred wagons were under the command of Daniel Spencer, fifty under Ira Eldredge and ten under George Boyce. The first winter, they passed in the old Salt Lake Fort. In 1850, the elder Drake went to Ogden, where

he died in December of the following year. Mrs. Drake died in 1860.

On October 3, 1850, Mr. Drake was married at Salt Lake City, by President Brigham Young, to Diana E. Holbrook, a daughter of Chandler and Unice (Dunning) Holbrook. Her father and mother had both been born and raised in Genesee county, New York, and came of that good old Puritan stock of which New York has so many sons and daughters. The Holbrooks were among the first to embrace the teachings of Joseph Smith, and Chandler never lost an opportunity to spread the teachings he had imbibed from the Prophet. He had a most profound belief in these doctrines which he cherished during his whole life. It was such men as Chandler Holbrook that were foremost among those who laid the foundation of the Mormon Church, in Utah, which lives and waxes stronger each year. He was a man of more than ordinary education. He had charge of the survey of what was then called Dixey county, in Southern Utah. Horace's wife was with the last party of women who went up to Zion, at Kirkland, Ohio, and the only one of that party who is living today. The Drakes had twelve children, only three of whom are living today. They were Horace L., dead; Cyrus H., dead; Unice D., dead; Samuel, deceased; Jedediah, deceased; Joseph, dead; Rosetta, died at 14 years; Hyrum; Alice E., now Mrs. S. F. Worsley, of Idaho; Daniel C., deceased; James A., dead, and Edith L., who lives at home with her parents, and is an amiable, accomplished and well educated young lady, much attached to her home and her parents.

After living for forty years in Salt Lake City, Mr. Drake went to Centerville in 1887, where he now has three hundred and thirty-seven acres of land which cost him \$18,000. His is one of the best farms in Utah, and was once owned by Brigham Young's family. Judge Le Grande Young improved it by building on it a fine, large adobe house, and perhaps the most costly rock barn in the State. It is built of stone, inlaid with mortar, and is an immensely massive structure. The farm has a gradual slope from the mountains to the Great Salt Lake, and contains magnificent orchards. Hyrum, one of the sons, has a small

lot and a fine brick house on this farm, which his father assisted him in building. Mr. Drake also owns some fine building property in Centerville, where he proposes to build a home, some day, in proximity to the meeting house. Cimeran H. Pickering, a child of his oldest daughter, is being raised at his home.

During the trouble with Johnston's army, Horace Drake was among the first to enlist in the Mormon ranks, and on the first night that they were out a terrific snow storm raged in the canyon all night. Drake's lame arm became helpless from the cold and exposure, and the colonel, noticing his condition, ordered him home. He pleaded hard to stay but was not allowed. Horace Drake and all of his family are staunch supporters of the Mormon Church. He, himself, has passed through the priesthood and been ordained a member of the Seventies, being the senior counsel of the tenth quorum. He was a member of the Nauvoo Legion, and was present when Joseph Smith blessed the legion, a blessing which he has cherished the memory of through all his life.

Mr. Drake still holds his commission as drum major in the First Regiment of the Nauvoo Legion, and among his most treasured possessions are the flag, flag-staff and drum which formed part of his accoutrements. The drum accompanied the Mormon battalion across the deserts to California, and the flag and staff were made in Utah. These relics were all on exhibition in Salt Lake City during the Jubilee celebration held in that city in July, 1897.



GEORGE C. LAMBERT. The settlement of the West and the development of its resources have been carried on by many men who have taken up the uncompleted tasks where their predecessors left off, and have carried the work on a little farther. In the extreme Western States there has been more or less spasmodic effort towards industrial development, but in the entire West the States have grown not only by reason of the efforts of the men, but by reason of their position. This is especially true of Utah and of

Salt Lake City, the position of the latter being such as to make it one of the most important distribution centers throughout the West. It is the center of the mining field of Utah, into which is paid the money received for the ores, and from which is shipped the supplies needed not only for mining, but for the life of the region covered by four States. The wide range of the industries of the present day civilization has brought into being many enterprises which have grown with the advance of years to be almost indispensable. There is perhaps no greater industry nor one which is more closely associated with the people, and without which business could hardly be carried on, than the newspaper. The newspaper of today is essentially the product of American civilization, and is one of the features of American life. In its making there is required the co-operation of a good many people and the use of a varied supply of material. The work of supplying paper, ink and, in fact, all printers' supplies, has grown to be one of the prominent industries of the country, and in Utah the largest firm which conducts this business, and by its honesty and integrity has won a high position in the commercial world, is the Lambert Paper Company, over which the subject of this sketch presides as President.

George C. Lambert was born in Winter Quarters, now Florence, Nebraska, April 11, 1848, while his parents were enroute to Utah. The Lambert family had been driven from Illinois and Missouri to Nebraska, and wintered in the latter State. While there their team animals were stolen by the Indians and they were prevented from pursuing their journey until 1849. Mr. Lambert's father, Charles Lambert, returned to Missouri after the birth of George C., and came to Utah the following year, arriving here in 1849, and was among the early pioneers in the development of this State. His mother, Mary Alice (Cannon) Lambert, was a sister of George Q. Cannon. Mr. Lambert's father was a builder and mason, and after his arrival in Utah combined that pursuit, with farming and bridge building during the balance of his life. The Lambert family were through all the trials of the Mormon Church in Nauvoo, and were among the last members of that Church who were

driven from that city and from the State of Illinois. While coming to Utah, in crossing the river at Omaha, which at that time was frozen over, the wagon containing the worldly effects of the family broke through the ice and sank to the bottom of the river, while Mrs. Lambert with four children clinging to her skirts, witnessed the disaster from the bank of the river. At the time that this occurred Mr. Lambert was absent in Missouri.

The career that Mr. Lambert has made in Utah stamps him as one of its most remarkable men, not only in the business world, but also among its citizens of interest. He has built his present business from a small beginning to one of the largest establishments in Utah, and, in fact, throughout the West. He has spent practically his whole life in this State and has aided in its development as well as in the work of the Church of his choice. While he was not born in Utah, he came here as an infant and is surely entitled to consider himself as one of the people of this State with which he has been identified all his life. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, in freighting, and in doing all the work that the boys of the pioneers of those days were called upon to do. In 1866 he took part in the expedition in the southern part of Utah, where the troops were called to guard the settlers from the depredations of the Indians. He received such educational advantages as the ward schools of those days afforded, and attended one term. He later attended the Union Academy, which was the genesis of the University of Utah.

In January, 1867, he engaged in the printing business in the *Deseret News* office and has worked in all the departments—from type-setting to business manager and editor. He continued with the *Deseret News* for a number of years and subsequently was in partnership with his uncle, George Q. Cannon, in the publication of the *Juvenile Instructor*, and numerous books, of which business he had the entire management. He was called to go on a mission to Europe, by his Church, in October, 1882, and in Liverpool he edited the *Millennial Star* and the *Journal of Discourses*. These were English publications of the Mormon Church, for dis-

tribution in Europe. Mr. Lambert served two and a quarter years on that mission and, while abroad, visited England, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Sweden and France. He returned to Utah at the close of his work and again took up his position on the *Deseret News*, being first engaged in the editorial department, where he remained until May, 1886.

The prosecutions, by the United States Government, for violation of the Edmunds-Tucker Act, were just commencing when he returned from Europe, and Mr. Lambert, being a strong believer in the Mormon principles, and especially in the doctrine of plural marriages, had married two wives, with whom he lived. He was arrested, tried and convicted for a violation of this law, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, serving that sentence in company with President Snow and other prominent members of the Church. While serving his sentence, he was more or less of a privileged character, owing to his being a journalist, and was permitted to read the newspapers, an exception which was not made for any other of the Mormons during his incarceration. During his six months' imprisonment for what he considered not an offense against the Government, but a persecution on account of his religious belief, Mr. Lambert was approached by the Territorial Governor and offered amnesty if he would forego the practice of polygamy. This was offered to all the prisoners who were incarcerated for this offense, but so strong was their belief in their right to follow the teachings and doctrines of their religion, that they refused this offer, which also included the cancellation of their sentences. Mr. Lambert was chosen by the prisoners to write the reply to the Governor's offer, declining his proposition, which reply was signed by all the Mormon prisoners.

After his release from the penitentiary, Mr. Lambert continued his activity in the Mormon Church, and has been one of its prominent members ever since, aiding in its development and guiding its work. He has always been prominently identified with the industries of Utah, and has seen Salt Lake City grow from a small, straggling village to its present

importance. For more than twenty-five years he has been in the newspaper business, and in addition to it, he is also the owner of considerable real estate in this city and county. The Lambert Paper Company, of which he is president, was originally established by him in 1893. This incorporation was the outgrowth of the business established by Mr. Lambert, twenty-five years before. It has grown to its present proportions and its high standard of prosperity under his able management. In 1897 it was incorporated under the laws of Utah with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Lambert was chosen as its president and manager, which positions he has held ever since. His son, George C. Lambert, Junior, was elected secretary and treasurer, and still holds those positions, while James N., the second son, is vice-president of the company. The establishment of the company is on West South Temple street, in a spacious, three-story brick building. The firm now devotes its entire time to the wholesale business, which extends throughout other intermountain States as well as Utah. There are employed, in the different departments of the house, twelve men; and three traveling salesmen to cover the territory tributary to Salt Lake. Their stock consists of paper of every description: Stationery, printers' supplies, plain and printed wrapping paper; paper boxes and cutters, twine, oyster and ice cream pails, candy boxes, pie plates, and in fact everything made or used in paper. The firm is one of the sound financial establishments of Utah, and has won an enviable reputation for integrity and honesty. Mr. Lambert has made for himself a splendid career in the business life of Utah, having been prominently identified with various institutions. He was formerly manager and part owner of the Granite Paper Mills, until the latter burned down in April, 1893.

Mr. Lambert married his first wife, Miss Mary Alice Needham, in May, 1871, and by her had nine children, six of whom are still living. His second wife was Miss Rosina M. Cannon, an adopted daughter of George Q. Cannon, and by her he had five children, of whom four are living. In addition to the commercial enterprises in



Samuel Hamilton

which Mr. Lambert has been identified, he has also taken an active part in the development of the agricultural resources of this State. He is secretary and treasurer of the Irrigation Congress of Utah, also of the Utah and Salt Lake Canal Company, one of the largest canals in the inter-mountain region; he is also the owner of three fine farms in the outlying districts of Salt Lake county, and also owns a dairy located just south of the city. Few men have taken a more active part in the development of Utah and in building up its resources than has Mr. Lambert. He is essentially a self-made man, and has gained his education, not so much from books as from the experiences of his daily life. He has made a record which entitles him to a foremost place in the annals of Utah, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and influential of its citizens. His leadership in the work of the Church has secured for him the confidence and trust of its members, and his strict integrity and honesty have also won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated in business. His active life has brought him into close contact with all the people of the inter-mountain region, and he numbers his friends by the legion.

DANIEL HARRINGTON was born in American Fork, Utah county, Utah, March 15, 1860. He has spent his whole life within the confines of this State and has devoted his time to the practice of the law, in which he has achieved a successful career, standing now in the foremost ranks of that profession in this State.

He is a son of the late L. E. Harrington, a native of New York State, who came to Utah in 1847, being one of the first pioneers who undertook the settlement of this wild region. He settled in Utah county and was for thirty years in the Territorial Legislature, representing that district, most of that time as chairman of the judiciary committee. So highly esteemed was he by his fellow-citizens that for twelve consecutive terms he filled the office of mayor of that town. He was a prominent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and was a

Bishop of the Ward in which he lived. He was a leading man of that section of the country and did much during his life to promote its interests and aided in every way in his power in the development of its resources. He died in 1883, at the age of sixty-seven, loved and respected by all who knew him. His wife, Mary (Jones) Harrington, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died when her son was but an infant. Daniel Harrington's boyhood days were spent in a manner similar to those of other pioneers. He assisted his father in the latter's business and attended the district schools at American Fork. He later entered the Brigham Young academy at Provo, at the age of eighteen, and graduated from that institution two years later. Upon leaving that institution he took up the work of teaching, and was principal of the schools of Richfield, Sevier county, and superintendent of the schools of Sevier county for some years.

Mr. Harrington came to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1887, when he became associated with John W. Young, who was then building a large portion of the railroads then entering the Park City region. In 1890 he was admitted to the Bar; immediately thereafter, in order to acquire the most advanced methods of study, he entered the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and graduated there with the degree of L. L. B., in 1901. In 1895 he filled the office of Assistant District Attorney in Salt Lake City and continued in that office until the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. His practice has grown with the years, and he now enjoys a large general practice. He has, however, devoted considerable attention to criminal law, and is equally as ready in the criminal as in the civil courts.

He has been an active worker in politics, and has participated in all the campaigns of the Republican party since its formation in the State. In 1891 he was nominated from the Second Precinct, Salt Lake City, on that ticket for the State Legislature, but at the election the party did not prevail. In the various campaigns in which he has participated he has been one of the leaders of the Republican party, serving on the various committees charged with the conduct of the campaigns. To him the credit is due in a large part

of the campaign clubs which were scattered throughout the State, and which were of such material advantage and benefit to the Republican party.

He married in Salt Lake City to Miss Lzonora Taylor, daughter of President John Taylor, of the Mormon Church. They have six children—Jennie; Daniel, Jr.; Florence; John T.; Russell, and Mary.

Mr. Harrington is a member of the Mormon Church and has risen to a prominent position in its affairs, being now one of the Seventies. His ability as a lawyer has brought him prominently before the people of the State, and the reputation which he has made has been strengthened by his genial and pleasant manner. He is one of the most popular attorneys in Salt Lake City, and numbers his friends throughout the State by the legion.



RS. MARY DONAHUE, *nee* Moody. The development of the mining resources of Utah and the building up of towns at its mining centers has not been the exclusive work of men, but in this field there have been women who have gained not only wealth by their operations, but also a wide reputation for their business ability, and among the most prominent of these, and especially in the Tintic mining district of Utah, is the subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Donahue was born in Grimes county, Texas, and came to Utah when quite young, being educated in the schools of Utah. She remained here until 1862, when her people moved to Utah. Her father, Bishop John Moody, had become a convert to the Mormon Church in Texas, and moved to Utah in 1861, and in the following year was joined by his family. Upon his removal to this State he engaged in general business life, and later moved to Saint George, where he was engaged in the machinery and mercantile business. He took an active part in all the commercial life of the State. He lived at Saint George for a number of years, and then removed to Arizona, where he spent the balance of his life. He was a mem-

ber of the Territorial Legislature, and took an active part in all the work which fell to the lot of the early settlers of this State. He lived to be sixty years of age, and died in Arizona, in which Territory he carried on a flour mill and mercantile business. Throughout his life he was a faithful and devoted member of the church of his choice. His family had been early settlers of Texas, and his father had been prominent in the early business of that State, both in its political life and in its settlement and development. They settled in the vicinity of Houston Texas, and there is now a street in that city which is named for him. Mrs. Donahue's mother Margaret (Anglin) Moody, was also a native of Texas, where her father, Elisha Anglin, was one of the early settlers and operated a stock raising and cattle business. Mrs. Donahue became interested in the mining properties of Utah about eleven years since, becoming identified with the famous Mammoth mine in the Tintic district, which had been first developed by the Crismons, and was later sold by them to the McIntyres, brothers of the subject of this sketch. Our subject is also largely identified with the commercial life of Tintic, and has one of the largest establishments for the furnishing of supplies for the miners in that district. This is one of the famous mines of Utah, and one which has proved as profitable as any mine which has ever been developed in this State. It is now one of the deepest in the Tintic mining district, and is one of the most valuable properties in that portion of the State.

Mrs. Donahue has three sons—Robert Morris, William J. and Monroe S. The first is established in business in Salt Lake City, and William and Monroe are associated with their mother in the business in the Tintic mining district. Besides the general mercantile business which Mrs. Donahue successfully carries on, and the interests which she has in the Mammoth mine, she is also identified with other industries in this State. Her experience in mining, together with the time she has spent in the mercantile business, has made her not only an experienced mining expert, but also one of the best business women of Utah. Although her busi-



Orin Hatch



Elizabeth M. Hatch

ness is located in Tintic, she makes her home in Salt Lake City, and the splendid home which she occupies is located at No. 141 South Second East street, the plans of which she designed, superintending its erection, as well as furnishing it. Her father and mother were both identified with the Mormon Church, and were consistent members of that faith throughout their lives.

Mrs. Donahue is not a member of any church, but believes in helping them in their work and in doing the greatest good to the greatest number of people who are deserving of charity or need help. Neither in Tintic nor in Salt Lake City has there ever been a man sent hungry from her house, and an appeal for aid falls upon willing ears when addressed to her.



ORIN HATCH. The opportunities of life all do not realize. It is, therefore, especially helpful to study the life of a successful man; one who has started without means and worked his own way steadily to a position of influence and financial success. Such a man is Orin Hatch, of Woods Cross, Davis county, now living a retired life.

Mr. Hatch was born May 9, 1830, in Cattaraugus county, New York, and is the son of Ira Stearns and Welthy (Bradford) Hatch. His father was born in the State of Vermont, and his mother in Maine. They were married in New York State where seven children were born and grew to maturity, our subject being the third of six boys and one girl. In 1841 they moved from New York State and settled in Hancock county, Illinois, where the mother died in the fall of 1842. The senior Mr. Hatch was an intimate friend and associate of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and was a strong believer in the doctrines which he advocated, and which he faithfully followed all the balance of his life. He was a member of the Nauvoo Legion and participated in all the early troubles of the Church in that section. He was present at the last public speech which the Prophet ever made. In 1846, at the time of the exodus of the Mormon people, they accompanied them to

Winter Quarters and when the Government called for five hundred men from the ranks of the Mormon people our subject and his brother were among the first to respond to this call, and enlisted in Company C, of the Mormon battalion. They took up the march and traveled to Leavenworth, Kansas. Here they were supplied with a new outfit, provisions, etc., and continued the march to Santa Fe. This was a memorable trip from the fact that so many of the soldiers suffered greatly from ague, among this number being our subject. The same characteristics, however, that ever followed him through life, were exemplified on that march, and rather than give up he stuck to it and participated in the whole of the march until they were discharged from Government service, which took place in Los Angeles, California. Here he remained for some time with the balance of his company, having secured work from Captain Sutter, who was at that time constructing a dam and here the first gold was discovered. On account of the scarcity of vegetables in that country at that time scurvy broke out and our subject was a great sufferer from that plague as well, at a time when he was living in the vicinity of Sacramento.

In 1848, Mr. Hatch and his brother, Meltior, who had accompanied him through all this journey, returned to Salt Lake City, and from Salt Lake City went back to Iowa, where their father had been engaged in farming during these two years. They spent the winter of 1848-49 in Missouri. In the following year, 1849, the whole family returned to Utah by ox teams, our subject and his father at that time owning four ox teams. The company was commanded by Captain Enoch Reese, who had charge of fifty wagons. When part way on the journey, the cattle were stampeded by fright, and from that time they traveled in smaller companies. They arrived in Salt Lake City in the autumn of that year, and moved almost immediately to Bountiful, where the senior Mr. Hatch made his home for the balance of his life. He died in Bountiful in 1869. From the time of settling in Utah, our subject made his own way. In 1850, he went to the gold fields in California, at Placerville, where he remained for two years, this proving a successful

venture. Upon his return to Utah he was called by the heads of the Church, to assist in colonizing the Green River country, where he spent the greater portion of one year.

On November 10, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth Perry, daughter of John and Grace Ann (Williams) Perry, both natives of England, where Mrs. Hatch was born in 1836. The Perry family came to America in 1840 and settled at Nauvoo, where they lived until the exodus of the Mormon people, which occurred in 1846. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perry were members of the United Brethren Church, in England. Mr. Perry was called on a mission to England, and had reached Atchison, Kansas, on his way home, when he was taken sick, and died in 1855. His wife died in 1870. They were among the first families to settle in Bountiful. Of this marriage thirteen children were born, all of whom are now living. A recent photograph of the whole family was taken by one of the leading artists of Salt Lake City, which is beyond a doubt one of the finest family groups ever taken in the State. The sons are all fine-looking, manly young men, and the very picture of health, and the daughters are beautiful women. They are: Orin P., John E., Grace Ann, now Mrs. William Moss; Amelia A., now Mrs. David Jackson, of Rich county, Utah; Joseph E., living in the Bear River country; James E., Alice, now Mrs. James Jackson, of Rich county, Utah; Chloe A., now Mrs. Andrew Grant; Ezra T., Wilder T., in the Big Horn country; Myra, now Mrs. Mann, of the Big Horn country; Algie, now Mrs. Grant; Jabez B. He later married Maria Thompson, daughter of Elizabeth and William Thompson, and by this marriage eight children were born, of whom two died—William T., Orvil, Daniel, David, who died in infancy; Walter, Lizzie, George, and Ella who died at the age of two years. Mr Hatch has successfully followed farming and stock raising, both cattle and sheep, the greater portion of his life in Utah. His home place consists of one hundred acres of splendid land under a good state of cultivation, and has a fine residence and outbuildings. Besides this, his wife owns another fine place of thirty-seven acres, also well improved.

In politics, Mr. Hatch has always been independent, preferring to support the best man for office. He was baptized by one of the Mormon Elders, at about fourteen years of age, and has always been a faithful and consistent member of that Church throughout his life. His wife was baptized in the Mississippi river when only eight years of age; she was present and saw the bodies of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum after their death. Mr. Hatch has assisted in the colonization of the Carson valley and also of Arizona. He has served for the past twenty-five years as teacher of his Ward, and has passed through all the offices of the priesthood. He was ordained one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventy-fourth Quorum of Seventies, later a High Priest and Ordained Patriarch by Apostle Teasdale in 1898.

JOHAN R. WINDER, JR., the son of President John R. Winder, one of the most prominent men in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Utah, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and Ellen (Walters) Winder, a native of near Trenton, Devonshire, England. She died here in 1893.

John R. Winder, Jr., was born in Liverpool, England, September 19, 1848, and came to Utah with his parents when but a child of five years, in October, 1853. His boyhood days were spent in Salt Lake City, where he obtained his education from the schools that then existed, spending part of the time on a farm. During one of the Conferences of the Church in Salt Lake City the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution was in need of some extra hands to handle the business for a short time, and our subject persuaded his father to allow him to work there for only a few weeks. The weeks lengthened into months, and the months into years, Mr. Winder being promoted from one position to another, working principally in the boot, shoe and leather department, and a portion of the time traveling through the inter-mountain region in the interest of the establishment, until he spent thirteen years in the service of that institution, having

entered at the age of twenty-one years. Upon severing his connection with that establishment, Mr. Winder bought a one-third interest in the hardware establishment of P. W. Madsen & Company, and had charge of the business for about nine years. The business was later incorporated under the name of the Utah Stove & Hardware Company, of which company Mr. Winder was for many years secretary, treasurer and general manager, and is at this time vice-president. He is also interested in the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, in which he is one of the directors and a member of the executive committee, and is a large stockholder. He has some large real estate holdings in the city, owning some fine terraces on First, South and Third East streets.

Mr. Winder is a single man. In political life he has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never sought or held public office. He is a member of the Mormon Church. He has served on one mission to the Southern States, where he remained for about eight months, laboring in that field in 1875.

Mr. Winder's entire life has been given to the advancement and development of the city of Salt Lake. He has devoted his time, energy and means to this cause, and is today one of the staunch business men of the city, standing high not only in the commercial world, but in the esteem of all with whom he has been associated through a long and honorable career.



OLONEL EDWARD S. FERRY.

Prominent among the young members of the bar of Utah, and one who promises by the work he has already accomplished to be one of the leaders in his profession in the fulness of his years, is the subject of this sketch, at present a member of the law firm of Richards & Ferry.

Edward S. Ferry is the son of Edward and Clara Virginia (White) Ferry, natives of Michigan. His father is one of the most prominent and best known mining men in the West. He was born near Grand Haven, Michigan, and spent his boyhood days in that city, receiving

his early education in its schools, and later entered Beloit College, while still a young man. Upon leaving college, he embarked in the lumber and banking business, which he successfully followed for a number of years. For a long time he was president of the First National Bank of Grand Haven, one of the soundest financial establishments in the State of Michigan. He took an active part in the politics of his native State, together with other members of his family, and his brother served a number of terms in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Ferry came to Utah in 1870, and was one of the first men to take hold of the great Silver King mine, and began the development that has led to its present prosperity and value, and has been active in its management since that time. He was also interested in the Anchor mine, and it was largely through his efforts that this mine was developed. This was the first deposit in the Park City district, and even in the early history of the mining industry of Utah, Mr. Ferry had unlimited confidence in the ultimate growth of that section and in the wealth that lay hidden beneath its surface. So strong was his faith in the future of this district that he invested almost all the money he had in mining properties there, and in the generations yet to come his name will be remembered for the great work he has accomplished for the mining interests of the State of Utah.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Ferry had been a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and his record as a member of the Legislature of Utah will long stand as a monument to his ability and to the faithful manner in which he discharged the duties entrusted to him by his fellow citizens. It was while engaged in this duty, being re-elected several times, and caring for his vast mining enterprises, that his health gave way. The mother of our subject, Clara Virginia (White) Ferry, was also a native of Michigan, and a member of one of the oldest families of Western Michigan.

Edward S. Ferry, the subject of this sketch, was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, in 1872, and spent his early life in that State. He was

educated in the district schools of Michigan and in the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and later entered Olivet College. He graduated from the law department of the State University of Michigan in 1896. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar in Michigan. He removed to Salt Lake City in 1896, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, and practiced law in the firm of Brown and Henderson for three years, at which time the present firm of Richards & Ferry was formed. This firm enjoys a large and lucrative business, devoting most of its attention to corporation and mining cases.

Mr. Ferry married Miss Mabel Edie, a native of Michigan. He is on the staff of Governor Wells, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.



HORACE W. HENDERSON. The closing years of the nineteenth century and the opening of the twentieth century must go down to history as an age of young men; a period when the man in the flush of young manhood, strong and vigorous, both mentally and physically, pushed to the wall the man of years who put forth his long experience as a claim for the positions of responsibility and trust—positions that a few years ago were considered beyond the reach of the man whose head was not frosted with the snows of many winters, and the venerable appearance of the men who occupied those positions invested them with a certain degree of respect, if not awe. However, within the past decade a great change has come over the entire country in this respect, and newspapers are everywhere calling attention to the number of young men in high positions. These young giants, with their better educational equipment, coming from generations of men who had to fight hard to win not only a place in their immediate world, but to bring the young nation of which they were a part to the foremost place which she now occupies among other nations of the world, these men accept as their own positions and responsibilities which their fathers, at their age, would not have dared to fill. This condition of affairs

is especially noticeable in this western country, and more especially in railroad circles, the head of almost every department in the railroad offices in Salt Lake City being comparatively young men, and among these gentlemen Horace W. Henderson, the subject of this article, is worthy of special notice.

Mr. Henderson is an American. He was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1865. While he was yet a young boy his parents moved to Illinois and settled in Lake Forest, one of the suburbs of Chicago, where our subject attended the common schools and completed his education in the Lake Forest University. He began his railroad career when but fifteen years old, at which time he entered the employ of the Union Pacific railroad, going to Denver in 1881 and remaining there five years, in the supply department. At the end of that time he was promoted and sent to Laramie, Wyoming, where he entered the office of the Superintendent. He remained at Laramie until the division headquarters were transferred to Cheyenne, when he was given a position as chief clerk in the office of the superintendent of that division, remaining there until September, 1890. He later spent six years in Omaha, serving under different superintendents, and in 1896 was transferred to Salt Lake City, being given the position of local freight agent, which position he has continued to fill with entire satisfaction to his superiors, as well as the patrons of his road, among whom he has made many warm friends by his efficient and obliging service. Mr. Henderson has about seventy men under him in his department.

Mr. Henderson's father, Doctor Thomas Henderson, was a physician and surgeon of considerable note. He served throughout the entire Civil War in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon, and in private life practiced in Illinois, where he built up a large practice, later moving to Denver, Colorado, making his home there and practicing his profession the remainder of his life in that city.

Mr. Henderson married in Omaha, in 1893, to Miss Nina M. Godwin, a native of Illinois. They have no children.

In politics Mr. Henderson is independent,



Alexander Mcmaster

never having affiliated with any political party, preferring to use his own judgment in voting, but at the last national election voted the Republican ticket.

During the time they have been in the city Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have made a large circle of friends, and Mr. Henderson's career as a business man has been such as to elicit only words of praise from those associated with him. He began to make his own way in life at an early age, and the success that has rightfully come to him has been won through his own persevering spirit and a determination to succeed. His transactions have been found to be uniformly honorable and upright, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

ALLEXANDER McMASTER. The very spirit which induced the pioneers to settle in Utah and to battle with the adverse conditions until they had built a prosperous city out of the wilderness, has to a large measure descended to their children, and their sons are now taking the same prominent part in the affairs of the State that their sires did in the early days. Among the prominent men, both in the ecclesiastical work of the Mormon Church and in the political life of Salt Lake City, is the subject of this sketch, who has won his present position as a lawyer by the sheer force of his own merit and ability, and by his application to his work and his studies, which at times seemed almost beyond the power of human strength to complete. He is now one of the leading attorneys of the city, and enjoys a wide and lucrative practice. He also holds a high place in the Mormon Church, and is one of the leading men in its Sunday school work.

Mr. McMaster was born in Salt Lake City on the 12th day of August, 1857, and has practically spent his entire life within the confines of Utah. He is the son of William Athol McMaster, a native of Scotland, who came to Utah in 1853, crossing the great plains of America from the Mississippi river with a yoke of oxen

and yoke of cows instead of the customary two yoke of oxen. He was a rope manufacturer in his native land, and upon his arrival in Utah was also engaged in the same business, being the first rope maker to engage in that business in the Territory. This business he built up to a very satisfactory condition, and continued to follow that employment until the railroad era. When the railroads were completed through the West the demand for rope fell off, and he left that business to establish a general mercantile business, which he continued to follow until his death in 1886. He had joined the Mormon Church in Scotland, and was the first Sunday school Superintendent of the Eleventh Ward in Salt Lake City, and for many years was Councillor to the Bishop of that Ward, besides holding minor positions in the Church. He was active in the work of the Church, whose doctrines he espoused, and filled several missions, one to Great Britain to labor in that country for the Church. He was prominent in the civil affairs of Utah, as well as in the ecclesiastical affairs of the Church, and was Captain in the Utah militia, and assisted in making all of the improvements then under way in Salt Lake City, aiding in the erection of the Temple and in the different buildings belonging to the Church. He died at the age of 73, honored and respected by all who knew him. His forefathers for many generations back were natives of Scotland.

Our subject's mother, Margaret D. (Ferguson) McMaster, was also a native of Scotland, who came to Utah with the early pioneers and lived in Salt Lake City until her death in 1896.

Our subject, Alexander McMaster, spent his early life in Salt Lake City, receiving his early education in the schools that then existed, and afterwards attended for two years the sessions of the Deseret University. He early started out on his own career, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the printing trade, being employed on the *Deseret News*. He followed that business continuously for a period of twenty years, and served in all the different capacities, from the composing department to the editorial staff, and was thoroughly conversant with all the details of newspaper work. It had been his

ambition while a boy learning the printing business, to follow the law as a profession, and as he grew older, in addition to his employment on the *Deseret News*, he attended the University, doing his work on the newspaper after the sessions of the school were over. While engaged on the paper he studied law, and for four years before severing his connection with it employed all his spare time in that study. He then took a course in law in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law, and after two years' work in that institution, received his diploma and was admitted to the Supreme Court of this State and to the Federal Courts. Upon his admission to the bar he left the service of the *Deseret News* and established himself as a lawyer, and for the following four years was Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Precinct, Salt Lake City. He has also taken an active part in the church in which he was reared, and served on a mission to the Southern States for two years, during 1888 and 1889, most of the time serving as president of the West Virginia Conference.

Mr. McMaster was married in 1883, to Miss Laura Mitchell, daughter of F. A. Mitchell, one of the early settlers of Utah, and one of its first merchants. He was among the first to engage in a mercantile enterprise in this State, and successfully conducted a general merchandise store in connection with the Godbe Drug Company. By this marriage Mr. McMaster has four children—Lucile, Alexander, Junior; Frank, and Frances L.

Prior to the segregation of the people of Utah upon national political lines, and the formation of the Democratic and Republican parties in this State, Mr. McMaster was a member of the People's Party, and took an active interest in its welfare. Upon the dissolution of the old political regime and the alignment upon political issues, he became associated with the Democratic party, and has followed its fortunes unwaveringly since that time. In the affairs of his church he is prominent in the Sunday School of the Eleventh Ward of Salt Lake City, which is one of the largest Sunday Schools in the State. He has given great care and considerable time and attention to this work, and is counted among

the foremost Sunday school workers of the Mormon Church.

He formed, January 1, 1901, a partnership with Mr. H. J. Dininny, the firm being known as Dininny & McMaster, and it now enjoys a lucrative law practice. The success which Mr. McMaster has achieved has been the result of his own work from a poor boy of fourteen. Self-made, self-educated, deriving his knowledge of the affairs of life and securing his law education by his own efforts, he has now risen to a prominent place in the legal world of Utah. He is held in high regard by the people of the State, and his work in the Church has won for him the confidence and trust of all its leaders.

DRESIDENT JOSEPH W. McMURRIN. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has many able men to direct its affairs and guard its interests. The development of this remarkable organization has been due in a large measure to the ability and zeal which these men have displayed in discharging the tasks allotted to them. Prominent among them, a Utahn born and bred, is the subject of this sketch. He is pre-eminently a man of the West, and the success which he has achieved has been due to the blessings of God and his own industry and determination to overcome all difficulties that presented themselves.

Joseph W. McMurrin was born in Tooele City, Tooele county, Utah, September 5, 1858. He is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Leaing) McMurrin, who were among the first pioneers to settle in the West. They came to the United States in 1856 and settled in Tooele City, Utah, in that year. When their son was very young they removed to Salt Lake City, and it is there he has spent his life. His father, Joseph, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and his mother was born in Edinburgh. The early life of the father of our subject was spent in Scotland, and he received his education in the regular schools of Glasgow. He learned the trade of a cooper, and followed that vocation, both there and in

Utah. The grandfather of President McMurrin was also a cooper in Scotland, and upon his death, his son, the father of our subject, purchased the business and aided his mother in supporting the family. Upon emigrating to the United States, his share in the business was transferred to his brother, William. He brought with him, in addition to his wife and three children, his mother, his mother-in-law, and one of his sisters. They had all become members of the Mormon Church in Scotland, and soon after their conversion emigrated to the Salt Lake Valley, crossing the great American plains by ox teams. Their journey from what was then the outpost of civilization to Utah, was an arduous and dangerous one. They crossed the mountains in the depths of winter, and owing to the deep snow, lost all their cattle and a considerable portion of their provisions. All would have perished of cold had not assistance been sent from Salt Lake City; as it was, many of the emigrating Saints died before help arrived.

When the family moved from Tooele to Salt Lake City, they made their home at a site opposite where our subject now lives. His father was First Counselor to Bishop E. F. Sheets, of the Eighth Ward. He took an active interest in the work of the Church, and participated in the erection of the Temple, being among the first to begin work on that structure. Throughout his life he was a devoted member of the church of his choice, and rendered faithful and willing service to it in its work. So strong was his faith in the teachings of the church to which he had been converted that he sold all his belongings and left his home in Scotland, and gave up a prosperous business to share in the work of building up and developing this new religion. He enjoyed a lucrative trade in Scotland, and the same industry and ability which he displayed there, brought him success in Utah. A man of sterling integrity, true to God and man and to every trust reposed in him, he was beloved by all who knew him. He died in October, 1897. Our subject's mother died in 1894.

The boyhood days of President McMurrin were spent in Salt Lake City. He was educated in the common schools of the city. Early in life,

being ambitious to earn his own living, permission was given him by his parents to assist a neighbor in work upon a farm. At a later day he engaged in freighting and ore hauling from the mines adjacent to and from Salt Lake City. For two years before he was married he was employed as a stonecutter in the erection of the great Mormon Temple. After his marriage he launched out into the railroad contracting business and secured several contracts in connection with associates, in the construction of portions of the Oregon Short Line grade, which they successfully carried through to completion. While engaged at this work, he was called to go on a mission, in October, 1881, to Great Britain. Upon his arrival in England he was assigned to Scotland, and labored in the county of Ayr for nine months. He was then transferred to the city of Edinburgh, where he labored seven months, and was then called to the city of Glasgow. He was afterwards made President of the Scottish Mission, which position he continued to fill until his return in November, 1883, having been absent from home for a period of twenty-five months. During this time he made over fifty converts, among this number being two of his father's sisters, whom he baptized while there.

On his return to Salt Lake he was employed at the Bishop's Store House, as night-watchman. At this time the Edmunds-Tucker Act was being vigorously enforced by the Federal authorities, and during this troublesome period in Utah, which resulted in so much disturbance to the affairs of the State, President McMurrin had an altercation with a United States Marshal, which ended in the marshal drawing his revolver and shooting President McMurrin through the abdomen twice. From these wounds he speedily recovered and was able to be about in six weeks, and this marvelous return to health from an almost universally fatal wound, was due to his iron constitution and his wonderful vitality. While confined to his home, Apostle John Henry Smith and others frequently visited him and encouraged him; he had the sympathy of all the people. He believes that he was healed by the power of God in fulfillment of a promise made by Apostle John

Henry Smith that he should live, notwithstanding that death was seemingly inevitable.

A year after this occurrence he was called to go on his second mission to Great Britain, being assigned to Bristol, England, and was later transferred to London, where he served two years and a half as the President of the London Conference. On this mission he spent four years away from home. Upon his return to Utah he was employed as a receipt clerk in the Bishop's Store House, which position he held for six years. In June, 1896, he was again called to go on a mission to Great Britain, as one of the Presidents of the European Mission, to act as First Counsellor to President Rulon S. Wells. The extensive nature of the work in the European Mission makes this a responsible position, requiring a man of ability and industry to properly discharge its duties and supervise the work of the five hundred missionaries in that country, and organize, counsel and direct the organizations of the Saints in the European Mission, who are about seventeen thousand strong. Before his return he traveled extensively in Ireland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium and Italy, and made several extensive tours through England, Scotland and Wales. While absent on this mission he was selected by the general authorities of the Church as one of the seven Presidents of the Seventies, and was sustained by the vote of the general conference of the Church, in October, 1897. He returned to Utah in 1898, and has since devoted all his time to the work of the Church, his attention being largely given to assisting the Presidents of the Seventies in their responsible duties. The mission service of President McMurrin covers almost a quarter of a century, his first mission being undertaken in 1876, when he was sent on a mission to Arizona, spending two years in that territory, assisting in the establishment of the colonists sent there by the Church. President McMurrin was one of the founders of St. Joseph, on the Little Colorado. As a foreign missionary, he has traveled over seventy-five thousand miles and has been brought in contact with many nations of men.

He has also traveled quite extensively at home

in visiting the various organizations of the Saints. He has made frequent trips throughout Utah, and through Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and California, and into Canada and Mexico. Thus becoming quite familiar with the condition of the Latter Day Saints in all of the Western States where they are permanently established.

His advancement in the Priesthood has been in the following order: The first ordination he received was while he was quite a young boy, when he was ordained a Deacon. January 17, 1876, he was ordained an Elder, and as an Elder filled his first foreign mission. April 27, 1884, he was ordained a Seventy and became a member of the Tenth Quorum. After performing in a faithful manner the duties of this calling for several years, he was ordained by George Reynolds, July 5, 1895, one of the Presidents of the Tenth Quorum. January 21, 1898, he was ordained by Apostle Anthon H. Lund one of the first Seven Presidents of the Seventies. By this ordination, he became a member of the third great presiding quorum of authority in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. President McMurrin is also a member of the General Board of Aids of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church. This organization has a membership, among the young men, of thirty thousand. He is also a member of the General Board of the Religion Classes of the Church, which is another strong organization giving religious instruction to many thousands of children.

He married at the age of twenty-one years, Miss Mary Ellen Hunter, daughter of Stephen and Martha (Clark) Hunter. Her father was born in Scotland, and emigrated to Utah in 1852. Mr. McMurrin's family consists of seven children—Joseph W., Stephen H., Chelta M., Everard L., James Waldo, and Mary Lucile.

The ability and zeal which President McMurrin has exhibited in the work of the Church has won for him a high place in the confidence of its leaders, and to him have been entrusted many important and difficult tasks. His determination and application have made for him a successful career, and he is today one of the leaders in that



A. W. Meldrum

organization which has done so much for the development of the resources of the West. His sincere manner, his broad-mindedness and his charity have gained for him the love of his people, and have brought him the respect and esteem of the citizens of Utah.



WA. NELDEN. In the front ranks of the commercial enterprises which have aided so materially in bringing Salt Lake City up to its present position as an important point of distribution for the surrounding territory, and in increasing the mercantile importance of Utah as well, stands the Nelden-Judson Drug Company, both by reason of its prosperity and the extent of its business. At the head of this company and guiding its movements is the subject of this sketch.

W. A. Nelden was born in Montague, Sussex county, New Jersey, and lived there on his father's farm until five years of age, when the family removed to Newton, New Jersey, where he spent the ensuing seven years of his life. His father, John H. Nelden, was a prosperous farmer of New Jersey, and followed that vocation for some time, leaving it to embark in the lumber and coal business, which he conducted with success until his death in 1859. The mother of our subject, Sarah (Rorback) Nelden, died when her son was fifteen years of age. The Nelden family were originally natives of Holland, and the Rorbacks came to the United States from Germany. These two families were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and were influential people in their community.

At the age of twelve, their son entered the Temple Hill Academy at Geneseo, New York, where he took a special course in chemistry, in addition to the regular studies taught in that school. Three years later he entered upon his business career, securing employment in a drug store in Newton, where he remained for the following five years. He has followed that business throughout his life, and by his energy and industry has achieved such a success that he is now one of the leading business men of Utah.

He established himself in the drug business at Philipsburg, New Jersey, being proprietor of a drug store there at the age of twenty. He removed to Salt Lake City in 1879, and secured employment as a clerk in the drug house of Moore, Allen & Company, and in 1884 established here the firm of Roberts & Nelden for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail drug business. This firm enjoyed a very lucrative trade, and in 1892 Mr. Nelden purchased the interest of his partner and disposed of the retail department of the establishment, confining his operations within strictly wholesale lines.

In the following year the present establishment was formed, under the corporate name of the Nelden-Judson Drug Company, Mr. Nelden filling the office of president, which he has continued to hold from that date. This company has had a very prosperous career, and is now the largest establishment of the kind in Salt Lake, and Utah as well, and has grown into its present condition through the capable management of its president and assistants, who have devoted their time and attention to its growth. In the transaction of its business, it gives employment to twenty-six people, in addition to its force of travelling salesmen, who cover all the intermountain territory.

Mr. Nelden married in Pennsylvania Miss Sarah O. Stem, daughter of Professor B. F. Stem, one of the prominent educators of Eastern Pennsylvania. His family consists of three children—one daughter, M. Louise, and two sons—Paul and Ralph.

Mr. Nelden, in political life, is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but owing to the confining duties of his commercial enterprises, has never participated actively in the work of the party, nor has he held public office. He was president of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce several years, and was also president of the Board of Education, being still a member of the latter. He was one of the committee appointed by the Governor when the jubilee was held, and was also president of the Salt Palace Association. This is a building erected with blocks of salt, and is used as a place of amusement. This company also built the bicycle track

in connection with the Salt Palace, and in both these ventures Mr. Nelden was one of the most prominent promoters and supporters. In social life he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is also one of the members of the Alta Club. He is third vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and president of the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, a large and thriving organization.

Mr. Nelden is pre-eminently a self-made man, and one who has won his present standing in the commercial world of the West by his own efforts. His integrity and ability have won for him the confidence and respect of his business associates, and throughout Utah and the intermountain region he enjoys a wide popularity, and numbers his friends by the legion.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG. In attempting to write a sketch of the life of this noted man it is necessary to recall the fact that he attained to the high position he occupied in the world through his association in the early years of his religious career with the Prophet Joseph Smith founder of the Mormon religion, whom Brigham Young succeeded as head of that Church. The Mormon religion is the only religion established on this continent which is indiginous to the soil. It has attracted more attention than any sect established during the Nineteenth Century, and has been the means of bringing more people from lives of very often penury and sharp want in the old world and transplanting them in homes of comfort and even luxury in the United States, than perhaps any other one factor used for the redemption of the human race. As the head of this sect, the leader of this peculiar people, foremost in every scheme advanced or promoted for the bettering of the condition of the Mormon people, Brigham Young received at the hands of his followers a love and devotion that is without parallel in the annals of history. It was through him that they were brought to this valley and established in what is rapidly becoming one of the foremost States of the West, from the standpoint of wealth and fertility, and without the guiding of

that strong hand and able mind the Church must have become shipwrecked in its infancy.

Brigham Young was born in Whittingham, Windham county, Vermont, June 1, 1801, and there spent his early life and was educated in the public schools of that town. His parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he was raised in that faith. After completing his education he learned the trade of carpentering and joining, and also painting and glazing, and followed these occupations after reaching his majority. He was married October 8, 1824, in Aurelius, Cayuga County, New York, to which place he had moved, and lived there twelve years, following his trade. In the spring of 1829 he moved to Mendon, Monroe county, where his parents then resided, and there first saw the book of Mormon, which had been left with his brother Phineas by Samuel H., a brother of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He continued to study the Book with great interest, and in the spring of 1832 in company with his brother Phineas and Heber C. Kimball made a visit to the branch of the Church at Columbia, Pennsylvania, and there became so profoundly impressed with the truth of its teachings that he went to Canada to visit his brother Joseph, who was then on a mission in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that country. He succeeded in convincing Joseph of the truth of the claims made by Joseph Smith and they returned home together and united with the Church, Brigham being baptized April 14, 1832, by Elder Eleazer Miller, and received the hand of fellowship from the Prophet the following June, in Kirtland, Ohio, where he had journeyed for the purpose. This was the first meeting of the two men, and it was at this time that the Prophet heard for the first time the gift of speaking in tongues. Brigham Young had received this gift and spoke in tongues at a meeting held that night. From that time on through twelve years of close association the two men were the most intimate and loving friends, and the devotion and affection which Brigham Young displayed for the Prophet was only surpassed by that of Hyrum Smith, whose love for his gifted brother led him to share even his death. Three weeks after the baptism of President Young his



BRIGHAM YOUNG MONUMENT.

wife received the ordinance and became a member of the Church. She died the following spring leaving two little girls, and thereafter for many years the family made their home with Heber C. Kimball.

In December of that year the two brothers, Brigham and Joseph Young, went on a mission for the Church in upper Canada, traveling on foot, and returning in February, before the ice broke up. Brigham returned to Canada in April and remained until the following July, establishing branches of the Church. He settled in Kirtland, which became his headquarters for some years, his work for the Church making it necessary for him to be absent from home a great part of the time. On February 14, 1835, the Prophet called a council of the Elders, and the quorum of the Twelve Apostles was chosen, Brigham Young being the second one chosen. It was in the spring and summer of 1837 that the greatest danger menaced the Church, not from mob violence or opposition from outsiders—these the early church had to contend with almost daily—but from a spirit of apostacy that pervaded the entire Church, disaffecting even members of the Twelve Apostles, and during these most trying times the great strength of character and mighty influence that Brigham Young was destined to wield over the affairs of the Church began to be felt. He not only clung close to the Prophet, he brought back the erring members and knit the Church into a closer unity than it had yet known, and those who had heard of the prophecy of Joseph Smith that this was the man who should succeed him as head of the Church were led to believe that he was the man of all men most fitted to receive such a responsible charge. With a devotion that was almost sublime, Brigham Young went through all manner of dangers and menaces, relieving the distress among the Saints, bringing them out of the places where they were gathered, and after the imprisonment of the Prophet at Far West, in 1838, he took charge of the affairs of the Church, being chosen President of the Twelve. The Mormons were driven out of Far West and Kirtland in 1839, and located in Nauvoo, where they remained until 1846, two years after the death of the Prophet.

On March 19, 1840, in company with several others, Brigham Young sailed from New York on his first foreign mission, laboring in England about a year and returning in April, 1841. During this time they baptized eight thousand converts, printed and distributed five thousand Books of Mormon, three thousand hymn books, and emigrated about one thousand converts. He reached Nauvoo in July of that year, and shortly after his return the Prophet received a revelation to the effect that Brigham Young was not to be required to go on any more missionary trips, but was to remain in charge of the Church affairs at home and assist in sending out other missionaries.

The opposition to the Mormons grew rapidly after the killing of the Prophet, and in 1846 they were once more driven out of their homes, and this time gathered at Winter Quarters, from where Brigham Young led them out across the Great American plains, traveling by ox teams, and after enduring untold sufferings and hardships, reached the great Salt Lake Valley, which had been described to him in a revelation. Though barren in aspect, it was rich in promise, and here they ended their long journey and prepared to build homes far from any civilization, content if they could but live according to their own desires, unmolested by those opposed to them. Mormon and Gentile literature is alike full of the accounts of those early days and of the devotion to his people which President Young displayed. It is not the object of this article to give a detailed sketch of his life; that could not be done in a work of this kind and do justice to the subject; but as the stranger who has perhaps wandered far over the earth and gazed upon the valley of the Nile, for ages the "granary of the world," or roamed amid the rich plantations of the Caribbean shores, where the wonderful soil yields almost spontaneously every grain, grass, fruit and fabric necessary for human sustenance and luxury; been delighted with the sea-islands of Georgia and Carolina, or the far-farmed mighty valley of Dakota, with its mighty wheat fields stretching away till all around the blue sky meets the heads of golden grain; as he shall stand within the borders of Utah, which not only gives the

world about twelve million pounds of wool annually, and produces tons of ores of fabulous wealth, but raises to a state of perfection every known product of the temperate zone, possessing a soil of matchless fertility and a climate unsurpassed by that of any other State, let him remember the man to whom the world is indebted for this wonderful consummation of the work begun more than fifty years ago by a homeless, friendless people; the man who not only led them into this wilderness and encouraged them amid all the trying times and sufferings that followed, but who also shared every hardship and stood in the thick of the fray and made possible by his own heroic example the sacrifices that were cheerfully made that a later generation might enjoy not only the privileges of worshiping according to their own desires, unmolested, but might also possess homes of comfort and lives of prosperity.

President Young died in 1877, thirty years after he had first camped within the Salt Lake Valley, deeply mourned by the people whose staff he had been, but leaving the Church in such condition that there were able and willing men to carry on the work he had begun, and which has had a steady growth since then. In 1897 a statue commemorating the life and work of Brigham Young and the pioneers was unveiled, and stands at the head of Main street, at the intersection of Main and Temple streets. However, this statue is but the expression of the people who either knew and loved the President or were later the benefactors of his foresight and wise administration. He himself laid the foundation for and brought far forward towards a state of completion a more magnificent and lasting monument to himself in the work of the Salt Lake Temple, which is one of the most exquisite pieces of architectural beauty and workmanship in the world, and of which not alone the members of this religious body, but of the entire State at large, are most justly proud. While none but Mormons in good standing are allowed to enter this sacred edifice, tourists from all parts of the world have visited Salt Lake City for the purpose of gazing at the exterior of the edifice and visiting its companion, the Tabernacle, which has the most won-

derful acoustic properties of any known building in the world; the immense roof of which was put together without nail or iron of any kind, and is unsupported by column or pillar.

HON. JAMES IVERS. The record of the great Silver King mine of Park City is known in nearly every quarter of the civilized world as one of the most important silver mines that has ever been developed and successfully operated in this or any other country—a mine which has paid millions of dividends to its owners, which has given employment to thousands of laboring men, and which has been and will be in the future of untold benefit to Salt Lake City and the State at large. Among one of the first promoters and developers of this great mine should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Ivers was born on his father's farm in the province of Quebec, Canada, on May 12, 1846, and spent his boyhood days there. His education was derived from the common schools of his native country. When quite a young boy, he learned the blacksmithing trade, and at the age of seventeen started to make his own way in the world. He went to Vermont and settled at St. Johnsbury, where he established a blacksmith shop and resided there for nine years. He then moved to Concord, New Hampshire, in 1872, where he conducted a similar business for five years, but being dissatisfied with the opportunities afforded by the East, he determined to seek the western country, and in the spring of 1877, went to California, where he spent about a year, removing to Nevada, where he worked at his trade. At the same time he spent his leisure hours in prospecting, and located several claims, all of which he sold before they were developed, materially increasing his financial assets.

In the fall of 1882 he left Nevada and settled in Park City, Utah, where he worked at his trade for four and one-half years, being employed by the company operating the Daly mine. At about this time Mr. Ivers began to branch out in other business, and equipped himself with



Brigham Young

a large livery stable, which he successfully conducted in Park City for eleven years. He became identified with the Silver King mine in its early history, and has always retained a large financial interest in it, and is at present one of the managing board of directors. He is also largely interested in other mining property in Park City and in different portions of Utah and Montana as well, but has practically retired from active business.

While in Concord, New Hampshire, Mr. Ivers met Miss Bridget J. Welsh, a native of that State, and in 1875 they were married, and while Mr. Ivers has made a wonderful success in life, yet his wife deservedly shares in the credit of that success, for she has ever been a true and devoted helpmeet, and is also a lady of rare refinement and culture. They have had three children, Mary, now a young lady, James, Jr., and Harry, who died April 11, 1902.

The father of our subject, Francis Ivers, was a successful farmer in Canada, where he resided until his death in 1882. The mother of our subject, Margaret (Masterson) Ivers, is still living, at the age of eighty-seven years, on the old home farm, where our subject was born and spent his early life.

In politics, Mr. Ivers has always been a staunch Republican. He was elected to and served in the State Legislature of Utah during 1898 and 1899, and has served Park City in various capacities, such as Councilman and other minor offices. He and his family are all members of the Catholic Church. Their elegant and comfortable home, which he erected about three years ago, is located at No. 564 East First South street, Salt Lake City.

APOSTLE BRIGHAM YOUNG. The arduous trial through which the Mormons passed in the early existence of their church, the persecutions to which they were subjected, and the hardships they encountered, are more like a scene from the tumultuous days of the eighteenth century in Europe than a real page taken from the history of the United States in the last half of the nineteenth

century. Through all these trials and tribulations, sharing in the labor and sorrows and finally triumphing in the success that has come to Utah and to the Church is the subject of this sketch.

The son of a great man, and especially the son of a great leader, is always handicapped by the halo of his sire's success. Yet, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored and the poverty of the country in which he settled, Brigham Young has achieved such success that his fame stands high in the ranks of the builders of the West and on a plane with that of his father, the second President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to whom Utah owes so much of her material prosperity and Salt Lake her present development and standing.

Brigham Young is the second son of President Brigham Young and Mary Ann (Angell) Young. He was born in Kirtland, Geauga county, now Lake county, Ohio, December 18, 1836, when the opposition to the teachings of the Church was beginning to gather headway. His infancy and early boyhood were passed amidst the turbulent scenes enacted in Illinois and Missouri when the members of the Church were mobbed and forced out of those States.

His mother, Mary Ann Angell, was the second wife of his father, Brigham Young, upon whose shoulders the cares of the entire Church rested after the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith. By his first wife he had two children, Elizabeth and Vilate, and the care of these children fell to the lot of his second wife. Her noble, self-sacrificing personality, her devout and sincere character, together with her rare judgment, made her an ideal helpmeet for her husband and a loving and careful guardian of his children. She was passionately devoted to her children, and early taught them to regard the Gospel as the most precious earthly or eternal possession; and the families of President Young bear willing testimony to her kindness and usefulness and to her faithfulness in all her relations with the wives and children of her husband.

The earliest recollections of Apostle Brigham Young, the subject of this sketch, are of the gloomy and sorrowful days of the Church in Illi-

nois. After various moves from Far West to the West, the family arrived at Commerce. These journeys were made under the most trying conditions—inclement weather, inhospitable people, scarcity of food, lack of shelter, and inadequate means of transportation made up one of the darkest chapters in the settlement of the West. Through all these the devoted family of the late President Young shared to the fullest extent, and arduous as were the experiences they had the effect that all trials have on great characters—making them stronger and more able to cope with difficulties. Notwithstanding these trying conditions, the lad Brigham was a bright and merry boy, full of fun and pranks. After his father's departure on a mission to England, his mother removed from Commerce to Montrose, and subsequently returned to Commerce. The ferry-boat had brought the family and their slender effects across, carrying also their cow, one of their most cherished possessions, and on which they depended for their livelihood to a large extent. With great dismay they saw the animal plunge into the swift river, and it was only after a long and dangerous chase that she was finally recaptured and brought around to them, having to be landed on the Iowa side of the river and led around a circuit of over fourteen miles. They remained in Montrose during the spring of 1840, and in the following year moved across the river to Nauvoo.

Early in his boyhood, Brigham showed the possession of an indomitable spirit, an infectious merriment, a love of sport and adventure and a courage that nothing could daunt. He was as devoted to the Prophet, Joseph Smith, as was his father. The black gloom which fell over Nauvoo at the martyrdom of the leaders of the Church made a deep impress on the spirit of this lad. When the members of the Church were driven out of Nauvoo, after the awful struggles and throes of anguish which accompanied and followed the killing of the Prophet, Joseph Smith, President Young led the company across the river to a place of greater safety, yet of such barren distress as surely has been but rarely witnessed. When his mother and the rest of the children were taken across the ferry, the

boy Brigham was off at play in Knight's mill with two companions. When he returned to his home in the afternoon, he found the house open, furniture left standing, yet all marked with the solemn silence of desertion. He immediately made for the river, and found the last boat for the night just putting off from the shore. It was crowded with wretched men, women and children forced away from their homes for the sake of their religion, and the boy at last found a seat on a barrel in the bow of the boat. When he arrived on the opposite shore, he found everything in a wild state of confusion. He failed to find his parents and lived for three days, with others, upon an ox that had been drowned in the river and had been hauled to the shore and distributed among such as were without food. He finally heard of his parents at Sugar Creek, distant ten miles to the west, and to that place he tramped and joined the family. Here the conditions were in as bad shape as on the bank of the river. The wagon was overcrowded and there was no room for the ten-year-old boy who had just arrived, nor could any bedding be spared for him.

With characteristic ability to provide for himself, the lad at once began to improvise a shelter of cooking utensils and saddles against one side of his mother's wagon, but the cold, biting storm of sleet and wind made this attempt useless. With the help of some of his young companions he finally succeeded in making a wickiup from brush which they cut, and into this they crawled and attempted to keep warm by the heat of their bodies. The colony started west as soon as conditions favored, but the journey through the swamps and bogs of Iowa was slow and painful in the extreme. For miles the wagons labored heavily over a corduroy road, made of logs withed together with tough willows. This terrible swamp was full of danger and difficulty. Here and there were swales, with a little sod over the seas of water and mud. If one wagon got safely over the swale, no other would dare to follow in its tracks, for they would have sunk to the running gears. Each wagon straddled the tracks of the last, and even then the wheels would sink through the twelve-inch sod

into the mud below, and sometimes hours would be consumed in traveling a quarter of a mile. In one such swale, Brigham secured a stick twelve feet long, and thrusting it down through a wagon track, it went completely out of sight in the muddy sea below. After a toilsome and dangerous journey, the party finally arrived at Winter Quarters, now Florence, in Nebraska, where rude, but comfortable cabins for the shelter of the women and children were at once erected. The Pioneers took their way across the plains in the following year, but Brigham remained with his mother in Winter Quarters. In April, 1848, President Brigham Young led the pioneers' company from Winter Quarters on the long journey to the Salt Lake Valley. Brigham, then twelve years of age, was made a driver of two yoke of oxen, and this team he drove the entire distance. When the company halted at Sweetwater, all the members were greatly discouraged, both over the delay in traveling and the unpropitious conditions which they encountered. President Young, feeling the unexpressed discontent and the necessity for prompt action, hitched up his coach with the terse statement that he was "going to the valley, if anybody wants to follow the road is open," whipped his horses and started on the long trip. His action was seen and comprehended by his son, and without an instant's delay he had yoked his team and prepared to follow in his father's wake. To his father's wife, who at once took her seat in the wagon, he said "Father's started: I'm not going to lose sight of his wagon wheels while daylight lasts." Throughout the long day and evening the lad followed through a blinding storm the dim tracks of his father's coach. Clinging to the bow of the yoke, the young driver ran on beside his team, losing his whip from his half frozen hands, and on the seat of the wagon, half frozen, yet determined to keep on, was the faithful wife, Eliza B. Young. At midnight a campfire was seen, and after having traveled eighteen miles from three o'clock in the afternoon, they came to a rest. The journey was again resumed and the entire trip made by the lad and the wife of his father was over nine hundred miles, extending from the Mis-

souri river to Fort Bridger. Upon their arrival here they were met by men from the Salt Lake Valley, and the feeling of the lad of twelve at the sight of the green spot in the heart of the dreary valley of the great Salt Lake from the top of the Big Mountain and later from the mouth of Emigration Canyon, can not readily be imagined.

Upon his arrival in Utah, he at once began his active career and in the organization of the Minute Men found ample scope for the restless daring and dauntless courage which the events through which he had passed had bred in his very fibre. At the age of fifteen, Brigham was enrolled as a member of this corps of mountain soldiers, known as the Valley Tan Boys, or Minute Men, and for nine years he was a faithful member of that organization.

His next work was in 1862, when he joined the company under the command of Colonel Robert T. Burton, the second in command, which opened up the mail route from Green river to Laramie, then owned by Ben Halliday. An accident unfitted him temporarily for active service, and he was sent to Washington with Captain Hooper. When Captain Hooper and the Honorable George Q. Cannon arrived in Washington with the petition for statehood, Brigham, who accompanied them, found a suggestion in a letter from his father, that he go on a mission to England. This request was a severe one, inasmuch as he had been absent from home for over three months, he having enlisted in the United States service for thirty days on a telegram from President Lincoln to his father, and being separated from his two wives and his children, and the desire to see them was very strong. His father had given him the option, in case he should decline to go on the mission before returning home, of visiting his relatives in Troopsville, New York, but with his characteristic devotion to duty, the young man decided to obey the call to the work of the Church, and to proceed on his mission. When he arrived in Philadelphia, on his way to England, he met Colonel Kane, a tried and true friend of President Young and of the Church, who desired to have the benefit of the young man's experience, and offered him

a position on his staff. Notwithstanding this tempting offer to participate in the great Civil War, Brigham Young resolutely left for England. He arrived in London in August, 1862, and labored earnestly and zealously under the direction of Apostle George Q. Cannon, then president of the European mission. Here he remained until the spring of 1863, when he received word that he was to return to the United States in August of that year. He made a hurried trip over Europe, visiting Italy and the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and other historical places in various countries.

Upon his return to Utah, he was ordained an Apostle of the Church under the hands of his father, President Young, but did not enter the quorum at that time. In the spring of 1864 he returned to Europe, to assist President Daniel H. Wells in the presidency of the European mission, and in 1865, President Wells returned to Utah, leaving Elder Young in full charge of the work in Europe. Here he was eminently successful in spreading the work of the Church and secured many converts to the teachings and many emigrants to the headquarters of the Church in Utah. He again returned to Salt Lake City, where he spent the year 1866 and part of the succeeding year, returning to Europe in 1867 to act as a commissioner to the Paris Exposition. He endeavored to secure space for an exhibition from Utah, but this application shared the fate of many similar ones and failed of favorable consideration by the authorities. While in France he became acquainted with many prominent men of the United States, and with whom he formed a lasting friendship. Among these were Samuel F. B. Morse, of telegraph fame, Marshall P. Wilder, and General Banks. Upon his return to the United States in August, 1867, bringing a company of five hundred emigrants across the plains, fitting out at North Platte, he at once took up the work of the Church in Utah, and in the following year was appointed to a place in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles. He has served in many capacities since his ordination to the Apostleship and elevation to the quorum, and his life has been a constant scene of travel and ministry among the

members of the Church, both in the United States and in foreign lands. In 1882 he was called to go on an important mission to the Yaqui Indians, in Sonora, Mexico, and in 1890 he again took charge of the European mission, returning in time to participate in the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple in 1893. Since then he has spent his time in traveling and visiting stakes and conferences from Canada to Mexico.

Upon the death of President Lorenzo Snow, and the succession of Joseph F. Smith to that office, Apostle Brigham Young, by reason of seniority, became President of the Twelve Apostles, which position he continues to hold, discharging its duties with the same fidelity and zeal that has characterized all his life.

Apostle Young is a noble representative of his father. His wisdom, integrity and truth, together with his warm heart and kind disposition, have made him beloved by all the people of the Church, and have won for him the respect and confidence of all the people of the West. His life has been like a clear stream of water, and his innate modesty of character, and his freedom from guile have made him one of the most prominent members of the Church of his choice. His work in the Church has been along broad lines, and the State has secured many benefits from his work. He retains the same youthful spirit, the same genial manner, and the same quiet wisdom that have been so prominent in his character from his boyhood days. From those who know and appreciate him, he receives honor and reverence. When the history of the development of Utah shall be written and the work of the men who have brought this State to the fore shall be weighed and measured, none will stand in a better position, nor tip the scales as heavily as will that accomplished by Brigham Young, the father, and Brigham Young, the son.



L. ROOD. The development and growth of the street railway system of Salt Lake City and its efficient management are largely due to the men who now control its affairs. Among them is the subject of this sketch, who, at the

request of the principal owners, accepted the presidency of the company last year. Its interests are varied and wide, and require large executive and administrative ability in the proper conduct of its business. His work has not been confined to this enterprise, but he has also participated in the development of Utah's mineral resources.

C. L. Rood was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1860, and when ten years old his parents removed to the West, and their son's education was received in the schools of California and Nevada, and he later entered the university of the latter State. Like most Western men who have made their mark in the world and have built up a successful career, Mr. Rood early started on his life work. At the age of seventeen he entered a country bank, where he was enabled to learn something of the duties of several positions, all of which afforded a good training for a business career. Two years later he went into the newly discovered mines of Yankee Fork Mining District, Idaho, where he became identified, as clerk and afterwards as cashier, with the most important mining companies there. Upon coming to Salt Lake City, in 1886, he entered the employment of the Ontario Silver Mining Company, and assisted its superintendent, R. C. Chambers, in the many enterprises in which the latter was engaged. Upon his death, Mr. Rood was chosen by the heirs to the estate as administrator thereof, and as such has had the care and responsibility of the vast property owned by Mr. Chambers. The controlling interests in the Ontario and Daly Mining Companies elected him as superintendent of those properties. The Ontario Mine is one of the largest and most successful mines in the West, having paid nearly fourteen million dollars in dividends, out of a total output of thirty-three millions. The Daly Mine is a neighbor of the Ontario, and has paid nearly three millions of dollars dividends. Both properties are being actively worked.

Mr. Rood married in California, in 1890, Miss Addie L. Stowe, a daughter of Joseph Stowe, and a member of a distinguished California family. He has never taken an active part in politics,

having devoted his whole time and attention to his business interests.

Mr. Rood is a self-made man, having obtained his present position and success entirely through his own efforts, and all his life has provided the necessary finances for the conduct of whatever he undertook. He is still a young man, and his career may be said to be but in its beginning, but the work he has already done stamps him as a man who even now is a leader among the captains of capital in the West, and one who will undoubtedly rise to a prominent position in the affairs of Utah.



FAMES FARRELL. The mining operations which have been conducted in Utah have brought forth many prominent and prosperous mines, and especially so in the Park City District, but among this number there are few which have achieved the prosperous state which the Quincy mine has now reached. Its development has been the work of but two years, and its present prosperity is in a large measure due to the ability with which the President of that company has conducted its affairs. Mr. Farrell has been one of its promoters and developers. It is now ranked among the most important mines of the entire inter-mountain region, and the work which he has done in its development has gone far towards placing the mining property of Utah upon the high level it now occupies.

James Farrell was born in Ireland, but his parents removed to the United States when he was a child of seven years of age, and his early life was spent in Chicago, Illinois, and in Cook and Dupage counties in that State. His father, John Farrell, was a ship builder, and upon coming to the United States found employment in the ship yards at Chicago, in which occupation he was employed at the time of his death, which occurred when his son James was but ten years of age. Our subject's mother, Catherine (Hayes)

Farrell, was also a native of Ireland, and lived in Chicago upon coming to this country.

The death of his father and the necessity which was forced upon him of earning his own living, made it imperative for him to go to work, and at the age of eleven years he secured employment on a farm in Illinois. He continued at this until the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and participated in all the important engagements of that conflict. He was present and took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Mission Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Averbosboro and Jonesborough, North Carolina. He was taken prisoner while at Madison, Alabama, by the Confederate forces, and was confined in the prison at Cahaba, Alabama, where he remained for sixty days, when he escaped from prison. He was, however, recaptured and taken to Mobile, and later to the prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia, and from there to Savannah in the same State, and was later moved to Milan, Georgia. He made his escape from this latter prison, and joined Sherman's army and took part in his famous march to the sea. He served throughout the remainder of the war in Georgia and in the Carolinas, and after the close of the war participated in the grand review of the Union army which took place in Washington, D. C. From Washington he was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was finally mustered out of the service as Sergeant of Company I of the Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiment. He had served throughout the entire war, enlisting on May 24, 1861, and being discharged on August 12, 1865.

After the cessation of hostilities he removed to the West, and traveled through Colorado and New Mexico, and, in fact, all of the inter-mountain and Pacific Slope States. He took up the business of freighting and mining, and crossed the plains to Pueblo, Colorado, and was engaged for a considerable time in freighting in that State, as well as in Utah, Nevada and Idaho. He came to Utah and settled in Park City twenty-two years ago. At that time the settlement there had been in existence about five years, and Mr. Far-

rell was one of the first to take up the work of developing the mining properties of that locality. In association with Mr. D. C. McLaughlin, he formed the Quincy Company, which bonded the Quincy Mine, Mr. Farrell being now the president of the company which conducts its operations. In addition to this mining property, Mr. Farrell is also interested in various other mining properties throughout Utah and in other sections of the West. The Quincy Mine has now grown to be one of the largest in the State, and gives employment to over one hundred men, and is one of the best dividend-paying properties in Utah. Mr. Farrell has seen Park City grow from a small mining camp on the frontier to its present position in the ranks of the cities of Utah and to its importance as one of the mining centers of this State.

Our subject was married, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Elizabeth Nash, daughter of Thomas Nash, and by this marriage they have had four children.

In political life he has always been a Republican, and has been one of the men who have been chosen by the citizens of Park City to direct its affairs, having served two years as its Mayor, and also a term of two years in the Council of that city. He is also interested in the development of Park City and the enlargement of the commercial resources of Utah. He is one of the owners of one of the largest freighting and delivery businesses in Park City, conducted under the name of James Farrell & Co.

Mr. Farrell is essentially a self-made man, and one who has won his way to his present position by dint of hard work and unwavering industry. He started out to care for himself at the early age of eleven years, and since that time has built his way, step by step, to a high place in the business and mining world of Utah. He is one of the most substantial men in this State, and one who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he has been associated. Although practically one of the pioneers of Park City, he prefers to live in the capital of the State, and makes his home in this city.



Theron Geddes



HERON GEDDES, Vice-President and General Manager of the Swansea Mine, located in the Tintic District. It may confidently be asserted that no State in the Union has so world-wide a reputation, nor is more deserving of this notoriety, than is the State of Utah. The extreme prolificness of her soil, her unsurpassed loveliness of scenery, unrivalled climate and the fabulous wealth of her almost endless mining resources, as yet only in their infancy, go to make up a combination that cannot be surpassed, if, indeed, equalled, by any sister State. Her mining industry must, however, take precedence over all other industries, as every enterprise, public or private, of any considerable magnitude in the State can be traced directly or indirectly to the mines whose outputs have made such enterprises possible. While of recent years the attention of Eastern capitalists has been attracted to this most enticing field, and one by one they are coming here to invest their surplus funds, yet by far the greater volume of business in the mining world of Utah has been done by men who claim this as their homes; in many instances native born citizens of Utah, but quite as often poor men who have come to make this their place of permanent abode, and, acquiring large wealth from these mines, have invested it in the State and used it to develop or promote other industries; erecting handsome public and private buildings, and endowing charitable, religious or educational institutions. Magnificent examples of this noble use to which these men have put their wealth, may be mentioned the St. Ann Orphanage, the Catholic Cathedral, the Judge Memorial Hospital for Miners, and the plot of ground on State street and donation given for a public library, the donation amounting to ninety thousand dollars. Among those who came to Salt Lake City comparatively poor men, and, through their investments in mines, have become wealthy and influential citizens, mention should be made of Theron Geddes, the subject of this article.

Mr. Geddes is a native of Lewisburgh, Union county, Pennsylvania, where his father, Samuel, was a wealthy and influential iron manufacturer, manufacturing furnaces and stoves prin-

cipally, and turning out the first cooking stoves made in the central part of Pennsylvania, and which acquired a wide reputation under the name of the Hathaway cooking stove. He was a prominent and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, active in the Sunday school and other work of the church, and a man of considerable importance in business circles. He later moved to Camden, and from there to Dover, Kent county, Delaware, where he died at the age of eighty-three years. The family originally came from Scotland, settling in Pennsylvania, the head of the family being a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He came to America before the Revolutionary War, and gave some valuable assistance to this government during the war. Mr. Geddes' mother was also descended from Revolutionary stock, her maternal ancestors being named Crane and taking a prominent part in the war. Mrs. Geddes bore the maiden name of Jane M. Budd, and was a daughter of Joshua Budd, a resident of Peekskill, Dutchess county, New York, where his daughter was born.

Our subject obtained his education in one of the best educational institutions of Pennsylvania, known as the Hill School, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and at the age of fifteen started in life for himself in Philadelphia, where he secured a position with a large commission house, having charge of their financial affairs, and remaining with the firm four years. After severing his connection with this concern, he remained in Philadelphia until 1881, engaged in various lines of work, and in that year came West on account of his health, going first to Colorado Springs and later to Denver. In Colorado Springs he began his career as a railroad man, accepting a position in the auditing department of the Denver and Rio Grande road, filling that position two years, his headquarters being later moved to Denver. When the interests of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western roads were dissolved, in 1884, Mr. Geddes accepted a position as chief clerk in the office of the Auditor of the latter company, and two years later was promoted to the Auditorship of the company, his headquarters remaining in Denver until 1890.

when the offices were moved to Salt Lake City, and Mr. Geddes retained that position until the road came under control of Mr. Gould, when he resigned, his term of office expiring October 1, 1901.

During the time Mr. Geddes was connected with the railroad he was Auditor and Secretary in the following associated companies of the Rio Grande Western system: The Pleasant Valley Coal Company, Wasatch Company, Rio Grande Western Construction Company, Tintic Range Railway Company, Sevier Railroad Company, Utah Central Railroad Company, Utah Eastern Railroad Company, and a director in the numerous companies of this system.

He became identified with the mining interests of Utah in 1892, when he acquired an interest in the famous Swansea Mine, at Silver City, of which he was elected Secretary and Treasurer, holding those offices until 1895, when he was elected Vice-President, General Manager and Treasurer, which offices he still holds. This mine has been one of the largest producers of any mine in the Tintic District, and during the past year the owners have spent large sums of money in development work, believing that the resources of the mine are not nearly exhausted. The company expect to begin work again when the shaft reaches a depth of twelve hundred feet, when work will be commenced on the lower levels, and it is confidently expected that the mine will once more take a leading place as a producer of rich ores, and eclipse all past records. Mr. Geddes is also interested in property in the Deep Creek country and the southern part of Utah, and is to-day one of Utah's leading mining men.

Our subject was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in December, 1875, to Miss Ida B. Geffroy, a native of that State. Two daughters have been born to them, Kathryn Allen and Jenna-Budd.

In politics Mr. Geddes is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but not an active worker, nor has he ever desired or sought public office.

Socially Mr. Geddes is a gentleman of most pleasing address, courteous and considerate in his intercourse with others, and, since coming to Salt Lake City, has won and retained the esteem

and friendship of a large class of her best citizens.



FRANCIS ARMSTRONG. (Deceased.)

Prominent among the business men of Utah, and who made for themselves a leading place in the annals of Utah, and amassed wealth in the work of assisting in the development of the resources of this State, and in bringing its commercial standing up to its present high position, there is no man who is entitled to a higher place than the subject of this sketch. He was one of the early pioneers who successfully undertook the carrying to completion many of the projects which have brought Utah and Salt Lake City to their high commercial position.

Francis Armstrong was born in Northumberland, England, on October 3, 1839, and when but twelve years of age his parents removed to Canada, where their son spent his early life. He was educated in the public schools, and also in a boarding school at Hamilton, and soon started out on his business career. He removed to the United States, and made his way to Missouri, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861. He then decided to remove to the West, and came to Utah, driving an ox team across the plains. He became identified with the Mormon Church a short time after his arrival in Salt Lake City, having made his way to the Great Salt Lake Valley in Captain Duncan's company, who were members of the Church, arriving here in 1861. Upon his arrival he first devoted his attention to the milling business, and successfully erected several mills, which he sold at a considerable advantage. He later turned his attention to the lumber business, and formed the company of Armstrong & Livingston, which was later known by the name of Armstrong & Bagley, their mills being in Cottonwood and their headquarters in Salt Lake City. This was a very successful firm, and enjoyed a continued prosperity from its establishment in 1864. It was also known as Taylor, Latnjar & Co., and later became Taylor, Romney & Armstrong Company, in which Mr. Armstrong took an active

part, both in incorporating and in bringing it to the high place it occupies in the commercial world of the West. He did not confine his attention entirely to the lumber business, but also found time to aid in the establishment and growth of many of the enterprises which have gone to build up Salt Lake. He was one of the originators of the Utah Power Company, of which he was President, and he also became interested in the street railway system of the city. This property he purchased from the Church when horses were the motive power, and substituted electricity for that power, and was President of that company for some time, when he resigned. He died June 15, 1899. It was largely through his efforts that the present efficient system of street railways in Salt Lake City was provided, and he was also one of the first to introduce electricity as a motive power, making Salt Lake the first city west of Chicago to use that means of operating street cars. From the street railway business he turned his attention to stock raising, and became a stockholder in the Blackfoot Stock Company, of which he was made President, and also owned a large ranch in Battle Creek, Idaho, which was known as the Roscoe Stock Company. Mr. Armstrong was one of the organizers of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, and at its organization was elected the first President, on May 31, 1899, shortly before his death, when he was succeeded by his son William F. This is one of the strong financial institutions of the city. In politics the senior Mr. Armstrong was a Democrat. Among the official positions he held were those of City Councilman, Mayor of Salt Lake City, and at two different times was County Commissioner, holding that position when he died.

From the time he joined the Mormon Church he was a faithful and consistent follower of its teachings, and at the time of his death was a member of the Seventies. He started out as a poor boy, and won his way to the ranks of wealthy men by his own efforts. His industry, energy and business ability made him one of the most prominent men in Salt Lake City, and he left behind him a record that will be a source of pride to his posterity.

He was married December 10, 1864, to Miss

Isabella Siddoway, who was also a native of Northumberland, England, having been born in the same section as was her husband. She came to Utah in 1860 with her parents, as a girl of ten years, and was the daughter of Roberts and Elizabeth (Dawson) Siddoway, natives of Northumberland, England. Her father was a ship builder in England. He came to America in 1857, and spent about four years in New York and Pennsylvania, and upon joining the Mormon Church there emigrated to Utah, reaching here in 1860, and here followed the business of a wheelwright, and was employed as the superintendent of many of the buildings erected by the railways, engaging in this work for many years. He remained identified with the Church throughout his whole life. His people in England were prominent in industrial affairs, and his wife's relatives, the Dawsons, were prominent glass manufacturers. By this marriage Mrs. Armstrong has ten living children—Elizabeth S., William F., Isabella, Anne, Mary, Emma, Sarah E., Florence, Irene and Lee. Mr. Armstrong made his home in Salt Lake City, dying at the age of fifty-nine years, in the fullness of his career and at the zenith of his power. He was one of the most prominent and influential business men of Utah, and had won the confidence and esteem of the entire business world by his industry and integrity. To the leaders of the Church to which he belonged he was a loved and trusted member, and was by them held in high esteem. To the people of Utah, without respect to religious belief or political faith, he was known as a large-hearted and generous friend.



JOSEPH YOUNG. Much has been written about the pioneers of the Mormon Church in Utah, and of the hardships and sufferings they endured on their long and tedious journey over the plains. Although not strictly a pioneer—for the pioneers arrived in Utah in 1847—Joseph Young was among the earliest settlers, reaching the Beehive State in the year 1850. His brother was Brigham Young, the first President of the Mormon Church in Utah, the man whose name will go down in

history as the father of the pioneers and the founder of the City of Salt Lake.

Joseph Young was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, on April 7, 1797, and died on July 16, 1881, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. He was the Senior President of the Seventies of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and held this high church office until the time of his death. He came of old Puritan stock. His early years were spent in Massachusetts and New York, and he obtained his schooling in the western part of the Empire State. Up to the time of the founding of the Mormon Church he lived in the vicinity of Auburn, New York, and he became one of its early adherents. When the Mormons migrated to Kirkland, Ohio, Joseph Young went with them to their new home. He was a member of what was known as Zion Camp, which was the first delegation to go to Independence, Missouri, and found the settlement which they believed was to be the Zion, where, in course of time, the great Mormon temple is to be erected. But this dream has not yet been realized. The Mormons were driven out of Missouri, and found a new resting place at Nauvoo, Illinois. Here Joseph Young assisted in building the temple, and at the time of the Mormon exodus from Illinois moved to winter quarters near Omaha, at a place now called Florence. In the summer of 1850 he crossed the plains in a company to the Great Salt Lake Valley, having spent the three preceding years in Iowa. Here, in the virgin soil of a new country, he took an active part in the development of the great valley and the settlement of the future State of Utah.

Joseph Young helped to lay the corner-stone of the magnificent Mormon Temple, a sanctuary whose intrinsic value is stated at \$4,000,000, and which stands to-day as a marvel of beauty of architecture, a wonder to the whole civilized world, and a monument to the enduring energy and enterprise of the Mormon people.

As First President of the First Seventies, Joseph Young was commissioned to preach the gospel, and most of his life after coming to Utah was devoted to his sacred mission. The memory of few men will be cherished by the generations to come with deeper respect or greater

love. He carried the word of the gospel throughout the greater part of the State of Utah, ever ready to succor the needy or help the suffering. He was a man of marked ability and an earnest student, and the work of his life showed that he was a firm believer in the doctrines and principles which he inculcated.

Joseph Young was a man of mild and gentle temperament. If he ever had an enemy no one knew of it, for he was ever genial and kind to all. He was thoroughly grounded in the precepts of the Mormon faith, and claimed the right to believe as his conscience bid him, and was ever willing to accord to every man the same privilege. If any believed differently to him, he would never quarrel with him or harbor hard feelings against him on this account. His brother, President Brigham Young, has often said of Joseph that he never knew a better man, nor one who followed more closely the teachings of Christ.

In the early Territorial days Joseph Young was a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was broad and cosmopolitan in all his views, in politics as well as religion. It has been said that his gentle, kindly disposition was inherited from his mother.

By his first wife, Jane Adeline Bicknell, Joseph Young had nine children—Jane Adeline Young Robbins, Joseph Young, Jr., Dr. Seymore B. Young, Judge Le Grande Young, Vilate Young, Chloie Young Benedict (wife of Dr. Benedict), Rhoda Young Mackintosh, Henrietta Young and Brigham Bicknell Young. His second wife, Elizabeth Flemming, bore him three children—Isaac, Fannie and Caroline Young; and his third, Lucinda Allen, five—Phineas, John C., Josephine, Augusta and Wilfred. The fourth wife, Mary Burnham, had two children—Moriah Young Russell and Clara Young Conrad. By the fifth wife two children were born—Edward and Mary Young.





M. F. Head



ALTER P. READ. In the work of developing the resources of Utah and in bringing the prosperity of the State to its present satisfactory condition, few men have played a more important part and few have been so widely interested in the varied industries of the State as has the subject of this sketch. Without the advantages of a scholastic education, and learning deeply and well in the strict school of experience, his success in life has been due entirely to his own efforts and to his indomitable will and unflagging industry.

Walter P. Read, the son of Samuel George Read and Elizabeth Georgian (Quelly) Read, was born in London, England, in 1848, and lived in that country until the eighth year of his age. His father was a native of London, England, and was employed as a Lieutenant in the service of the East India Company, and later was employed in the office of the General Mercantile Department of the docks of that company in London. He left England for America in 1856, and settled in Iowa, in which State he remained for five years. He removed, with his family, to Salt Lake City in 1861, arriving in Utah some time after the rest of his family had arrived. This delay was due to his search for his son Walter, who, at the age of thirteen, evinced a desire to support himself. Our subject left Iowa on the 1st day of July, 1861, and arrived in Salt Lake City in October of that year, he driving an ox team across the plains.

Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City, our subject's father secured employment as a bookkeeper in the office of the Deseret News, where he remained until he established himself in business, dealing in books and newspapers under the firm name of "The London Newsdealer." He had become a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints before he left England, and continued to be a member of that Church until the time of his death in Salt Lake City.

Elizabeth Georgian (Quelly) Read, wife of Samuel George Read and mother of Walter P. Read, was a native of England. She left that country with her husband in 1856, coming direct to Salt Lake and remaining here until 1859, when she returned to Iowa and there joined the balance

of the family, coming back to Salt Lake City in 1861, her husband having come in 1859.

Walter P. Read received his early education in private schools in Salt Lake City, but as he desired to gain his own livelihood and be independent, soon started on his business career. At the age of sixteen he entered the harness business and remained in that vocation for the ensuing sixteen years. The first six years of this period he was an employe, and throughout the latter ten years owned and controlled the business located at Nephi. Upon the sale of his harness business, he devoted himself to railroad building, and in the fall of 1879, in connection with Messrs. Grover and McCune, formed a construction company known as the Juab Contract Company, who in that year successfully undertook and completed the building of the line on the San Juan river, Colorado.

In the spring of 1880 the firm went to Gunnison county, Colorado, and there constructed thirty miles of the South Park road. This firm was known as Grover, McCune & Read, and secured the contract for building thirty miles of track, from Gunnison City to the Ruby Mountains, for the Union Pacific Railroad, and also contracted for and successfully completed ninety miles of the road from Pueblo north on the Denver and New Orleans, now known as the Denver and Fort Worth Railroad. This firm operated extensively in the Western States, and secured a contract in Montana to haul wood to the Lexington Mills, at Butte City, from the low lands.

In addition to the extensive interests of this successful firm, Mr. Read found opportunities for the exercise of his abilities in other fields, and in 1881 he became interested in stock raising. In that year he formed a partnership with Messrs. Alfred W. McCune and Thomas J. Scofield, and engaged in the cattle business. This partnership owns an extensive stock ranch in Southern Utah, comprising about six thousand acres, stocked with upwards of seven hundred head of horses and cattle. The same industry and ability which he displayed in his former enterprises has made this ranch one of the most prosperous in the entire State.

In 1885 Mr. Read again turned his attention

to railroad building, and in Montana the firm of McCune, Kerkendall & Co. was formed at Helena. The extensive operations of this firm were managed by Mr. Read, who had entire charge of its business in Montana.

From railroad building he turned his attention in a few years, and entered into a partnership at Nephi for the purpose of conducting a general merchandise business, the firm being known as Read & Bryan. Here he remained until 1889, when he moved to Salt Lake City and took up the management of the street railway system of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company. When Mr. Read took up the management of this property it was a poorly equipped, crude system. The cars were hauled by mule teams, and the tracks extended but an inconsiderable distance. Since his incumbency of the office of General Manager the system has made wonderful strides, both in efficiency and prosperity. Under his direction mule power was superseded by electricity, and in Salt Lake City was installed the first system of electric street railways west of Omaha. He filled the offices of Superintendent, General Manager and Vice-President and Director of this company, from the time of his arrival in Salt Lake City, in 1889, until the consolidation of the two street railway companies, the Rapid Transit Company and the Salt Lake City Railroad Company, was effected, in 1901, under the name of the Consolidated Railway and Power Company, and in the new corporation he continues to act as Superintendent, Vice-President and Director. This company now controls and operates all the street railways of the city, and their mileage of tracks now amounts to seventy-six miles. It furnishes employment for about two hundred and fifty men. The power plants and the water power required in the operation of the railway are also owned by the company. In the summer season it operates over one hundred cars a day, and throughout the year maintains an average of fifty-four cars. From the small and crude beginning in 1889 it has now developed into a prosperous and efficient system, and this result has been due, in a large measure, to the ability and enterprise of Mr. Read.

In 1872 Mr. Read married Miss Martha A.

Pond, daughter of Stillman and Elizabeth Pond, and his family consists of seven children—three sons and four daughters—Walter E., who has charge of the car barns at night; Joseph Marion, messenger for the Pacific Express Company on the Oregon Short Line Railroad; and Winslow. His daughters are Gertrude, wife of Fred Michelson, who is engaged in the baking business in Salt Lake City; Martha J., in Germany, studying music; Ermer and Edna.

Notwithstanding his varied and active business career, Mr. Read found time to take part in the political affairs of the State. He is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1876 was elected and served as Sheriff of Juab county, Utah. He also had the honor of being the first City Marshal of Nephi, being elected to that office in the spring of 1889, but owing to his removal to Salt Lake City to take up the management of the Salt Lake City Railroad, he resigned his office in that year.

In social matters he has also taken an active part, being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is Past Master, and is a leading member of the Elks.

The success of all the business enterprises in which Mr. Read has been interested and the strikingly successful career he has made in Utah are the results of his own efforts. Starting out in life at an age when most boys are still under parental guidance, self-instructed and self-made, he has achieved results that mark him as one of the great captains in the industrial development of the West. A man of splendid physique, undaunted will power, coupled with the ability to learn from others and profit by their experience, no matter how limited, has made his career one of the most striking illustrations of what energy, application and industry can accomplish. Gifted with a pleasing personality and a kind and genial manner, he has become one of the best known and most popular men throughout this region.



JOHAN J. STEWART. In the settlement of a new country and in the building up of a city, especially a city of the rapid growth that Salt Lake has experienced, a great demand arises for building material, and the supplying of the lumber necessary for the erection of houses and buildings forms one of the chief industries of a community. This is especially true of Salt Lake City, and the growth of the city is clearly indicated by the development and prosperity of the large wholesale lumber interests. He was one of the first to establish the wholesale lumber business in Utah, and he has kept pace with the development of the city and State.

John J. Stewart was born in Yellow Springs, Green county, Ohio, and spent his early life in that State, deriving his early education from the district schools established in his native county. At the age of nineteen he began his business career, becoming connected with his father, E. R. Stewart, in the flour milling business, and continuing in that industry until 1887, in which year his father retired from business. E. R. Stewart, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ohio, and his wife, Rachel (Jacoby) Stewart, was a native of Ohio. Her father was a successful farmer and stock raiser in that State, and her family were among the early settlers of Green county. The Stewart family were among the pioneers of Clark county, Ohio, and settled in that State when the country was a wilderness and the land occupied by hostile Indians. The same energy, determination and ability that has made Mr. Stewart's life a success was exhibited by his ancestors in the settlement and cultivation of what was then considered the outpost of civilization. After the retirement of our subject's father from the flour milling business, which had been conducted with great success, the family removed to California, and there lived until 1889, when they came to Salt Lake City. When Mr. Stewart removed to Salt Lake City his father returned to the East, and is still living in Springfield, Ohio, but is not actively engaged in business.

In November, 1899, Mr. Stewart established his present business and began the building up of

his now large and prosperous wholesale lumber business. His success in the East has been continued in Utah, and he now ranks high in the commercial and political life of this State.

He was married in Ohio, in 1883, to Miss Flora Dickson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Dixon, D. D., one of the most prominent and successful clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in Ohio, who has since died. By this marriage Mr. Stewart has four children—Elinor, Marguerite, John J., Jr., and Jean.

In politics Mr. Stewart has been a staunch Republican all through his life, and has participated actively in the growth of Salt Lake City in the administration of its affairs. He was elected a member of the City Council in this city in the fall of 1895, and served in that capacity during the years of 1896 and 1897. Outside of this, however, he has never held public office, nor sought in any way or manner the nomination or election to any office in the gift of the people, devoting his time to the development and care of his business interests.

When Mr. Stewart settled in Salt Lake, in 1889, it was a much smaller city than now, and since that time he has seen it grow to its present importance as a cosmopolitan city and the center of distribution for a territory covered by Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and the western portion of Colorado. There were not many business houses of any importance here when he arrived, and he has seen the present buildings erected, the city extended and improvements made of a nature befitting its importance. In this work he has taken an active part, and during his tenure of office in the City Council was a strong advocate of measures tending to improve the city and State as well. He is a firm believer in the future importance of Salt Lake City, and feels assured that in the immediate years to come it will take its place as one of the most important cities in the western portion of the country. When the resources of Utah shall have been developed more thoroughly and its hidden wealth disclosed, he believes that the State will rise to a prominent position in both agriculture and mining.

The success which Mr. Stewart has achieved has been won by his own efforts, and the integ-

erty and industry he has displayed in his business, together with his genial and pleasant manner, have won for him the confidence and friendship of all with whom he has been associated in business, and throughout the State, and, indeed, the West, he enjoys a wide popularity.

GEORGE H. NAYLOR. One of the most responsible positions in the administration of the duties which devolve upon the county is that of Sheriff, and this position has been satisfactorily filled by the present incumbent, the subject of this sketch, George H. Naylor. Mr. Naylor, by his unflinching devotion to duty and by his humanity and consideration, has won for himself a warm place in the hearts of all the people.

He was born in Salt Lake City March 10, 1863. He is a son of George Naylor, one of the pioneers of Utah and of Salt Lake county, who built the first wagon ever constructed in the valley of Salt Lake. He is now engaged in the sheep business in Utah, and is still living in the enjoyment of good health. He has been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints ever since the early part of his life, joining it in Manchester, England, and coming to this country as a boy. He has taken an active part in the work, and has filled various offices in the Church. His wife, Huldah C. (Duncan) Naylor, was a native of South Carolina. Her parents died, and she came West at an early age.

Their son, George H. Naylor, was educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City, and started out on his life work at the age of twenty years, and has made his own way in the world and conducted a successful business ever since, giving up his business when he was elected Sheriff. He learned the trade of blacksmith and ferrier under the direction of his father, who then had a shop on First South East, and after he became a journeyman he established himself in business and followed that with success until, as stated, he was elected Sheriff.

Mr. Naylor was married sixteen years ago to Miss Ruth Pierpont, a daughter of Thomas Pier-

pont, whose father was engaged in the machinery and foundry business, and still lives in Salt Lake City. By this marriage he has six children—Naomi, Lawrence, George, Winifred, Clarence, Afton and Gladys.

In political life Mr. Naylor is a believer in the Democratic principles, and it was on that ticket that he was elected Sheriff, his majority in that election being over sixteen hundred. In fraternal life he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also of the Elks. He is distinctly a self-made man, and of the type that the West produces. He has been beholden to no man for his success, and the position which he now holds he has gained by unflinching, constant hard work and application to the tasks which he had in hand.

JAMES P. FREEZE is a forcible example of what perseverance, coupled with ability and ambition, can accomplish for a man. Coming to Utah a poor boy, without friends or influence, he is to-day one of the substantial and influential citizens of the State, honored wherever known, and enjoying a reputation for business integrity and honesty that might well be the envy of any man. He has, during his business life in Utah, organized and fostered two business enterprises and found time to devote to the study of scientific farming, which ideas have been crystalized since his retirement from the more active duties of life, and he has to-day a farm which men who have devoted their entire lives to agricultural pursuits might copy profitably.

Mr. Freeze is an American by birth, being born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1834, and is the son of James and Frances (Goss) Freeze. The father was a miller, and until he was sixteen years of age our subject worked at that business with his father. The parents both died in Pennsylvania, and at the age of sixteen years our subject found himself compelled to make his own way in the world. He began as a clerk, and in 1855 went to Philadelphia, where he again secured a clerkship, remaining there until 1861, when he joined a train of emigrants at Omaha, and made the long journey

across the plains with an ox team, reaching Salt Lake City on November 1st.

Upon his arrival in Utah he went to Richmond, in Cache Valley, where he engaged in school teaching for two years, and then came to Salt Lake City, where he once more engaged as a clerk, holding a position with Hooper & Eldridge until 1869, and then opened the Thirteenth Ward Co-operative Store, conducting it with success until about 1894. In that year he closed out his business and organized the Freeze Mercantile Company, and operated that business until April, 1901, at which time he sold out his interests and retired from mercantile life. He has owned his home in Murray for the past twenty years, and upon retiring from business life moved here and intends making this his permanent home. He has erected a beautiful seven-room cottage, which be modern in every respect, fitted up with hot and cold water, electric lights, etc. His farm consists of two hundred and thirty acres adjoining Murray, and on this land he has built fifteen houses, which he rents to the employees of the smelters. He has a small village of good barns and out-buildings, and his place is considered one of the most beautiful and cultivated in the valley. The Little Cottonwood creek runs through his land, and is fed from a number of boiling springs. He has also several good artesian wells, which supply the water for his barns, orchard and yards. Much of the land once formed the creek bed of the stream which now flows through it, and this has been reclaimed by banking the waters in with slack from the smelters, which has served the double purpose of confining the water within a narrow channel, and also fencing the land. This waste land has been converted into rich meadow and pasture land, and is a monument to the skill and industry of Mr. Freeze. He has on his farm fifty head of the famous red polled cattle, and has taken great pains to provide good quarters for his stock. His ample stock barns and hay corals are such as are to be found in the old Eastern States, built on the hillside for shelter, and his place is in all respects a model one.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been an office-seeker, nor taken any very active part in his party's campaigns. He is a member of the

Mormon Church, and for the past twenty-five years has been a member of the High Council.

In 1863 he was married to Mary Ann Burnham, a native of Richmond, Utah, and a daughter of Louis and Mary Ann Burnham. Of the eight children born to them, six are now living.



OSCAR W. MOYLE. Salt Lake City claims as citizens some of the brightest legal lights of the western country, and among them and worthy of special note are many native sons of Utah, some advanced in years and in the enjoyment of an established reputation and a lucrative practice; some of them still young in years and experience, but giving evidence of the possession of talent of no mean order, and having already demonstrated their ability in their profession. Among the latter class belongs the subject of this sketch, a member of the law firm of Young & Moyle, recognized as among the reputable lawyers of the city.

Mr. Moyle was born in Salt Lake City in 1868, and his whole life, up to the present time, with the exception of the time spent in the East completing his studies, has been spent within the confines of this State. As a boy he learned the stone-cutting trade, and worked for a time on the Salt Lake Temple. He attended the common schools of the city, and later entered the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, where he graduated with the class of '85, receiving the degree of B. S. He later entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from that institution in 1890, with the degree of Ph. B., and taking a two years' course in the law department of the same institution, graduating in 1892, having spent in all four years in Ann Arbor. Upon his graduation he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Michigan. He returned to Salt Lake City that same year and engaged in the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Judge Le Grande Young, one of the foremost attorneys of this city, with whom he has since been associated. While they have done a general law practice, the greater portion

of their work has been devoted to mining and corporation law, of which they have made a special study, and it is safe to say there are few law firms in this State that have a better standing or are considered more versed in this branch of the law than the firm of Young & Moyle. Their fine offices and splendid law library are located on the second floor of the Deseret National Bank building, at the corner of First South and Main streets.

In 1895 Mr. Moyle was married to Miss May Preston, daughter of Bishop William B. Preston, one of the leading business men of this city and one of the most prominent men in the Mormon Church, a full biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Four children have been born of this marriage—Harriett, Elizabeth May, Allie and Rebecca.

In political affairs Mr. Moyle has always been identified with the Democratic party since the time of its organization in this State. He has perhaps been more prominently identified with the educational work of the city than any other one branch of political life. He has served on the Board of Education for a number of years. His second term expires in 1905. He has proved himself the friend of education, and believes in giving the youth of Utah every possible advantage along this line, and raising the standard of education as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and while he has perhaps not been as prominent in Church affairs as some others of its members, yet he is in hearty sympathy with all its work, as he is, in fact, with every religious denomination whose tendency is towards the uplifting and betterment of mankind. He is naturally broad and liberal minded in his views, and personally is a man of most genial and pleasing manners, and it is this feature that has undoubtedly contributed towards the success to which he has attained in his professional career. He is yet a very young man, with almost all of life before him, and the record he has thus far made has been such as to cause his many friends to predict a brilliant future for him. His life from boyhood has been straightforward, honorable and upright.



O. RHOADES, General Purchasing Agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad system. The traveler through this western country must, if he stops to consider the subject, justly be surprised at the number of young men to be found in positions of responsibility in the railroads of this region. Some of them are natives of Utah, but the greater number come from Eastern homes, beginning at the bottom in railroad work and rising by their own ability and perseverance, promoted from one position of trust to another, until at an early age we find them holding various positions in our Western roads, handling their work with skill and giving the patrons of the road most satisfactory and efficient service. The duties of purchasing agent for a railway cannot be said to be fraught with as great responsibility as some other lines, but if not properly attended to it might result in large financial losses, not only to the company, but to the public, delaying traffic and rendering many of the departments unfit for duty. The task of superintending the purchasing of supplies for so large a corporation will readily be recognized as no sinecure, but one that calls for a man of a high order of business ability.

Mr. Rhoades was born in Rockland, Maine, and when but five years of age came West with his parents, they settling in Omaha, where he attended the common and high schools and undertook the study of medicine, with a view of following that as a profession. However, he did not find the study a congenial one, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, remaining there from 1879 until he came to Salt Lake City in 1897. During this time he was employed as messenger in the supply department, tie inspector, rail inspector, and, in 1888, promoted to the position of chief clerk in the office of the Purchasing Agent, holding that position until 1897, when he was sent to Salt Lake and made Purchasing Agent of the entire system of the Oregon Short Line Railway, which he still holds, having supervision over about one hundred men.

Mr. Rhoades' father, William G. Rhoades, was a ship builder by trade, and before reaching his

majority had built the *Young Mechanic*, the fastest three-mast sailing vessel ever built in the United States at that time. He later moved to Omaha, where he followed contracting and building up to the time of his death. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Addie T. Durgin.

Our subject was married in 1885, in Omaha, to Miss Katherine M. Brown, by whom he has two children—one son, William G., and a daughter, Elwinnie M.

During his residence in Omaha Mr. Rhoades was largely identified with the educational work of the city, and in 1893 was elected a member of the School Board, being re-elected in 1896, being President of the Board during the last two years, as a resident of that place. In political life he is a Republican, but has never been actively identified with the work of the party. In fraternal circles he is a thirty-second degree Mason and has passed through all the degrees of Masonry, and is also a member of the A. A. O. N. M. S., being at the head of that order in Salt Lake. He also has his membership with the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Since he has been a resident of this city Mr. Rhoades has made many warm friends, not only among his associates, but in social circles, where he and his wife are ever-welcome members. He is most genial and kindly in his nature, upright and honorable in his business and private life, and stands high in the esteem of his employers.

RICHARD MATHEW CARLISLE. From 1850 to 1867 Richard M. Carlisle led an unsettled life. Frontiersman, freighter, lumberman, etc., he finally settled down in Mill Creek Ward, where he now lives on his farm of seventy acres with his wife and daughter.

A son of Richard and Janet (Fields) Carlisle, the subject of this sketch was born in Lincolnshire, England, in June, 1840, being the youngest of the family. He came to America when he was only ten years old with his parents, and the family made their home for a while in St. Louis, Missouri, where his mother died of cholera. After this the family broke up, coming west to Utah

at different times. Our subject crossed the Mississippi to East St. Louis, in Illinois, and here he found a home with one Joseph Launceford, a man who had helped to build the first ten log houses that were put up in St. Louis. When Launceford came to Utah he brought our subject along with him. This was in 1852, and Joseph Outhouse, a son-in-law of Launceford's, was captain of the train. Salt Lake City was reached on August 8th, 1852. Richard made but a brief stay, and then went on to Spanish Fork. From there he went to Palmyra, where there was a little settlement, and lived for a year. Next he came to Mill Creek, and lived there for about two years, returning again to Utah county, where he stayed till 1859. In that year he returned to Salt Lake county, where he has had his home ever since. He has helped to settle the Mormon settlements in Arizona and has crossed the plains many times, freighting and bringing over Mormon emigrants.

In 1868 Mr. Carlisle married Mary H. Wright at Salt Lake City. She was born in Mill Creek, and is a sister of Joseph A. Wright. Of the six children born to them, only two are living—Joseph A., who has a farm near his father's, and Mary Alice, a girl of nineteen, who still lives under the family roof-tree. They were the second and fourth children, respectively. The children who died were: Richard W., the eldest, who died at the age of four months; Jane Maria, the third, who lived till she was nineteen years; Washburn M., the fifth child, who only reached the age of nine years, and Rowland W., the youngest, who only lived six months.

Mr. Carlisle's home farm consists of seventy acres, which is well improved and contains a comfortable home, with an artesian well in the yard. His wife also has a ten-acre farm, left her by her father.

Politically Mr. Carlisle is a Democrat. He has taken an active interest in school matters. He was born and raised a Mormon, as were also his wife and children. His wife is an active member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and takes a lively interest in the Church affairs of her ward. The daughter is a popular young lady in Mill Creek, a member of the Young Ladies' Primary, and

prominent in Church matters. She was for a time governess to the children of Benjamin R. Eldredge.

Mr. Carlisle was left to shift for himself when he was only a boy. He had no start in life, and had to fight all his own battles. He was the first of his family to come out to Utah, and was a close friend of some of the leading families. He helped to haul the materials from the canyons that were used in the building of the Tabernacle and the Temple.



ANDREW D. HELM. The history of the Helm family presents a forcible example of the strenuous life which the pioneers and early settlers of Utah had to face—a life so full of hardships and suffering that, looking back, it seems little short of miraculous that so many have survived the struggle, and not only survived it, but at the same time managed to accumulate a competency and lived to a good old age. With the Helms it was a case of the younger sons working to provide a living for the family while the older boys patrolled the neighborhood with their guns on their shoulders to protect the family from sudden onslaughts by the Indians. To the hardships thus endured by the older sons is doubtless attributed their early deaths. Three of them served in the Mormon ranks in the campaign waged by General Johnson against the Mormons.

Andrew D. Helm was born in Jackson township, Sandusky county, Ohio, in 1849. He is a son of Abraham and Mary (Richards) Helm, who came to Utah in 1855. His father was born at Lee Cross Road, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was born in Germany and raised in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He had seven brothers, three of whom succumbed to the rigors of the life of the early days of the Territory, and four sisters. One brother is now located in Idaho, another in Colorado; one of his sisters has made her home in Idaho, and the rest of the family live in Utah.

The Helm family crossed the plains under the leadership of Captain Moses Thurston. They had three wagons, two teams of horses and one

of oxen, which they drove from Ohio, meeting the wagon train for Utah at Omaha. Abraham Helm bought a farm in Mill Creek, and his wife still lives on it. He died in 1895, at the age of eighty-four years. At the age of nine years Andrew was a sheep herder. His mother and sisters used to shear the sheep, spin the wool into yarn, weave the yarn into cloth and then make the cloth into clothing. He married at the age of twenty-nine Rachel Mitchell, a daughter of Benjamin T. and Mary L. (Buckwalter) Mitchell, who had arrived in Utah in the late forties. Both are now dead. Andrew has four children living; Rachel Josephine, Benjamin T., Mary Lavina and Maple Clara. They all live at home on Mr. Helm's thirty-two acre farm in Mill Creek near the railroad. Here he is now just putting the finishing touches on a modern six-room, pressed brick dwelling house, which is fenced in by a dense, luxuriant growth of poplar hedges which Mr. Helm planted years ago. Spacious barns adjoin the house, and his farm is irrigated from the Gardner mill race. He raises hay, beets, wheat and cattle and runs a small dairy. He also owns ten shares of stock in the Taylorsville and Murray Creamery Company.

Mr. Helm is a Democrat, and for four years he has been a registrar of the fifty-eighth district. He has also served as school trustee, and has always been an earnest advocate of good schools. His two elder children graduated from the district school and now attend the Granite Stake Academy. It is their father's aim to give the younger members of his family the same educational advantages. Mr. Helm's father became a member of the Mormon church in Ohio, and Andrew was baptized in the same faith in Mill Creek Ward when he was twelve years old. His wife and children belong to the same church. He is presiding teacher in the second district in Mill Creek ward, and a teacher in the theological class of the Sunday school, and was called in 1891 to serve on a mission in North Carolina and Tennessee, laboring in that field two years. He met with good success during this period and reached home on October 10, 1893. Mrs. Helm is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society and is an active worker among the ladies of her ward.

DOCTOR CLAUDE W. GATES, one of the successful and leading dentists of Salt Lake City, is a native son of Utah, having been born at Saint George in 1869, and his whole life up to the present time has been spent within the confines of this State. By his courteous and genial manners with all with whom he has come in contact, and by close and painstaking care along the line of his chosen profession, he has won for himself a high place in the ranks of his profession. He is the son of Jacob Gates.

Jacob Gates came to Salt Lake City in 1847. He was a native of Vermont, and embraced the Mormon religion in the early thirties. He was with the Mormons at Kirkland, Ohio, and later at Nauvoo, where he took part in the battle which ensued at the time of the exodus of the Mormons from that place in 1846, going with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters, near Omaha, now known as Florence. When Brigham Young left for Utah, Mr. Gates was appointed Captain of one of the Divisions left behind, and while acting in that capacity sickness broke out in the camp and his duties became so arduous that he called to his assistance Claudius V. Spencer, and together they brought the company to Salt Lake City, arriving here in the fall of 1847. He afterward became Senior President of the Seven Presidents of the Seventies, which position he occupied until his death in 1892. During the years he lived in Utah he filled several European missions and at one time presided over the European Conference, and was also editor of the Church paper at Conference headquarters. He went to Dixie in company with Erastus Snow and others and assisted in settling Southern Utah, and in building the Saint George Temple, residing in that place for some years. He was familiarly known as the "Father of Dixie," and served as Mayor of Saint George for several terms. During the latter part of his life he lived at Provo, where his son Jacob F. Gates and family are well-known. He spent his whole life in Utah in the service of the Church, and was associated with the heads of the Church in all the enterprises for the upbuilding of the work in Utah during his life-time. He was a member of the

Nauvoo Legion and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Erastus Snow. He was a director of the Washington Woolen mills and was for many years identified with the milling business. He built the first large residence in Salt Lake City, now standing at the corner of Third East and Third South streets, and which is owned by Bishop Woolley. His wife was a sister of Erastus Snow.

Our subject received his early education in his native town, and moved with his father's family to Provo in 1883, where he entered the Brigham Young Academy, and later completed his education in the Latter Day Saints' College at Logan. He took up the study of dentistry in 1887, and two years later entered upon the active practice of his profession in Salt Lake City, which he has successfully followed up to the present time. His office and laboratory are located in the Templeton building. Doctor Gates is a member of the State Dental Association.

He was married in July, 1901, to Miss Lyle Young, daughter of H. S. Young, cashier of the Deseret National Bank. He owns some valuable property in the city, where he expects to make his future home. He is, like his people, a member of the Mormon Church, and actively interested in its work. At this time he holds the office of Elder.

ROBERT J. CASKEY, Principal of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute. Salt Lake is fast becoming known as a city of schools and colleges. The effect of that reputation is already being felt. Many students from the outlying districts of Utah and the adjoining States are year by year crowding to the city on account of its superior educational facilities. One of its leading institutions is the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, which is ably presided over and directed by Robert J. Caskey, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Caskey is a native of Cook County, Illinois, where he was born in 1860, near the village of Bloom, now known as Chicago Heights. His Parents were Alexander and Ellen (McQueen) Caskey, residents of Illinois. Mr. Caskey re-

ceived his early education in the country schools of his native State and prepared for college in a private academy in Bloom, Illinois. He entered Knox College in 1882, taking a classical course, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1887, and received the degree of A. M. in 1890. Upon graduating from Knox college Mr. Caskey came to Utah and became principal of the academic department of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, remaining in charge of that department for four years at the end of which time Mr. Caskey became superintendent of the school, which position he held till all grades below the eighth were dropped, when his title was changed to principal of the school. Early in 1890, through the munificence of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, the present main building was erected, Mr. Caskey having planned the same and having charge of the work.

The school has at this time about eighty-five pupils enrolled, and is doing a good work on educational lines. There are two departments in the school, the preparatory and the academic; in the latter are two courses of four years each, the classical and the Latin scientific. These departments prepare pupils for entrance into the best institutions of learning in the East.

Mr. Caskey was married in 1891 to Miss Helen Wishard, daughter of Rev. S. E. Wishard, D. D., of Ogden, Utah, Synodical Missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and a man widely known and loved throughout this inter-mountain region. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Caskey, Lois, Carol and Kathryn.

Mr. Caskey has, during his residence in Salt Lake, been prominent in all educational matters pertaining to the city, having been a member of the Board of Examiners for the city schools, and ranking among the most successful educators of Utah. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, being an Elder in that body, and was for a number of years Superintendent of its Sunday school, but has of late years devoted his time to teaching in the Sunday school. He has been President of the State Christian Endeavor Society, and President of the local society of his church. He was one of the

organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city and served as a member of its Board of Directors. During the time he has lived here Mr. Caskey's life has been above reproach and he has many admirers and friends among all classes of people, irrespective of church affiliations or religious belief.



GEORGE ROMNEY, JUNIOR. Utah has furnished splendid fields for young men in nearly every calling or avocation in life. During the past decade the whole State has made most wonderful strides in the direction of development and progress, and to a large extent her native sons have played an important part in her onward march of progress. Among her native sons whose history and efforts are closely linked with many of her most important enterprises, special mention belongs to George Romney, Junior, the subject of this article.

He was born in Salt Lake City, July 7, 1864, and is the son of Bishop George and Margaret Ann (Thomas) Romney. He grew to manhood in this city and received his education in its schools. At the early age of fourteen he entered the wholesale shoe department of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, as a salesman, and remained with that establishment for seventeen years, rising to the position of manager of the sales department, and in 1885 being made manager over the boot, shoe and overall factory, where he remained until 1897, in October of which year the Romney Shoe Company was organized, of which he became manager, taking entire charge of the business. This concern does an exclusive wholesale boot and shoe trade.

In 1894 he was called on a mission to New Zealand, by the Mormon Church, where he mastered the native tongue and presided over the district in the north end of the island, and upon completing his labors started on a trip around the world, visiting the Melbourne and Paris expositions and returning home by way of New York.

In politics Mr. Romney is a Democrat, and has done some good work in that party. He has always been actively interested in the advance-



Charles W. Bennett

ment of the interests of his native city, and before he was twenty years of age had served for three years as a member of the school board, being the youngest member ever elected in Salt Lake City. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Second State Legislature, where he served on several important committees, and took an active part in supporting Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins for United States Senator.

In 1894 Mr. Romney was married to Miss Mary Ann Needham, and they have had two children, Sarah and Mary Ann.

In social life he is a member of the Elks and also a member of the United Commerical Travelers' Association. Mr. Romney is a young man, but has given evidence of his ability to successfully conduct a business of which older and more experienced men might be justly proud. He is wide awake, energetic and keeps abreast of the times. The high rank he today takes among Salt Lake City's leading business men has been won by his own indefatigable industry and close attention to detail. He is well known in social circles and has many warm friends among Utah's citizens.

JUDGE CHARLES W. BENNETT, the Dean of the legal corps of Utah, and one of the ablest lawyers of the West, who, during the time he has been practicing his profession in Salt Lake City, has won for himself a foremost place at the Bar of the Supreme Court. He has been actively identified with the interests of Utah and of Salt Lake City for over thirty years, and stands at the present time in the highest place in his profession. He is the senior member of the firm of Bennett, Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison, one of the largest firms in Salt Lake City, and one of the most successful in the West.

He was born in Duanesburgh, Schenectady county, New York, October the 14th, 1833, and spent his early life on his father's farm in that State. He attended the district schools of his native place, later entered the Princetown Academy, at that time a celebrated institution of learning. He also took a course and graduated at the Albany Law School, one of the most prom-

inent legal institutions of New York, graduating at the age of twenty-three, in 1857. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York in the same year. He did not remain in his native State, but removed to the West, where he considered the prospects greater, and located at Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession for three years. He then removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and here continued the practice of law until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Chicago, and there formed a partnership under the name of Bentley, Bennett, Ullman & Ives, which firm continued to enjoy a lucrative practice until 1871. After the great fire of that year which destroyed the greater part of the city of Chicago, Judge Bennett removed to Salt Lake City, where he has continued to reside ever since. When he came here he found Salt Lake City just emerging from the clothes of a border settlement and beginning to attain its present proportions. From a straggling village with but few ideas of progress, and no attempt made to corral the great tributary trade or develop the vast mineral resources of the State, the Judge has witnessed the transformation during the past quarter of a century to a progressive, bustling city, alive to the possibilities incident to its location, and the development of the great mineral resources of the inter-mountain region. Judge Bennett has figured prominently in its development, and with this development has grown his law practice, until now he stands at the head of a firm noted for its voluminous business, as well as for the integrity, ability and learning of the men who compose it. He has been counsel for many of the largest mining companies and industrial corporations of the West, and many of the cases he has conducted have gone down into history as some of the most complex and intricate problems that a lawyer has ever been called upon to solve. Many of these cases have been distinguished, not only by the knotty problems, but also by the length of time consumed in unravelling them; many of them taking up three months in their hearing.

Judge Bennett married in September, 1858, in Indiana, to Miss Isabella E. Fisher, a native

of New York, whose people were originally of Scotch extraction, and among the early settlers of New York State. They have two children—Maud B., widow of Charles S. Davis, a citizen of Salt Lake, and Mary Agnes. Mrs. Bennett died April 24, 1902, at her home in Salt Lake, and Mr. Davis, their son-in-law, died eight days thereafter.

Judge Bennett comes from an old New York family, who were originally from England. His father, Ira Bennett, was a successful and prosperous farmer in New York State, and was among the early settlers of that region. His father, Amos Bennett, was a soldier in the Colonial forces in the Revolutionary War. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Angelica (Templar) Bennett, was also a native of New York, and her family were originally from Holland and settled in New York in the early days of its colonization.

In political life Judge Bennett has ever been a staunch and faithful adherent to the principles of the Republican party, having been a member of that party, not only throughout his life, but from its very birth. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, and from that time has unflinchingly followed the fortunes of the Republican party to the present time. He has, however, not participated actively in its work, so far as the solicitation of office is concerned, his time being devoted to the upbuilding of his practice and to the care of the many and varied interests entrusted to his charge. In fraternal life, he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a Past Grand Master of Utah and a member of the Chapter. He is one of the most influential citizens of Utah, and one who has done much to bring the standing of the legal fraternity to its present high position. A man of unimpeachable integrity, great learning and fairness, he has, throughout the generation that he has been practicing in this State, made for himself a reputation that has not been equalled by any other lawyer in the annals of Utah. His career is one that may justly be a matter of pride to his descendants, and his work as a lawyer makes his life one of the mile stones in Utah's progress.



JOHN FARRINGTON has for many years been one of the substantial business men of Salt Lake City; in fact, his whole business life has been spent within the confines of Utah. He has been identified with many different kinds of enterprises and at the present writing is proprietor and sole owner of one of the finest livery and carriage stables in the city.

He is a native of that grand old country, England, having been born in Cheshire, May 29, 1852, and is the son of Richard and Mary (Bunting) Farrington. He lived at home until fifteen years of age, receiving his education in the schools of his native town. His mother became a member of the Mormon Church in 1844 and taught her son the principles of that religion. She died when our subject was fifteen years of age, and his father and brother, not being members of the church, and wishing to be with those who were, he went to Liverpool and entered the printing office of the Mormon Church there, remaining two and a half years and becoming acquainted with many of the men who were afterward prominently identified with the work in Utah, and who became his friends and associates in after life. He sailed from Liverpool on board the vessel *Minnesota*, August 25, 1869, in company with five hundred other emigrants, and reached Salt Lake in September of that year.

Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City he found employment in the *Deseret News* office, later becoming associated with the construction outfit of the Utah Central railroad, moving to Ogden in the meantime, where he printed the first and second editions of the *Ogden Junction*, now the *Standard*. He remained there three months, when he again returned to Salt Lake, following a number of occupations, spending a part of the time in mines, and on April 4, 1882, started out on his present career, his outfit consisting of a team and carriage. From this insignificant beginning he has built up one of the leading businesses of his kind in the State.

Mr. Farrington was married November 18, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, a native of England, and by this marriage has had seven children—Richard C., John S., Lillian E., Albert H.,



Hyrum Bennion

Ethel H., Franklin D. and Ella Louise.

He has ever been a staunch believer in the principles of the Mormon Church and an active and ardent worker in its interests. At this time he holds the office of an Elder. In addition to the fine business which he has built up, Mr. Farrington has continued his interests in the mining regions of the State, and is now interested in a number of mining properties. He is also a stockholder in the Utah Sugar Company, and actively interested in whatever tends to build up this country.

By his upright and honorable life he has won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated in business, and in private life his genial and pleasant manners have won for him many friends.

FYRUM BENNION. The record of the Bennion family in Utah has formed a most interesting and valuable chapter in the history of this State. From its very earliest settlement by white people they had been among the first of the pioneers to come to this country and to forego the hardships and trials incident to crossing the plains and locating in a wild and unsettled section far removed at that time from the seat of civilization.

At the time the Bennions' settled in Utah it was a barren waste of valley, hills and mountains, and they have taken a prominent and active part in bringing it up to its present wonderful state of development.

Our subject was born in Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, January 13th, 1847. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Bushell) Bennion. His father was born in Flintshire, Wales, December 11th, 1818, but raised in Liverpool, where our subject's mother was born, March 1, 1816. They were married in St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, Sunday, April 28th, 1839. Sunday March 30th, 1845, they left Liverpool for the United States, landing in New Orleans the 12th of May of the same year. Our subject's father had been a baker by trade, and with the assistance of one of his uncles, he began business for himself in

the suburbs of Liverpool, which he successfully carried on for a number of years.

Having attended one of the meetings held by the Mormon missionaries, he at once became a disciple of that Church, and gave up his business and sailed for America.

His grandfather was John Bennion, who came to America in 1844, and on the arrival of our subject in St. Louis, he was met by his father, on May 23rd, 1845. The next day after arriving in St. Louis, the Temple at Nauvoo was captured by the officers of Illinois. Our subject's grandfather and his son John, who met them at St. Louis, conveyed them to their home, which consisted of a small shanty seven miles out of Nauvoo. Here our subject's father purchased considerable land and built a five room brick house and did considerable improving on the farm. In May, 1846, he sold all of his belongings in that section for \$250.00, receiving part of the consideration in trade, and on the 19th of May, 1846, they departed for the West, there being in that company our subject, his father and mother, grandfather and his son John and wife and two children. They traveled 60 miles west of Nauvoo to Garden Grove, here they plowed up ground and put in a crop of corn and buckwheat. They having between them two yoke of oxen and one team of horses and two wagons. Mrs. Bennion, our subject's mother, drove the horse team in doing farm work.

The grandfather of our subject died at this place September 24th, 1846, at the age of 60 years, having been born November 9th, 1786, at Mancott, near Harden, Flintshire, North Wales. He was buried by the side of Samuel Bentley, under a large oak tree at the edge of a large stretch of timber by the road side, in what was then Cow county, Iowa.

Our subject's father's family consisted of eleven children, the two oldest died in England. Our subject being the first child of the family born in America. They came on with the pioneers in 1847 to Utah, spending the winter of '47 and '48 in the old fort of Salt Lake City. In the summer of 1848 Mr. Bennion raised a crop on the outskirts of what is now Salt Lake City.

In the spring of '49, Samuel and John, brothers

of our subject, Thomas Mackay, Joseph Harker, Tarbet, Field, and a Mr. Kelley crossed the Jordan river where they threw up dirt and logs to build a fort which would serve as a protection against the ravages of the red man. This fort was abandoned in 1853, and they built further up the river what was known as the old English fort, which was occupied by them for several years.

Hyrum spent his boyhood days in this ward, receiving the best education that the schools of those times would afford, and under some of the most trying and difficult conditions. Here he farmed until 1862, when he went to Rush Valley, where he farmed for several years and engaged in the stock business.

While living in the valley the United States mails were often captured by bandits and outlaws, and Mr. Bennion was often called upon to protect passengers and mail en route to the Pacific Coast. Later Mr. Bennion moved to Castle Valley, now Emery county, where he remained but a short time, when he removed to Taylorsville ward in 1875, where he has continued to live ever since.

In 1880 he became interested in the Taylorsville Rolling mills, which he has successfully operated ever since. This mill is equipped with the finest machinery known to the trade in modern times. It is located on the Jordan river near the Taylorsville road, and the products of this mill are known far and near for the excellent food stuff produced in it.

In 1881 Mr. Bennion established the Taylorsville Co-operative Mercantile Company, of which he has been a director, stockholder and manager ever since.

Mr. Bennion has been the husband of two wives, and is the father of fourteen children. His first wife, Eliza N., was the mother of seven children, Hyrum, who is now serving on a mission to England; Oscar and Earnest are identified in the milling business with their father; Joseph, a student in the State University of Utah; May, Rubie and Robert are still at home. His second wife, Mary Karen, was the mother of seven children, Anna B., now Mrs. Thomas D. Wallace; Mary E., now Mrs. Noble Wallace;

Madia, the wife of David Rushton; Samuel T., David, Catherine, deceased at the age of 12 years, and Karen. All three daughters are now residents of McGrath, Canada.

In politics, Mr. Bennion has always been a staunch Republican, ever since the organization of that party in this State, but has never desired or sought public office.

He was born and raised in the Mormon faith and has ever been a faithful and consistent member of that Church. He has served his Church on missionary tours, having spent from 1879 to 1880 on a mission to England.

During fifteen years, from 1860 to 1875, Mr. Bennion was continually exposed to the ravages of the hostile red man. No man in the State of Utah deserves greater credit or more praise for what he has accomplished than the subject of this sketch. He counts his friends by the legion. His life has been honorable, consistent and straightforward in every particular.



CHRISTIAN BERGER. Among the many worthy citizens which Switzerland has furnished in the building up of this new country, and the men who have taken a prominent part in the subduing of this land and bringing it from its wild state to the present prosperous condition, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Christian Berger was born in Switzerland December 23, 1847. He is the son of Christian and Magdalena (Zaugg) Berger. Our subject spent his early life on his father's farm in Switzerland, and received a common school education in his native land. When but twelve years of age his parents sailed for America, in 1860. They joined the Mormon train and crossed the plains. Our subject's father at that time owned four yoke of oxen and two wagons. Upon arriving in Utah they at once settled on the South Cottonwood Ward creek, where the senior Mr. Berger secured a piece of land and at once began farming. The land which he originally took up was located where the American Smelting Company has since located its works, and he sold the land to that company. He also sold the land for the Ger-

mania Smelting Company works, this being on a part of the original homestead. He lived and died on the balance of this land. He was born in 1810, and died November 18, 1892. Our subject's mother was born May 1, 1821, and died July 5, 1888. Peter Berger, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Switzerland in 1777, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1767. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Ulric Zaugg, was born in 1781, and his wife, Cathrina, was born in the same year.

Our subject remained at home on the farm with his father until twenty-three years of age. He married, February 21, 1870, Magdalena Buhler, also a native of Switzerland, and a daughter of Ulric and Ann (Burgdorfer) Buhler. Her parents are still living in Midway, this State. In starting out in life Mr. Berger secured a piece of land from his father, which his father had originally taken up, and which Mr. Berger still owns, at the corner of State and Twentieth South streets, which consists of twenty acres, and which by years of hard work, he has improved to a high state of cultivation, having built a fine house, barns, sheds, fences, etc., and the place being fenced and adorned with orchard and fruit trees, and on which he raises all kinds of fruits in their season. At the time he settled upon this place there was only a log cabin upon it, and the other improvements were correspondingly small. He does a general farming and stock business, and is considered one of the successful men of his county.

In political affairs he has been identified with the Democratic party. He has also taken an active part in the work of the Church, having been born and raised in the Mormon faith. There were six children in his father's family, five of whom are living, and our subject was the oldest. They are all, with the exception of one sister, residents of this vicinity. Mr. Berger was called by the leaders of the Church in 1882 to serve on a mission in Minnesota, where he spent nine months. He also served on a mission in 1876 in Arizona, and assisted in the colonization of that Territory. He was ordained a member of the Seventies. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and is active in its work. Mr. Berger has always

taken a prominent and active part, not only in the upbuilding of the country, in the development of the land, in political affairs and in school matters, but he has also assisted largely in the work of the Church, and few men in Salt Lake county are more highly esteemed than is he.

BISHOP SANTA ANNA CASTO, Bishop of the Big Cottonwood Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 7, 1850, and is the son of William and Racheline (Cornog) Casto. His father was a native of Indiana and his mother was born in Pennsylvania. William Casto, the father of the subject of this sketch, was of New England stock, his father, Able, having been born in that country. William Casto, at the age of sixteen years, was sent by his father to Illinois to locate a farm in that State, and was there prior to the coming of the Mormons to Nauvoo. His uncle, Dr. Galland, sold the Mormons the first land purchased in Illinois. The Casto family are of the oldest American stock, their forefathers having fought in the Revolutionary War on the colonial side. William Casto, the father of the subject of this sketch, is supposed to be the first person baptized into the Mormon Church at Nauvoo, and was intimately acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith and with the leaders of that new religion, which was then practically in its infancy. He lived in Nauvoo until the uprising of the people against the members of the Church, and went with them on their enforced march to Council Bluffs, then known as Winter Quarters. He met his wife, Racheline Cornog, in Illinois, and they were married there. The Cornog family were among the prominent people in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and a brother, John, of his wife was one of the contractors who built the famous Girard College in Philadelphia, which stands to-day as one of the best monuments to the energy and business sagacity, as well as the charity of that merchant prince, Stephen Girard. It was while the members of the Mormon Church were gathering at Winter Quarters that the call came from the President of the United States,

James K. Polk, for the formation of a battalion from the members of the Church to go to Mexico in the service of the United States against that country. One of the principal reasons that led to this call was the desire of the Federal Government to ascertain for itself whether or not the members of the Mormon Church were loyal to the Government, or, as charged by the people who opposed them in Illinois, were traitors to the United States. Their prompt reply to this call, by the enlistment of over five hundred of their members in the army of the United States, settled that question for all time. President Brigham Young personally assured the members who went that he, as President of the Church, would be responsible for their families and would see that they were watched over and cared for during the absence of the members. The father of our subject, William Casto, was one of the first to enlist, and was assigned to Company D. The movement of this battalion, from its formation until the close of the war, when they were mustered out in Southern California, is one of the most remarkable chapters in that brilliant war. The war of 1847 was a memorable one for many things, but it distinguished itself chiefly as being the first one in which the United States engaged in which they were successful in foreign lands. The battalion was mobilized at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there was ordered to march to Santa Fe, New Mexico, being formed into one of the United States regiments under the command of General Scott, then Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces. The dangers of the desert region lying between Kansas and New Mexico were then unknown, and provision was not made for the members in their passage across the desert. But little water was taken with them; in fact, only as much as each man could carry in his canteen, and when they entered the deserts of Colorado and New Mexico their water supply gave out eighty miles from any stream, and during the last part of the journey to water many of the members of this battalion had to be carried by their stronger comrades. The tortures that they suffered from thirst and the patience with which they endured all the privations and hardships through which they passed, marks this battalion as

the most remarkable body of soldiers who have ever been mustered from the volunteer forces of the United States. The tongues of some of the men were so swollen as to almost result in suffocation, and as a result of this fearful trip many of the men were forever after incapacitated for any manual labor, or, indeed, any labor requiring physical exertion. The battalion arrived at Santa Fe and was met by couriers from General Carney, with orders to hurry to his relief in Southern California all of the able-bodied men. In accordance with this command, all of the men who were able to travel were hurried forward to his relief, and the sick and disabled men, together with the men whose wives had accompanied them, four to each company, were ordered back to the post in Colorado, and there they spent the winter. Mr. Casto, however, did not journey with either of these parties, but was sent as a courier to intercept Brigham Young on his trip across the plains to Utah and to report to him the results of the expedition by the battalion. He and his companion had progressed about four days from Santa Fe when they encountered a hostile band of Indians, who were at war with another tribe, and, believing that Mr. Casto and his companion were spies of their foes, took them prisoners, and until convinced that they were not spies, but emissaries of the United States troops, threatened to take their lives. They were, however, released, and continued their journey, and Mr. Casto made his report to President Young, whom he met on the plains, en route to Utah. The history of the Mormon battalion from the time it left Santa Fe is one of the important features of the Mexican War. They successfully reached San Diego, and after being placed under General Carney's command, remained there until mustered out of the service in the following spring at Los Angeles. Many of the men remained in Southern California and secured employment on a mill dam that was being built at Los Angeles, and while engaged in that work discovered the first gold found in that State, which has advanced more than anything else the present prosperity of the southwestern portion of the United States.

Mr. Casto rejoined his family in 1850 or 1851, and brought them across the plains to

Utah. His first work in the new settlement was in carrying the mails from the Salt Lake Valley to the Missouri river. He made two or three trips across the plains for this purpose at a time when not only was travel dangerous, but even human life was in jeopardy from the hostile attitude of the Indians. The Casto family settled in Salt Lake City, where they remained for a short time and then removed to Butterfield canyon, and later came to the settlement of Holliday, in the Big Cottonwood Ward, where Mr. Casto improved one of the finest homes in the county and lived there until his death. This house and the grounds surrounding it forms one of the most beautiful places in the whole county, and even to this time is known as the old Casto home. Mr. Casto died in the fulness of his years about 1894, honored and respected by all who knew him, and after a life that was filled with all the striking incidents which occurred in the settlement and progress of Utah from a wild and unknown region to one of the most prosperous and growing of the Western States. Their son, Santa Anna, received his education in the schools that then existed in this country, and spent his boyhood days in the Big Cottonwood Ward, and lived with his father until twenty-three years of age, having entire charge of the homestead, and during this time his father and a younger brother were absent for four years on missionary work for the Church in Arizona, where they paid particular attention to the settlement of that region with the members of the Church, and also worked among the Indian tribes.

Our subject was married January 24, 1878, to Miss Mary Graham, daughter of Robert D. and Mary Graham, whose family came to Utah in the decade of the sixties. In this marriage six children have been born, five of whom are now living—Robert D., William G., Racheline, who died August 30, 1901, aged seventeen years; Margaret, Lewis and Vera. Bishop Casto settled on his present home about twenty years ago, and his homestead is located close to the county road near Holliday. It is at the foot of a high mountain, on whose peak snow lies all the year round. The homestead consists of thirty acres,

which is devoted largely to the growing of fruit, and the Bishop's orchard is one of the finest in the county, growing all the different kinds of fruit trees, which he has planted and cultivated himself, and which bears fruit all the season. His father was the first fruit man in Utah, and was considered one of the best pomologists of this region.

In political life, the Bishop has been a follower of the Democratic party, and is considered one of the leaders in his district, being chairman of his committee in his election precinct, as well as being its registrar. He has been a life-long member of the Mormon Church, of which his father was one of the first members in Illinois, and his wife and children are also members of that faith. He has risen to his present high position in the Church by his ability and by his constant and faithful devotion to its interests. He was made First Counsellor to Bishop Brinton in 1877, which position he held until the fall of 1900, when he was made Bishop of the Big Cottonwood Ward, in November of that year. He has always been active in Church matters, and aided largely in the growth of the Church in this State, and especially in his own county and ward. He has also participated in the development of the facilities for settling the region in which he first lived, and for three years held the Government contract for carrying the mail from Salt Lake City to Silver City. The Bishop had before him as an example the life of his father, which was one that brought forth all the energy, courage and endurance that a man is capable of exhibiting, and he has in no way allowed his father's career to be dimmed by his own work. His integrity and honesty, his ability and industry, together with his genial and pleasant manner, have made him one of the most popular and respected men in his community.



OMER BROWN. In taking a retrospective view of what has been accomplished in Utah during the past half century, of the trials and hardships which the early pioneers passed through, it appears more like a dream to those who have not had actual experience along this

line than real facts. However, it does not require any vivid imagination to those who early participated in the building of this great and prosperous State of the hardships incident to crossing the great American plains, and settling in this wild and barren waste of country to thoroughly comprehend what it all meant. Among the early settlers of Utah should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Brown was born in Pomphret township, Chautauqua county, New York, August 9th, 1830. He is a son of Bishop Benjamin and Sarah (Mumford) Brown. His father was the first Bishop of the Fourth Ward, Salt Lake City, and he was born September 30th, 1794, in the town of Queensberry, Washington county, New York, and his father, Asa Brown, was a Quaker, and the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

Our subject's paternal grandfather was also Asa Brown. This was one of the oldest families who settled in the State of New York. Our subject's father, Benjamin Brown, was the eleventh child of his family, and came to Illinois, settling in Nauvoo, June 6th, 1839. Nauvoo was at that time called Commerce, there the family lived until the exodus of the Mormons, which occurred in 1846, during that period our subject's father was a very active member in the Mormon Church and serving on several missions in New Brunswick, Maine, Canada, and several other places. In 1846, the family, consisting of our subject's father, mother and two sons, Lorenzo and Homer, on May 12th, crossed the Mississippi river, journeying West, and in August they continued their journey to Winter Quarters, known as Florence, Nebraska, where the subject and his mother remained while his father and Lorenzo returned to Missouri in order to secure money and supplies to come to Utah. On May 25th, 1848, they all left Winter Quarters and started on the long and tedious journey across the great American plains with Brigham Young's Company. On September 10th they arrived at the old Fort Bridger. Here our subject hired out and worked for one year trading at this fort. He then came on and joined his parents in Salt Lake City. The senior Brown was a carpenter

by trade, and worked on the first distillery ever started in Utah, in 1849. A company of United States troops were camping near Salt Lake City on their way to Oregon, and being in need of a carpenter, our subject's father joined this company, under instructions to remain with them and watch their movements, as President Young was in fear that they might have other objects in going to Oregon. Mr. Brown worked that winter for the government, and in the spring they took up their journey to Oregon, at which time Mr. Brown was called by Brigham Young to take this position, he and our subject had a contract of thrashing wheat, and the machinery that they used were two flails.

After his father had gone with the army, our subject completed the contract. After Mr. Brown had served with the United States army for a short time in Oregon, he was called as one of the colonizing party to Iron county, Utah. He died in Salt Lake City, and our subject's mother died in this city January 1st, 1879. She was born April 20th, 1795, in Hartford county, Conn., and was the daughter of Henry Mumford, who was born in Simsbury, Hartford county, Conn. He was the son of Henry and Sarah (Fillee) Mumford. Our subject's only brother, Lorenzo, was engaged in business in Arizona. He died in January, 1902.

Mr. Brown married Miss Hannah Eliza Wolff, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Wolff, who were pioneers in this country.

Our subject is the father of twenty-four children, nineteen of whom are still living.

In December, 1881, he settled in the south end of Taylorsville ward, on the Jordan river, at which time the improvements were very crude, only having a one-room frame house. Mr. Brown has made substantial improvements on this land, which consists of ninety-nine acres.

At the age of nine years he was baptized at Nauvoo by one of the Mormon Elders of that Church. For many years he was a member of the Church, but at present he is not a member of any church. All of his family, however, are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In 1852 our subject assisted in colonizing and settling Nephi, which had a few set-

ters the year previous. He took up his residence at Mona, seven miles north of Nephi, where he was the owner of 150 acres of land, and was fast improving the same when the San Pete Indian war broke out, which resulted in his abandoning his home, and nearly all his effects. After being driven out of Nephi, he came back to Salt Lake City, and then purchased a place in Cache Valley, where he lived for three years. He then sold out and moved to Rabbit Valley.

Mr. Brown is of a literary turn of mind, and while he has been a hard working man all his life, yet he has been a close student and has written a number of poems. When the pioneers at Nephi held their jubilee in 1901, they extended our subject an invitation to celebrate with them, as he was one of the founders of the place. Mr. Brown not being able to make a public speech, he prepared a couple of poems, with the intention of having some one read them at the meetings, but upon his arrival he was called upon for a speech, and read the poem instead. This was so good that they insisted on his reading the second one, and after this meeting the poems were regarded so highly by the pioneers that they insisted on having a large number printed and distributed among his friends and the pioneers who participated in that meeting. One of the poems is entitled "The Jubilee Poem," and the other "Nephi of Today and Fifty Years Ago."

Mr. Brown, by his untiring energy and determination, has made a splendid success in life and has left a record which his posterity and future generations will look upon with pride.



MARION H. BRADY. The record of the early pioneers of Utah has formed a chapter in the history of this country that is indeed worthy of being preserved and handed down in tangible form for their posterity and the future generation. Among the men who have taken a prominent and active part in the development of the great resources of Utah and in bringing the State to its present prosperous condition, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Marion H. Brady was born in Calloway county, Kentucky, December 15, 1834. He is the

son of Lindsay A. and Elizabeth Ann (Hendrickson) Brady. Lindsay A. Brady was born June 11, 1811, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and Mrs. Brady was born in Washington county, Kentucky, October 13, 1813. She was the daughter of Simeon and Keziah Hendrickson. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Thomas Brady, and his wife was Elizabeth Brady; both natives of Kentucky. The family left Kentucky and settled in Missouri, where they continued to reside for a few years and then moved to Illinois, where they lived until they journeyed to Council Bluffs. Our subject's father and mother were among the first to be baptized into the Mormon faith in Kentucky, which occurred in 1835, at the hands of Wilford Woodruff, late president of the Mormon Church. Our subject was baptized into the same faith in Nauvoo on September 1, 1844, where his parents lived until the exodus of the Mormon people, which occurred in 1846. The senior Mr. Brady passed through all the trials of the new denomination in that section. With the exodus of the Mormon people he journeyed to Council Bluffs and settled on the Big Masceto creek, where he engaged in farming for a period of three years. On June 20, 1850, the family fitted out teams preparatory to making the trip across the plains to Utah, which they did, traveling in the company of which Warren Foote was Captain of one hundred wagons, and William Wall Captain of fifty wagons, and Chester Loveland Captain of ten wagons. They arrived at Salt Lake City September 19, 1850. Our subject's father was the owner of two wagons, and on this memorable trip he drove three yoke of oxen and our subject drove two yoke. In this family there were eight children, one born on the Platte river in Nebraska, while the family were en route to Utah, and one was born in Utah, all living. Our subject was the eldest of the family. Upon arriving in Utah the senior Mr. Brady settled on a farm one-quarter of a mile from where our subject owns his present home, in the Union ward, then known as the Little Cottonwood ward. Here the children grew up. The father died June 6, 1885 and his wife died August 7, 1890.

Our subject spent his boyhood days on the

farm and received such education as the district schools afforded at that time. He married February 6, 1855, to Miss Frances Maria Richards, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth McLenahan. Three children were born to them—Newton, Silas M. and Frances Maria, all of whom died, and their mother died on September 12, 1859. Our subject married Lucy Ann Richards, a sister of his first wife, on March 22, 1858. The father of these girls was born in Highland county, Ohio, December 18, 1807, and their mother was born in Panelton county, Kentucky, June 12, 1809. By the last marriage eleven children were born, eight of whom are still living—Joseph S. died at eight months of age; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Junior; Hyrum H.; Lucy M., who died at the age of twelve years; Lindsay A., now married; Warren P., also married; Martha R., now Mrs. Chas. Milne; Sarah A., now Mrs. Arthur Wright; Laura L., who died at six months of age; Nancy O., now Mrs. J. R. Milne, and Ailey A., at home.

Our subject settled at his present home, which was formerly the home of his father, and where he has continued to live for a number of years. In politics he has been identified with the Democratic party ever since its organization in this State. For many years he served as road supervisor and also as constable and school trustee of his ward. During the early troubles when Johnston's army landed in Utah, he was called upon to serve as a guard. He later served in the Black Hawk war, and nearly all the Indian wars that have occurred in this State. During the Black Hawk war he was Captain of fifty, and served as Captain for fourteen years. For twenty-two years he has been Counselor to the Bishop in his ward. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief society, of which she is treasurer, and has occupied that position for twenty-five months. All of their daughters are members of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have thirty-seven grand children and one great-grandchild. In the early history of the church in the Little Cottonwood ward our subject's father was first Counselor to the Bishop, which position he filled for a period of fifteen years.

TJOHN T. THORUP, Manager of the Thirteenth Ward store of Salt Lake City. A fact worthy of note is that Denmark has furnished a large quota of her noble sons in the settlement and upbuilding of Utah. John T. Thorup, the subject of this sketch, is a native of that country. He was born on his father's old home place in Copenhagen, May 25, 1856, which was the early scene of his boyhood days; where he was educated in the public schools, and while his early education was of a limited nature, yet through life he has lost no opportunity to improve his mental faculties. He has been a hard worker all his life, and by perseverance and determination he has been blessed with a reasonable degree of success.

Herman A. Thorup, the father of our subject, was a native of Copenhagen, born August 11, 1826. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, which he followed in his native country, and in 1853, with his wife, was baptized into the Mormon Church, after which he was ordained an Elder and became Secretary of the Copenhagen Conference. In 1868 he sailed with his family for America, and after spending one year in Chicago, came to Utah soon after the railroad had reached Ogden. He is a High Priest and acting teacher in the First ward. His wife was Mary C. Christensen, of Myrup Sjelland, Denmark, and by this marriage they had eight children, six of whom came to Utah and five of whom now live in the city—Herman F. F., a florist; John T., our subject; one daughter, now Mrs. Niels Rasmussen; Hyrum E., and Joseph, who is a clerk in the retail grocery department of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and Clerk of the First ward. Mrs. Thorup is a teacher in the Ladies' Relief society of the First ward.

When our subject was thirteen years of age his parents located at Provo and he there attended the Brigham Young College. He came to this city with his parents in 1873 and followed the carpenter trade for a few years, being associated with his father in contracting and building. In 1878 he entered the mercantile establishment of Jennings & Sons. In 1881 he became connected with the wholesale and retail gro-

cery department of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Establishment, and remained with them until 1884, when he became identified with the Thirteenth Ward Co-operative store, on Main street. On September 1, 1891, the store was re-incorporated under the name of the Freeze Mercantile Company, of which Mr. Thorup became Vice-President. In April, 1901, the Thirteenth Ward store was organized as dealers in general merchandise, and he became Secretary, Treasurer and Manager, which positions he still retains.

Mr. Thorup was married August 24, 1882, to Miss Johannah C. Ostermann, a native of Denmark, and the daughter of Jens C. and Caroline M. (Berg) Osterman. This family came to Utah in 1868, leaving their native land with a family of six children, four of whom died of measles and were buried at sea. The younger daughter, Mary, is now the wife of B. C. Ward, and James, who was born in Granite, Utah, May 9, 1874, is now a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Batimore, Maryland. Mr. Ostermann became a resident of Sandy and was for many years a teacher and member of the Seventies. He died there in 1883, and his widow is still living there, conducting a general store and living in the old family residence. Mr. and Mrs. Thorup have seven children living—John M., Caroline, M. L., Mabel E., Racnel H., Ruth O., Martha O., and Neomia. The family are all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Mrs. Thorup is President of the Primary association of the First ward, Salt Lake Stake of Zion.

At the age of sixteen, our subject was ordained an Elder and in 1884 was ordained a Seventy and became identified with the Sixteenth Quorum of Seventies. January 23, 1887, he was ordained a High Priest by President Angus M. Cannon and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Warburton of the First ward, later succeeding to the First Counselorship, which position he still holds. He was also for a number of years President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement association of the First ward, and a Sunday school teacher. He was called on a mission to his native country in 1879, laboring as a traveling Elder in the Conference of Aarhus and

on the Island of Fyen for the first year, after which he was appointed to labor in Aulborg Conference, where he presided over the Hjoring Frederickshavn and Saby districts until 1881, when he returned home with the second largest company of Saints, (numbering nearly one thousand) that ever crossed the Atlantic. He performed a successful mission, and during his labors baptized forty-eight people.

Mr. Thorup has by hard work and close economy fought his way through life to his present position, and has by his upright living and devotion to his church commanded the respect and esteem of all who have known him, and today stands high, not only in the business world of Salt Lake City, but also in the community in which he lives.

He was School Trustee in the First district during the years 1883-1887.

DOCTOR ROMANIA BUNNELL PRATT. It is a fact worthy of note that in the vast work of transforming Utah from a wild and undeveloped State to its present prosperous condition, many women have played a very important part. They have successfully entered every channel of professional and business life. Among this class, and one who by her keen intellectual faculties and by close and careful study has made a splendid success in the professional life, Doctor Romania B. Pratt deserves special mention.

She was born August 8, 1839, at Washington, Wayne county, Indiana, and is the daughter of Luther B. and Esther (Mendenhall) Bunnell. Her father was a native of Warren county, Ohio, and her mother was born in Gilford county, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church and when our subject was seven years of age joined the Saints at Nauvoo. However, the mother's health being very poor, and the father fearing to risk her life in the rigors of the winters in Illinois, removed to Newmarket, Missouri, and from there returned to Ohio, where he purchased a farm and continued to reside until the gold fever broke out in California in 1849, at

which time he left his family on the farm and went with a number of others to California and engaged in mining. He was very successful and accumulated considerable means, which he cached in a number of places. He was stricken with typhoid fever in one of the mining camps of that State. A nephew reached him just before his death, but he was not able to tell all the places where he had hidden his wealth, and only a portion of it was ever found; sufficient however to keep his family in comfort and educate his children.

Our subject attended the Western Agricultural school, a Quaker institution fifty miles from her home, and later the Female Seminary at Crawfordsville, taking special studies at this institution in German, music and painting. The mother was anxious lest her daughter should be influenced by the religious life of those with whom she was associated, and wishing to live where she might be surrounded by members of her own faith, she sold her farm in 1855 and, with her four children started across the plains to Utah, traveling in an independent company of fifty people, of whom John Hindley was Captain. They reached Salt Lake City in September of that year, and our subject began life as a school teacher, supporting her mother and the other children. In the spring of 1857 the mother made a trip East in order to close up matters relating to the estate, and on her return brought with her a piano for her daughter, which was one of the first of these instruments to be brought to Utah. The family moved to Provo in 1858, during the Johnston army troubles, but returned upon the restoration of peace, and continued to make their home here.

Our subject was married on February 23, 1859, to Parley P. Pratt, oldest son of Apostle Parley P. Pratt, by whom she had six sons and one daughter; the latter and one of the sons dying in childhood.

During the earlier years of her married life she passed through many scenes of privation and suffering, and while her children were yet very young it was decided that she should go East for a course in medical study, in order to assist in educating the family growing up about her.

This was a very trying time, but believing her duty to be clear she undertook the journey, and upon her arrival in New York spent some time in reading the proof sheets for the history of Parley P. Pratt, her husband's father, after which she entered upon her medical studies, which she pursued for sixteen months, and then returned home. Under the advice of Brigham Young she returned East and again took up her studies, remaining two years longer, studying at the Woman's Medical school in Pennsylvania, and graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1877. She spent her vacations in the hospital for women and children in Boston and there gained much valuable information. Her work was of so high a character that she was spoken of as a candidate for a course in medical study in the great medical centres of Europe, but as this required more time than she considered she could spare from her family, she returned home upon her graduation and at once entered upon the practice of her profession. She was the first woman to go from Utah to an Eastern college and graduate in medicine and surgery. Two years after coming home she went to New York City and studied under Dr. Henry D. Noyes at the Eye and Ear infirmary. Upon again returning home and resuming her practice she was urged by a number of prominent women of the State to teach obstetrics, and has since continued these classes, in which she has met with much success and her teachings have been of incalculable benefit to hundreds of the women of Utah. She was one of the originators and promoters of the Deseret hospital, organized under the First Presidency in 1884, and in 1887 was installed as resident physician, remaining in charge of that institution until it was closed for lack of funds in 1893, when she returned to private practice, in which she is still active, having her office in the Constitution block.

She has been keenly alive to everything that has tended to advance or uplift womanhood in her State, and was the first President of the Young Ladies' Retrenchment association of the Twelfth Ward. It was also she who suggested to Mrs. Susie Young Gates, at that time in Hawaii, the advisability of publishing a magazine for young women, which suggestion Mrs. Gates received fav-



Geo. Galder

orably, and is now the able editor of the *Young Woman's Journal*, published in this city. In 1893 Doctor Pratt visited the World's Fair in company with the Tabernacle choir. She was for ten years Secretary of the Central Board of the Relief Society, of which Board she is still an active member. She has also figured prominently in Club work, being a charter member of the Utah Woman's Press Club and of the Reaper's Club. She has attended a number of meetings, in company with Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, and is well known throughout the State. Her work in behalf of her sex has won for her not alone the love and gratitude of hundreds that are at one with her in religious belief, but also the confidence and esteem of all with whom she has been associated, irrespective of religious dogma, and she is today one of the most deservedly popular women of Utah.



GEORGE CALDER is the founder of Calder's Park, one of the finest parks in the inter-mountain region and one which has achieved considerable fame as a popular amusement place for the residents of Salt Lake City in the heated term; but it is not alone as the founder of this place that Mr. Calder is known, or has made his mark on the pages of life. He has been a very prominent man in all the industries which have built up Salt Lake City and its vicinity.

He came to Utah at an early age and located on his present site almost forty years ago, when there was nothing to indicate that the land would repay cultivation. His persistent efforts, however, have brought from this barren wilderness a highly developed place and it is now among the finest in the County of Salt Lake.

George Calder was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1839. He is the youngest of seven children of George and Anna (Johnson) Calder, both natives of Scotland. His father died when he was but a child. The family emigrated from Scotland to America and later came to Utah. Our subject spent some years in Cincinnati and received some of his education in that city, where he attended the common schools. The family then pursued

their way from Ohio across to Iowa, and from Keokuk, Iowa, crossed the great plains, by ox teams, in the wagon train under command of Captain Clawson. Upon their arrival in Utah they settled at the site where Taylorsville now stands, and here they took up Government land and began the work of making the barren land of Utah furnish them a living. Mr. Calder began his business career about 1860, and was in partnership with his brother David in the stock and farming business, paying particular attention to the raising of sheep.

In 1861 he was married to Miss Mary Bennion, daughter of John and Esther Bennion who were among the early pioneers of Utah. By this marriage they have eight children living—Orson B., married and living in Vernal; Ada, now Mrs. Winder, living at Vernal; Hyrum, engaged in the stock business at Vernal; Rebean Ponthia, married and living in Vernal; Wallace, attending the University of Utah; Bruce, and Dora. Mr. Calder's sons, who reside at Vernal, are now building up a merchandise, stock and sheep company to be known as Calder Bros. Company, which will undoubtedly be a very successful enterprise. Mr. Calder moved to his present home at the corner of Seventh East and Thirteenth South, in the Spring of 1891, and together with his brother David, in 1864, purchased one hundred and ten acres of land and at once laid out the present Calder's Park, which covers thirty acres. This was the first park ever established in Utah and is one of the finest in Salt Lake. He built a fine lagoon and also a splendid bridge over two hundred feet long, and Mr. Calder and his son Hyrum planned and erected it without any additional aid. The financial outlay caused by the building of this park resulted in Mr. Calder going in debt to the extent of ten thousand dollars, but through his ingenuity, and the original methods he adopted for advertising, at the end of the season he was clear of all financial encumbrances. He has now disposed of the ownership of this park, but retained about ten acres of the original plat of land, and in 1890 built a fine frame house, lined with adobe, which contains twenty rooms. This house was erected entirely by Mr. Calder and his sons, and the planning, building, finishing and decorating of

the rooms is entirely the work of Mr. Calder; the exterior finish is especially of a fine character.

In political life he is a member of the Democratic party but has never run for office nor solicited in any way public favors. He has been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from his childhood, and his wife and children are also members of that Church. In addition to his present place he has given considerable attention to the fish industry, and at present has a hatchery stocked with thousands of rainbow trout. The capacity of the hatchery is 100,000. The location of the ponds are the best in the county and the water is supplied by artesian wells. Mr. Calder has always been prominently identified with Utah and with Salt Lake City, and especially in the development of the valley. He is known as one of the most substantial men in his community and has made for himself a prominent place in both the business and agricultural life of Utah. His straightforward manner and his integrity have won for him the trust of all with whom he has been associated, and he numbers his friends by the legion.

JOSEPH H. BRINTON, one of the worthy citizens and a native of Utah, was born in Cottonwood Ward, April 8, 1852. He was the son of David and Harriett (Dillworth) Brinton. His father was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, having been born there in 1814; and his mother was born in the same county in 1822. The senior Brinton was left an orphan in childhood and was adopted by Benjamin Cope, with whom he spent his early life, receiving a common school education. He later learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for a number of years in the State of Pennsylvania, and later he moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he continued to follow his trade until the exodus of the Mormon people, when he moved to Missouri and later fitted out a number of ox teams and wagons for Utah and in 1850 left Winter Quarters with a train of Mormon emigrants, he being captain of fifty wagons. They crossed the plains and arrived in Salt Lake City the following September. Mr. Brinton had mar-

ried four wives and was the father of eighteen children. Three of his wives are now dead. There were two children born in Illinois and the rest after coming to Utah. Evan P. is now residing at Springville, Utah; Caleb D., the oldest, with his wife, is at present serving on a mission in England; David B. was called to serve in New York City on a mission in 1900, and spent two years in that capacity; Joseph H., the next oldest, was called to serve on a mission in the Sandwich Islands, in 1896, where he continued for a period of twenty-eight months. While in those islands he was assistant manager of the plantation which the Church had established, it having a large rice and sugar industry there; Samuel, the next youngest, has served on a mission to the Southern States during the year 1894-95; Frank D. and Harriet D. were twins; Harriet is now the wife of Hiram Bagley; Sarah, the wife of V. Shurtliff; Eliza D., now Mrs. L. Young. All the children reside in Utah. David Brinton came to Utah and at once settled in the Big Cottonwood Ward, where he resided for a short time when he was called to assist in the settling of the town of Parowan, in the southern part of this State, and after a short period returned to Salt Lake county and took up the blacksmithing business, which he operated until 1857. In this year he crossed the plains to the Missouri river in a hand cart company; this was an experimental trip, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of that style of travel. He was made Bishop of the Big Cottonwood Ward, in which capacity he served for a period of seventeen years. He also served on a mission to England for two years, in 1869 and 1870. He died in 1876, at the age of sixty-four years.

Our subject spent his boyhood days on the farm, where he received a common school education from such schools as then existed in Utah. After the death of his father he learned the blacksmith trade under the direction of George L. Scott, and has since continued to maintain the shop at the old residence of his father, which was established over fifty years ago, and was among the very first shops of Salt Lake county.

Mr. Brinton was married in 1874 to Miss Mary W. Howard, daughter of William and Elizabeth


Howard, her father being the first man to establish a distillery in Utah, having settled in this State in 1850. Our subject and his wife have had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Mary A., now the wife of O. T. Jensen, of Big Cottonwood; Harriett W., now Mrs. T. O. Gunderson, of Mill Creek Ward; Josephine E., the wife of Mark Driggs, a farmer in this ward; Catherine A., now Mrs. J. F. Hill; Samuel H., William H., Lucretia, Vivian, Jay E., Elizabeth, the first born, died at the age of four years; Joseph, the first son, died at the age of two years. Mrs. Jensen is a University graduate and for three years taught school in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Brinton's blacksmith shop is situated between Seventeenth South and Eleventh East, and his residence is on Seventeenth South, between Eleventh and Twelfth East, where he has a nicely furnished brick residence, barns, etc., and owns forty acres of valuable land in the same vicinity. For a number of years he has been constable of his Ward and also served as school trustee. He has been identified with the Democratic party ever since it was organized in this State. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, in which she is a prominent and faithful worker, and their daughters belong to the Young Ladies' Aid Society.

hundred and thirty-five miles across the great American plains by ox team, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in the Fall of that year. In the Spring of 1858 when he was at the Echo canyon owing to the Johnston army troubles, the Saints left Salt Lake City and moved into the southern part of the State. His family was moved to Lehi, in his absence, where they remained until 1860, when they returned to Salt Lake City. In July, of that year, he moved to Weber Valley, then a part of Davis county, and took up land at Littleton, later purchasing more land of the railroad company. Here he engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has been a resident of Morgan City since 1862, when he was appointed postmaster of that place by President Abraham Lincoln. He held that office until 1867.

Mr. Welch was married in Brighton, England, in 1855, to Miss Harriett Nash, who came to Utah with him and died in 1894, leaving a family of nine children, one of whom was born in England. Of these children, six are now living. They are: Thomas F., living at Morgan City; Charles A., one of the Presidency of the Big Horn Stake, and a Director in the Big Horn Colonization company, in Wyoming; James N., Isabella L., the wife of E. Butters; Robert, and Joseph F., of Morgan City. He married a second time to Mrs. Mary Jane (Cook) Toomer, of Farmington. Mrs. Welch crossed the plains in 1854 with her first husband and resided at Farmington for many years, where they were well-known singers. She has three sons by her first marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Welch each have forty grandchildren, and each have one great-grandchild.

In political life Mr. Welch is a Republican and has all his life been active in politics in his own town. He held the office of clerk and recorder of Morgan county for four years and was assessor and collector of that county for seven years prior to 1874. He has also been recorder of Morgan county, and was for five years a member of the Republican State committee, and three years chairman of the county central committee. He was also an officer in the State Legislature in 1896. In Church life he has been clerk of the Tithing Office, serving from 1860 to 1899, being appointed to that position by Brigham Young.

HOMAS R. G. WELCH is the oldest living resident of Morgan county. He was born in Sommersetshire, at Shepton Mallet, England, on July 10, 1835, and is the son of Robert and Isabelle (Friday) Welch. He grew to manhood in his native country, and there obtained his education, beginning life as a clerk in a dry goods establishment. He was converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in England, and became a member of that body on September 20, 1854. Three years later he decided to join the Mormon colony in America, and sailed from Liverpool on March 28, 1857, on board the ship *George Washington*, in company with eight hundred and seventeen Mormon emigrants. They landed in Boston and made the trip by rail to Iowa City, and from there made the journey of thirteen

He has also been active in Sunday school work and was ordained a High Priest in 1877 and set apart as a member of the High Council of Morgan Stake of Zion, and is at present the senior member of that body.

Mr. Welch, like so many others of the early pioneers of Utah, had to begin at the very bottom and work his way up. He has been fairly successful in a financial way and has won a prominent place in public life by his many years of service in the different offices to which he has been elected, and in which he has served with efficiency and honor, both to himself and to the people whom he has represented. His life, both public and private, has been an upright and honorable one, and he stands high in the confidence and esteem of all who know him. At present Mr. Welch is a successful apiculturist, producing a great deal of honey.



RS. BATHSHEBA W. SMITH, President of the Woman's Relief Society in all the world. In the vast workings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints,

there are many different branches in its vast field of operation, and among the most important, and one which is perhaps doing as much good, not only in Utah but in every land where the Church has branches, as any other one department in the whole Church, is the Woman's Relief Society. The object which this branch of the Church has in view is looking after the wants of the poor and needy, wherever they are found. Mrs. Smith is filling the important office as President of this Society for the whole world, with efficiency and credit, not only to herself but to the Church.

Her parents were Mark and Susannah Bigler, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, and after their marriage moved to Harrison county, West Virginia, where our subject was born near the town of Shinston, May 3, 1822. Her mother's people were slave holders, but from conscientious motives released the slaves. There were six daughters and one son in Mr. Bigler's family and they all received a good education and were brought up under religious instruction, although

it was not until our subject was seventeen years of age that the parents became communicants of any church. About this time the family heard the doctrines of the Mormon Church expounded by one of the Missionary Elders of that Church, and becoming convinced of the truth of their teachings, the family became members of the Church.

Among the Elders who came to her father's home, during this time, was George A. Smith, a cousin of the Prophet Joseph Smith. They were married in the city of Nauvoo on July 25, 1841, and two days later started on foot to go to the home of Mr. Smith's father in Zerahelma, across the river from Nauvoo, in Iowa. The place was a mile from the river. They obtained free passage across the river, and there Mr. Smith, senior, pronounced upon them the blessings of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. At this time George A. Smith was the youngest member of the First Quorum of Seventies. On June 26, 1838, he was ordained a member of the High Council of Adam Ondiahman, in Davis county, Missouri, and was subsequently ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, and later started on a mission to Europe, from which he returned ten days previous to his marriage.

From the time of her marriage the life of our subject has been a part of the history of the Church. She is the only living person who received her Temple blessing under the personal direction of the Prophet Joseph Smith. She received the endowment in 1844, before the Prophet's death, and was a continuous worker in the Temple at Nauvoo, from the day of its completion until the Mormons were driven out of that city. She suffered all the early persecutions and trials of the Church, and was with the Mormons when they were expelled from Nauvoo in 1846, her parlor being used as a paint shop in painting the wagons to be used in crossing the plains. After her arrival in the Salt Lake Valley in October, 1849, she, in connection with her husband's other wives, spun and wove flax and wool from which they made all kinds of wearing apparel and did everything possible to assist in gaining a livelihood. For many years she lived in what is now the Historian's office; at that time Mr. Smith was Historian of the Church, where her husband, at

that time First Counselor to Brigham Young, died in 1875.

After reaching Salt Lake City, Mrs. Smith assisted in erecting the Endowment House, where she worked for seventeen years, and has labored continuously in the Temple since its completion nine years ago. She has also officiated in the Temples at Logan and Manti. At the opening of the Salt Lake Temple, Mrs. Zina Young, our subject, and Mrs. Minnie J. Snow, were set apart to preside over the Woman's department, in which Mrs. Smith is today an active worker. She has all her life been closely associated with the leading women of the Mormon Church, her special friends in Nauvoo being such women as Eliza R. Snow, Zina D. Young and Emily Partridge, and upon the death of Mrs. Young, in August, 1901, Mrs. Smith was chosen as her successor, as President of the Woman's Relief Society of all the world. This society has over thirty thousand members, fifty Stakes, and numerous missions located wherever there is a branch of the church, all of which are under her charge.

Mrs. Smith has been the mother of three children—George A. Smith, Junior, was killed by the Indians at the age of eighteen, while serving on a mission in Southern Utah and Arizona; her second son, John, died in infancy, and her daughter is the wife of Clarence Merrill. Mrs. Smith has fourteen grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

Her work has brought Mrs. Smith in close contact with the members of the Church from all parts of the State, and by her never-failing love and sympathy, as well as the help she has been able to give hundreds of her sex, she has won the friendship and confidence of all with whom she has come in contact, and is one of the leaders in Church circles of today.



JOSEPH T. MABEY. In the building up of the settlement of Bountiful, Davis county, Utah, few men have participated more actively in the work than has the subject of this sketch. He has seen it grow from a small border settlement, made by

the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to a bustling and progressive settlement. Identified with its progress and with the growth of the county, he is now one of the County Commissioners of Davis county.

Joseph T. Mabey was born in Wraxall, England, June 30, 1845. He is the son of Thomas and Esther (Chalker) Mabey, also natives of England, and born in the same place as was their son. He was the fourth child of a family of six, all of whom are still living.

His parents became converts to the teachings of the Church and emigrated to America in 1862, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 5, of that year, after a long trip across the plains by ox-teams, under the command of Captain Ansel Harman. Upon their arrival in Utah his father settled at Bountiful. He died in Salt Lake City in March of the following year. The work of farming, which he had begun, devolved upon his sons, Albert and Joseph who, at the ages of twenty and eighteen, respectively, were supporting the family. They continued to care for their mother during the remainder of her life, and by their energy and industry maintained her in comfort until her death in September, 1891.

Through our subject's industry and untiring energy he has carved out a career for himself that stands well in the records of the accomplished works of the pioneers. He settled in the north-west part of East Bountiful, where he now has a splendid farm, with a beautiful brick residence containing nine rooms and equipped with all the modern conveniences. He is also the owner of several other lots throughout the ward. In addition to his property in Utah, he is also the owner of a sheep ranch in Idaho, which he has successfully conducted for a number of years. Its headquarters are at Bancroft, in that State. Mr. Mabey has also aided in the establishment of many of the industries of his region, and is now a director of the Woods Cross Canning and Pickling Company, located at Woods Cross, a short distance south of his home. This has proved to be a profitable investment and is a very successful enterprise.

Our subject was married on March 13, 1871, to Sarah L. Tolman, daughter of Judson and

Sarah (Holbrook) Tolman, citizens of Bountiful, and by this marriage he had twelve children, of whom eleven are still living. They are: Joseph T., who died at the age of twenty months; Judson A., who has charge of the sheep ranch in Idaho. He served thirty-four months as a missionary for the Church in the Southern States, being called to that work in December, 1895. William A., Charles R., now absent at Berlin, Germany, on a mission. This son organized the militia of Bountiful and served as captain of that force until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he resigned his commission and enlisted as a private in Battery A, Utah Artillery, and left with his command for the Philippine Islands, serving with such distinction that he was promoted to be a sergeant before his return. He was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States with his battery at San Francisco. Joseph L., at school, attending the sessions of the Latter Day Saints' College in Salt Lake City; George E., Clarence, David, Sarah L., Orson, Alice E., and Esther.

In political life Mr. Mabey is a Republican, joining that party upon its organization in this State. He was nominated on that ticket as County Commissioner in the fall of 1900, and so great was his popularity and so strong the confidence of the people, that he ran ahead of his ticket, and received more votes than any other candidate of his party. In the old days, when the people were divided into the People's and the Liberal parties, Mr. Mabey was a member of the former party, and twenty years ago was one of the first constables of Bountiful, and also served a term of two years as marshal of that city.

He has always been a faithful member of the Church of his choice, and is now President of the One Hundredth Quorum of the Seventies. For some time he was also superintendent of the Sunday school in West Bountiful, and at present is associate superintendent of East Bountiful.

Mr. Mabey's success has been the result of hard, plodding work, and the leading position he has achieved in the affairs of Davis county are due to his own efforts. His sincerity and devotion to his religion have won for him a high place in the regard of the leaders of his Church, and his in-

tegrity and honesty have won for him the confidence and respect of all the people of the country.

PRESIDENT ANGUS MUNN CANNON. So closely interwoven with the history of Utah in its development from a wild and unsettled region to one of the most prosperous and growing States in the West, is the life of President Angus M. Cannon, that a sketch of his life is a part of the history of the State. He was one of the early settlers who crossed the wilds of the western plains to found in the inter-mountain region the home of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He has been a leader in the work of the Church, and hand in hand with this work has grown his interest in the development of the State. He has built a career by his own efforts which is a lasting monument to the industry and ability of the pioneers, and to which his posterity may well point with pride.

Angus Munn Cannon was born in Liverpool, Lancashire, England, May 17, 1834. When he was less than three years of age his maternal grandmother took him to reside with her on the Isle of Man and he remained there until past four years of age, when he returned to the home of his parents in Liverpool. His parents had become converts to the teachings of the Mormon church in February, 1840, and in the fall of 1842 crossed the Atlantic ocean to America, landing at New Orleans after an eight weeks voyage. When they were six weeks out at sea the mother died. She bore the maiden name of Ann Quayle. The father and mother were both natives of Peel, Isle of Man. The family consisted of three sons, George Q.; Angus Munn, our subject; and David Henry; and three daughters, Mary Alice; Ann; and Leonora. From New Orleans the family went to Navoo, reaching there in the spring of 1843. The oldest son, George Q., and one sister, Ann, left Navoo with the pioneers early in 1846, and arrived in Utah in advance of the rest of the family; Angus M., David Henry and Leonora being left with Charles Lambert, who had married one of the sisters, Mary Alice. They remained at Winter Quarters with the rest of the company.

This place is now known as Florence, near Omaha, Nebraska. So hurried had been the departure and so ruthless the mob that these people, persecuted on account of their religion, began the winter of 1846-47 with scarcely any provisions and the Cannon family in the scarcity of food found relief in the artichokes and wild onions which grew on the bottom lands along the Missouri river. This diet, however, proved to be a very good preventative against the scurvy, cholera and the disease known as the black-leg, shielding them against these diseases, which were then raging in that section of the country. In addition to the lack of food they were much annoyed by the hostile attitude of the Indians, who, in their desperation killed their cattle. This necessitated our subject going with his brother-in-law, Charles Lambert, to Missouri, where he secured work on the Missouri river, working on a farm and chopping wood, and remained there until the winter of 1847-48. While crossing the Missouri river on their return to winter quarters, the ice broke and they had the misfortune to destroy their outfit.

In 1849 Mr. Lambert and the rest of the family crossed the plains to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City in October of that year. Shortly after his arrival in Utah President Cannon followed manual labor until the fall of 1850, when he accompanied over a hundred men and twelve or thirteen women to found a colony now known as Iron county, under the leadership of President George A. Smith. They located on Center Creek and established the city now known as Parowan, in the Little Salt Lake Valley. The winter was spent in building houses, surveying the land and establishing a fort as a protection against the raids of the Indians. Captain Jefferson Hunt, who met the company on his way to California, was sent as a representative from Iron county which this colony had established, to the first legislature from this district. Our subject returned to Salt Lake in May 1851, and spent that summer and winter in hauling wood and lumber, working on the farm and a portion of the winter attended school. In November, 1852, he was apprenticed to the printing business under Doctor Willard Richards, in the same building in which his present office is lo-

ated. He remained here until the fall of 1854, when, on the suggestion of Governor Brigham Young and Doctor J. M. Bernhisel, the then delegate from Utah to Congress, he secured his appointment as a cadet to West Point for the term of 1855. He received an appointment from the Church to spend the interval in missionary work in the eastern states, under President John Taylor, laboring in 1854 and the early part of 1855 in Connecticut. His work was most successful and he succeeded in baptizing twenty-one people in thirty days. President Taylor was so well pleased with his success as a missionary that he persuaded him to abandon the plan of entering West Point, and in May, 1855, he was called to labor in New York and Pennsylvania, meeting with good success. He was later called to take the presidency of the Philadelphia Conference, which included Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Eastern Maryland, with headquarters at Philadelphia. They occupied Washington hall at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, which had a seating capacity of one thousand, for their Sunday services. In the spring of 1857 he was called to take charge of the emigrants coming from Europe by way of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and in addition to act as First Counselor to President William P. Appleby, who had succeeded President John Taylor as publisher of the Mormon paper and presiding over the eastern Mission. In the fall of the year he was prostrated with lung fever and had a very severe illness.

In March, 1858, he left Philadelphia for home, but when he reached Iowa was again attacked with lung fever and lay a month sick at Crescent City, Iowa. In May of that year he again started for home, accompanying a party of one hundred and ten returning Elders who had been laboring in Europe, British America and the eastern states. On account of his illness he was made chaplain of this company and relieved from all arduous duties. His health was so precarious at the commencement of the journey from the Missouri river that they despaired of his living to complete the journey, but he finally began to improve and by the time they arrived in Salt Lake was convalescent. At this time Johnston's army was marching

to Utah, and as their route would cross the line of march of the army the company made a detour and passed the United States forces without even appraising them of their presence in the country, arriving in Salt Lake without a mishap of any kind. The trip was quite perilous and in the eyes of those forming the company the hand of providence was manifest in a remarkable degree in the events attending their journey home.

Upon reaching Salt Lake City, June 21, 1858, they found the place deserted and that the people had all moved to the south of Salt Lake City and they were found located in the south of Utah county, owing to the approach of Johnston's army. Mr. Cannon went to Fillmore, where he found his brother, George Q., published the *Deseret News*. This was the first meeting of the brothers in eleven years. Our subject remained a week with his brother and returned to Salt Lake City after the army had entered Utah and passed through the City and located what was known as Camp Floyd in Cedar Valley. The amnesty proclamation having been issued the people returned to their homes early in July.

On July 18th of that year, 1858, President Cannon was married to two sisters, Sarah Maria and Ann Amanda Mousley, their ancestors coming originally from Finland and Sweden and settled in Delaware where they were the founders of the celebrated brick church of Wilmington, Delaware. The marriage ceremony was performed by President Brigham Young in what is known as the Beehive House. After his marriage President Cannon settled in Salt Lake City where he followed the occupation of printer and farmer, and finally formed a co-partnership for the manufacture of pottery, in the summer of 1860, the business being successfully conducted under the name of Cannon, Eardley and Brothers. In the fall of 1861, he was called to accompany a colony to form a settlement south of the rim of the Salt Lake Basin, in Washington county. This colony consisted of three hundred families, and the family of President Cannon accompanied him. The threatened aspect of the Civil war and a blockade having been established by the Federal government in the southern ports, the scarcity of cotton and the demand for it by the manufacturers of

Europe and the eastern United States caused President Young to realize the importance of turning the attention of the people of Utah to this industry, and it was for this purpose that these settlements were made. Our subject was one of a committee of three who located the City of St. George, and this colony was very successful in growing cotton, which was sent to the Missouri river with teams going back for the purpose of bringing emigrants to Utah. It was shipped to New York and there commanded a price of ninety cents a pound.

The territorial legislature having issued a Charter to Saint George, an election was held for Mayor, President Cannon being elected, and holding that office for two terms. He was also during his residence in that City elected Justice of the Peace, Prosecuting Attorney and finally District Attorney of the Second Judicial District. He was elected Major and afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the second regiment of the First Brigade of the Nauvoo Legion of the Iron County Militia, during the trouble in which Doctor James M. Whitmore and Robert McIntyre were killed by the Indians, in the spring of 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Cannon associated with Colonel McArthur, went out with a company of ninety men and after a long search in the mountains found the bodies of the murdered men buried under the snow. They pursued the Indians and punished them for their misdeeds, urging the people to build forts for their protection, returning to Saint George after having been out one month. In 1864 he had accompanied Anson Call to establish what was later known as Callville, on the Colorado river, twenty-five miles west of the mouth of the Virgin river. This is the highest point on the Colorado river which a steamboat has attained to. The boat came with a load of freight. During the summer our subject was attacked with typhoid fever and was the only one out of the four cases who recovered.

In 1867, his health having again failed he was advised to come north to recuperate. He secured employment from William S. Godby, being given charge of a mule train destined for Virginia City, Montana, and laden with cigars, tobacco, cased liquors, butter, eggs, lard, etc., and was given

charge of the train and produce to dispose of according to his best judgment and just as if he owned it, and to return and make his report. He made his trip to Montana and only remained there a short time and returned with his teams to Salt Lake City, the grasshopper plague being so prevalent in that country that he could not remain there with the hope of realizing what Mr. Godby had anticipated in the venture. That fall he commenced his journey home to Saint George when a messenger from President Young overtook him, when he was informed that his brother George Q. Cannon was appointed editor of the *Deseret News*. Angus M. Cannon was appointed Business Manager and the *Deseret Evening News* was begun in November. Mr. Cannon continued as Business Manager of the paper for six years, during which time they manufactured the greater portion of the paper and type used in its publication. His health once more failed as a result of his laborious duties and he was compelled to resign his position and for a short time traveled throughout the Territory receiving much benefit from this mode of living. In 1874 he engaged in the wagon and machine business. In 1876 he received the appointment of president of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion which at that time included the churches situated in Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, Summit and Wasatch counties. He was ordained to this office in April of that year, under the hands of Presidents Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wells. In the spring of 1877 the counties outside of Salt Lake were organized into separate Stakes, reducing President Cannon's territory to Salt Lake county. In July, 1876, he was elected County Recorder for Salt Lake county, and held that office for eight consecutive years.

Up to 1862, there had been no laws existing in the Statute books against the practice of polygamy, but at this time such a law was passed. However, this law remained a dead letter for some years afterwards, until the matter being agitated Congress passed the Edmunds law, which took effect in March, 1882. This law made it a crime for a man to co-habit with more than one wife, and affixed a penalty of three hundred dollars fine and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary. Desiring to comply with the law and still perform

his duties towards his families in providing for their support, President Cannon established himself in one room of his house and only met with his families at meal time. At this time he had three wives, having married in 1874 Mrs. Clara C. Mason, a widow with two children. She came from San Francisco. By this wife he had three children. During this trouble he learned that a warrant was out for his arrest and in the fall of 1884 he surrendered himself to the United States authorities for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law; also with a view of protecting the heads of the Church, as, if President Cannon had been found guilty, President Taylor, who was then in exile would have suffered a like fate, as would also the Apostles. He was tried, convicted and sentenced on the 9th day of May, 1885, to six months imprisonment and a fine of three hundred dollars. He was asked to promise to obey the law with the inducement that if he would do so he need not go to prison nor pay any fine. This he resolutely refused to do and was sent to prison after being again urged by United States Marshal Ireland. In his reply to Mr. Ireland he said: "I know your power to punish and even torture me in my confinement in prison, but if I knew that you were to put me on the wheel and pull me limb from limb and fibre from fibre, I would not do what you ask." At the time he was sentenced the streets were filled with his friends and people and the Marshall fearing an uprising, at the suggestion of Mr. Cannon Captain Phillips of the city police was deputized to escort him to the penitentiary by a round-about route. He remained in prison until he was re-arrested and tried upon the same charge and again sentenced to imprisonment. He, with the other members of his Church who were imprisoned for this offense, viewed it, not as a transgression of the law of the land, but as a persecution by Congress. They held that Congress, in making such a law had exceeded its jurisdiction and had failed to take into account the necessity for providing for the children born in such marriages. Feeling that it would be unchristian and unfatherly to forsake his family and let them struggle for existence, he underwent his punishment for the sake of his conscience. With these principles to guide

him and with the thought of his family to sustain him, and in the knowledge that he was acting as his conscience dictated, he served his terms in the penitentiary and refusing to pay his fine of three hundred dollars continued in prison.

He obtained an appeal to the supreme court after a writ of error had been certified to by Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States. After Mr. Cannon had endured an eight months term he paid his fine and was discharged. Being told that other warrants were issued, he took what was known as the "Underground" for a term of eleven months, when he was again arrested and placed under a bond of ten thousand dollars to appear and answer the charge of having contracted an additional polygamous marriage. He underwent an examination in which the government did not spend less than a thousand dollars, when he was again discharged. He was arrested several times afterwards and underwent examinations, the last being in the spring of 1890.

In 1888 President Cannon engaged in the stock buying and raising business, and in the fall of that year closed out his stock of horses for ten thousand dollars. He engaged in mining in Tooele county in 1890, securing a good many low grade ore properties, and after spending a great deal of money in improving and patenting these properties, and having patented them he discontinued work on account of the railroad transportation and went into the Mercur Mining district, where he also located a number of claims from which he realized some money. During the past five years President Cannon has sold a large portion of his real and personal property, including much of this Mercur mining property; in order to meet his obligations.

President Cannon has at this time nineteen living children; eleven sons and eight daughters, with thirty-five grandchildren. He has buried three daughters and five sons. Maria Bennion, the fifth wife, was the mother of two sons and two daughters, one beautiful little daughter of nine years, Eleanor, dying December 29, 1901. His fourth wife, Doctor Martha Hughes Cannon, is the mother of two daughters and one son. She served two terms as state senator.

President Cannon is a lover of fine horses and

has owned a number of fine saddle animals.

President Cannon all through life has been a most conscientious man, whether in laboring in the interests of his Church or in private or public life, whenever and under whatever circumstances he has been placed. He has thrown his whole life, energy and strength into his work. But few men have been stronger advocates of the doctrines and principles of the Church than he has been.

JOHAN JAMES. Among the important positions connected with the administration of the affairs of Salt Lake City and county, is that of County Clerk and Clerk of the Third Judicial District of Utah, the duties of which are at present discharged by the subject of this sketch.

John James was born in Pembroke, South Wales, March 1, 1864, and spent his boyhood days in that land. He was educated in the common schools and later graduated from college in 1881. He came to the United States in 1885 and stopped a few weeks in New York City, arriving in Salt Lake City in July of the same year, where for seven years he was a court reporter. He later took a law course in the Sprague law school of Michigan, and graduated from that institution in 1896. In 1894 he was made clerk of the Police Court and Public Prosecutor, which positions he held for two and one-half years. In the election in November, 1900, he was elected County Clerk of Salt Lake county and ex-officio Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Utah, which included the Civil Court, the Probate Court, Criminal Court, and the Court of Equity branches. He is also clerk of the board of county commissioners and also of the county Board of Health.

Mr. James comes from one of the old families of Wales, his father, George James, having been one of the six hundred in the Light Brigade who made the famous charge in the battle of Balaclava and was one of the twenty-five who came out of the fiery furnace alive. A brother of our subject, William James, lost his life in February, 1881, at Alexandria, Egypt, after the bombard-

ment, by falling betwen her Majesties vessels the *Hyacinthe* and *Conipus*. George James came to America and settled in Brooklyn, New York, where he lived for eleven years, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was educated in England and in addition to being an expert penman, was a splendid thinker and almost invincible in debate. He was the possessor of a splendid physique, tall and of commanding appearance, being six feet, four inches tall. After living in Brooklyn for eleven years he returned to Wales and there died. The maiden name of his wife, and the mother of our subject, was also James, but she died when her son was but four years old.

Our subject was married to Miss Jennie Williams, and she died in October, 1891, and he married his present wife, Miss Anna Merrill in 1899. She is a native of Yorkshire, England, but came to Utah from Paris, France. By his first marriage Mr. James has three sons and two daughters: Lillian, John W., Genevieve, Harold and Frank K. By his second marriage he has two sons: George Merrill and Glyndwri Tudor.

In political life Mr. James has always been a staunch Republican and has always unfalteringly followed the fortunes of that party. He has been in political life almost all of the time he has been in the United States. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Union of America. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and is at present an Elder of the Twenty-first Ward. In the present position to which he was elected in November, 1900, the responsibilities attached to the position were so well recognized by the legislature that it is one of the qualifications of the office that the Clerk is forced to furnish a bond of twenty thousand dollars before he can assume the duties. In the work incident to this office he employs fifteen clerks, including his deputies and assistants.

The successful administration which Mr. James has made in his present position, has made him a host of friends, and his genial and pleasant manner, coupled with his ability, has made him one of the most popular officers in Utah, and he is well and favorably known throughout the state.



GEORGE COLEMAN. England has furnished a large quota of men and women who have taken a prominent and substantial part in the development of the vast resources of Utah, and among her sons, who by bravery, perseverance and determination have assisted largely in the development of the agricultural and live stock business in Utah, and especially in Salt Lake county, should be mentioned George Coleman, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Coleman was born in Hartfordshire, England, twenty miles from London. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Bailey) Coleman, who were also natives of England, and in 1864 emigrated to America and settled in this state. The family lived in Big Cottonwood Ward for many years. George Coleman had become identified with the Mormon Church in England and continued to be a faithful member and liberal supporter of that Church during all the period of his life. For many years he was the leader of its choir in Big Cottonwood Ward. He died June 15, 1888, loved, honored and respected by all who had known him through his life. Henry, the brother of our subject, came to America and settled in Utah in 1853. Two other brothers came in 1862, and our subject in 1868. Henry died December 25, 1867, and William in 1898. Louis and Samuel are still living, residing in Heber City, Utah. All of the members of this family were identified with the Mormon Church and assisted largely in building up not only the agricultural and live stock interests of Utah, but they assisted largely in bringing the Church to its present wonderful state of prosperity. Our subject spent his early life in England, being educated in the common schools of that country. Upon coming to Utah he at once entered into the farming and stock raising business in Salt Lake county and he has built a beautiful home on the Upper Cottonwood road, close to the Holliday postoffice, where he has twenty-four acres of land, well improved, with a substantial brick house with all modern improvements, good barns, etc. This is considered one of the finest farms in this county of its size, the drive from his place being one of the best from Cottonwood Ward to Salt Lake City.

Mr. Coleman married October 25, 1888, to Miss Amy World daughter of Caleb and Ann (Waters) World. This family came to Utah in 1862, and the father, Caleb World, with his family spent eight years on a mission in the Sandwich islands. He died December 24, 1888, aged sixty-seven, and his wife died April 19, 1902, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Coleman accompanied her father on his missions, which has given her a broader and wider field of forethought, having come in contact with more people of the outside world than it is the lot of most people to do. She is a well educated lady and takes an active part in all of the Church work, and especially among the relief societies. They have two children, Georgina, twelve years of age and Phyllis N. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were both raised in the Mormon Church and have been faithful members of it. The Coleman family are a family of worthy and enterprising citizens and have always taken a substantial part in the upbuilding of the Ward in which they have resided. They enjoy the respect and esteem of all with whom they have been associated through life and those who have had the pleasure of their warm hospitality. Mrs. Coleman's family all live in Salt Lake City.



CAPTAIN F. M. BISHOP. Allied with the development of the mining resources of Utah, and so closely connected with it as to form a part of that important industry, is the business of assaying. Among the prominent men engaged in this business in Salt Lake City is the subject of this sketch, and one who has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Utah. He has seen the city grow from an inland town, and with the entrance of railroads, to a city of metropolitan size, and to be the distribution center for an area covered by four of the largest States of the Union.

Captain F. M. Bishop was born in Essex county, New York, August the 2d, 1842, and at seven years of age removed with his parents to Marquette, Michigan, on the shores of Lake Superior, his family being among the first to settle in that region. He received his education in the schools

of Marquette, and in 1861 at the breaking out of the Civil war, enlisted in the First Regiment, Michigan Volunteers. In May, 1862, his regiment was stationed at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and he was a witness of the destruction of the Merrimac by the Confederates. While there his regiment was ordered to the Gasport navy yards, and remained there until it was brigaded with the Army of the Potomac, and he served with it in front of Richmond, being in the battle of Mechanicsville, which formed a part of the famous Seven Days battle. After the engagement at Harrison's Landing, he was promoted to be Sergeant-Major of his regiment. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and at the second battle of Bull Run they lost over seventy per cent of the regiment. After this battle he was promoted for gallantry to be a Second Lieutenant. They were then ordered back to Washington, and from thence to Frederick, Maryland, forming a part of the Union forces in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. After Antietam he was promoted to be a First Lieutenant and was then ordered with his regiment along the Blue Ridge to Fredericksburg, during which march it had several skirmishes with the Confederate forces. Here they remained a short time and on December the 12th, 1862, participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. He had command of the company during this engagement, owing to the absence of his captain. He was wounded in this battle and was in the hospital incapacitated for service until May, 1863, when he again joined his regiment on the Rappahannock, and while there assisted in breaking up General Stuart's raid. He was then called to Washington and transferred to the Veteran's Reserve Corps, and from Washington was sent to St. Louis, and thence to Rock Island Military prison. While he was serving here in 1864, he was made Assistant Inspector General on the staff of General George J. Smith. He remained here until July, 1864, when he was again ordered to Washington and assisted in the defense of that city against Mosby's raid, being stationed at Fort Stevens. He was again detached from line duty and made Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Second Brigade of Hardin's Division, Defen-

ses of Washington. In this duty he continued until September of that year, when he rejoined his regiment, which had returned to Rock Island, and there assumed command of Company E., Fourth Volunteer Relief Corps. He was promoted in February, 1865, to be Captain and assigned to Company H of the Second United States Volunteers and ordered to Fort Leavenworth. From there he was ordered to Fort Larned, Kansas, on the Pawnee Fork, and remained at the latter place until June, 1865. He was again detached from his regiment and assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General for the District of the Upper Arkansas, serving on the staff of Brevet Brigadier General James G. Ford. He was ordered to Fort Leavenworth on November the 7th, 1865, and rounded out the entire four years of the war with distinction and brilliancy.

Upon the cessation of hostilities he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, and entered the Illinois Wesleyan university, graduating from that institution in June, 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During the summer of 1867 he was a member of the expedition under the leadership of Major John W. Powell engaged in the exploration of the Colorado canyon in the interests of the United States Geological survey. He accompanied Major Powell on his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains as taxidermist, and in 1870 came to Salt Lake City with the expedition, and travelled through Arizona collecting material for the work. In the following year he was one of the party under Major Powell who started down Green river, and also participated in the explorations in the Colorado river basin. He spent the winter of 1871-72 engaged in making maps of that region. He took up his residence in Salt Lake City in 1872, and the first work he engaged in was teaching at Morgan college. In this he continued until 1873, when he was appointed to the chair of Natural Science in the Deseret university, and occupied that position for some time. It was while here that he decided to take up assaying and much of his success as an assayer in later years he owes to the opportunities which his duties at the university afforded him. He remained as a professor in the university until the summer of 1877, when he resigned his position

and entered the employ of the Stormont Mining company as assayer where he remained until 1879, at which time he took up assaying in Salt Lake City, and with the exception of ten years, from 1885 to 1895, when he was engaged in the real estate business, he has been actively engaged in assaying and mining. In addition to his mining and assaying, he has also taken an active interest in the welfare of Utah, and in bringing its standard up to the high place it now occupies. He was one of the first to advocate the adoption of the public school system in this state, and it was largely through his efforts that this important adjunct to the development of the state was established. He was trustee in the Seventh district of Salt Lake City and during his administration many important changes and advances were made in the methods of educating the youth of Utah. The prominence into which he has come as an assayer, and the extent of his original investigations, had made him well known throughout the mining region, and in scientific circles as well, and in 1885 he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by his alma mater, the Illinois Wesleyan university.

Captain Bishop was married in 1873 to Miss Zina Pratt, daughter of Orson Pratt, one of the leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and by this marriage they have four children now living. They are: Mrs. Alice B. Graham wife of Fred C. Graham; Bertha, wife of Victor Christopherson; Florence, wife of Orson T. Truelson, an assayer in Salt Lake City, and Marion Alden, at present a student at the University of Utah.

In political life Captain Bishop has always been a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has participated actively in the work of the party in Utah, although he has never sought public office. In fraternal life he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a Past Master of Argenta lodge and High Priest of the Utah Chapter. He is also a member of Utah Commandary of Knights Templar. He was the first potentate of El Kallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and was one of the first members of that order when it was organized here. He is also a prominent member

of the Grand Army of the Republic and is Past Commander of McKean Post, Number One.

The brilliant career which Captain Bishop made during the Civil war stamped him, even in his early life, a man of magnificent courage, great resources, and splendid endurance. The ordeal through which he passed in this war, widened his experience and cemented his ability to cope with and successfully surmount all the difficulties that he encountered in his life work. The success that he has attained in his chosen field in Salt Lake City has brought him to the front as one of the most prominent assayers and his genial, unassuming and sincere manner has made for him a host of friends throughout the West; and in his own circles there is no more popular man.



PETER GORDON. Among the native sons of Utah but few are deserving of greater credit for what they have accomplished in the building up of this new country, along the lines of stock raising and farming, than is the subject of this sketch.

Peter Gordon was born July 24, 1861, in Mill Creek Ward, Salt Lake county, Utah, and was the son of James and Mary (Balintine) Gordon. Both of his parents were natives of Scotland, his father coming from the western and his mother from the eastern portion of that country. They emigrated to America and settled in Nauvoo, Illinois, in the early forties, that place then being the headquarters of the Mormon Church. Here they were married by Hyrum Smith, brother of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and received from him the patriarchal blessing. The Gordons and the Smiths became close friends, and when Joseph Smith was arrested and being taken to prison, Mr. Gordon gave him substantial evidence of his sympathy and friendship. It was while the family were at breakfast that Mr. Gordon observed the prophet being taken past his house to the jail, and after a short consultation with his wife, went out and gave him ten dollars, which he had received the day before from the sale of a cow. This money, though but a small sum, represented much to Mr. Gordon, who was a poor

man, and Mr. Smith was deeply affected by this proof of his friendship. Placing his hand on Mr. Gordon's shoulder he thanked him warmly and assured him that he would never want for means; which prophecy was amply fulfilled after the family came to Salt Lake City, Mr. Gordon accumulating a comfortable competence and being the owner of several farms. Upon coming to Utah in 1848, Mr. Gordon settled first on the Little Cottonwood, just south of Murray, on the farm now owned and occupied by James P. Freeze, where he remained but a short time, removing from there to State street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth South streets, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which he cultivated and improved to a high degree, building several houses on it, the last one being a beautiful brick residence. Although he became the owner of a number of other farms he continued to reside at this location and died there in October, 1892. His wife died in 1878, her death occurring on the 27th day of November, of that year. Our subject was the youngest of a family of nine children, of whom eight are still living. He grew up under the same conditions as the other sons of pioneers, assisting his father in the cultivation of the farm and doing his share towards supporting the family, attending school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. Although his father gave him all the facilities of obtaining an education that were then within his power, the schools of those days were necessarily poorly equipped, and our subject had to depend upon his own powers of observation and study of nature and men for a great part of his education. He remained at home until the time of his father's death.

Peter Gordon was married October 6, 1887, to Miss Priscilla Philips, daughter of Alfred and Fredrica Augusta Philips. The Philips family came to Utah in 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Philips being married on the plains, while en route to this state. Mr. Gordon has had seven children by this marriage, two of whom died. They are, James A., who died when twenty months old; Rosetta, who died at one year of age; Rachel; Alfred L.; Peter Y.; Bertha M.; and Erma May.

Mr. Gordon owns thirty acres of the old home-



Daniel Cross

stead at Fifteenth and Sixteenth South State street, which he has cultivated and improved and in 1897 built a beautiful and substantial brick dwelling thereon. In addition to farming, which Mr. Gordon has followed principally throughout his life, he was also for a short time engaged in the sheep business with his brother William. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the community in which he lives and has always been ready and willing to aid in any way the advancement of the interests of the county and city. He is deeply interested in educational matters, believing in giving the young people every assistance in gaining a knowledge of the higher branches of education, and has been for two terms one of the school trustees of his district, his second term not yet having expired. To his efforts is largely due the erecting of the beautiful school house of his district.

In politics he is a Republican, but while actively interested in its work, he has never had the time to give to participating to the extent of being a candidate for public office, preferring to devote his time to the furthering of the interests of his own community, in which he is held in high esteem.

DANIEL MOSS. Among the self made men of Utah who by energy, perseverance and determination have acquired a competency in this world's goods and at the same time retained the confidence and respect of their fellow men in the communities where they have resided, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention.

Daniel Moss was born on January 21, 1847, in Council Bluffs, Pottawatomie county, Iowa, and is the son of John and Rebecca (Wood) Moss. His father was a native of England, and born at Newton, March 6, 1823, and his mother was a native of Upper Canada. The family came to Illinois and settled at Nauvoo, where they continued to reside until the exodus of the Mormon people, which occurred in 1846. On their journey westward this family stopped for a short time in Council Bluffs and in 1848 continued the journey to Utah. Soon after arriving in Salt Lake

City they settled south of Woods Cross depot in the spring of 1849. Here the father secured land and built a home. He was also identified with the stock business, both sheep and cattle for many years in this vicinity. He was one of the leading men of Davis county in his day, and assisted largely in the pioneer work of the early development of this county. He laid the foundation for the Deseret Live Stock Company, which has since developed into one of the largest live stock companies in Utah. He died in 1884 at the age of sixty-one years, his wife having died about four years previous.

Our subject remained at home with his father until he married on February 20, 1870, Miss Melvina Rushton, daughter of Frederick and Eliza Rushton. Ten children were born of this marriage, eight of whom are now living, Eliza R., now Mrs. Joseph E. Bair of Alpine, Utah; John H., ranching in Idaho; Mary M., now Mrs. John Jackson of West Bountiful; Clara A., who died in infancy; Louisa, who also died in infancy; Daniel R., now a student in the Brigham Young Academy in Provo; Ida L., and Elmer H. at home; Lela; Aften, and Glen W.

When Mr. Moss married he settled on his present place which is located one-half mile south of the postoffice and in close proximity to a splendid school and meeting house. By hard work, energy and perseverance he has built a splendid home, adorned with fruit, shade and forest trees and flowers, etc. Besides his home place he owns another farm of twenty-five acres in the same vicinity, and is also interested in a large ranch of three hundred acres of good land in Idaho, in connection with his sons. While Mr. Moss has given a great deal of time to the beautifying and improving of his home, this has not been his chief occupation, for he has been through life largely identified with the stock business, both cattle and sheep, and is one of the large stockholders in the Deseret Live Stock Company. He is also interested in the dairy business and other enterprises in this inter-mountain country.

In political affairs Mr. Moss has always been identified with the Republican party and has served as school trustee in his Ward for years. He and his family have been among the staunch

members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. At present he is one of the presidents of the Seventy-fourth Quorum of the Seventies. On November 4, 1890, he was called and set apart to serve on a mission for the Church to the Southern states, where he labored successfully and to the entire satisfaction of the heads of the Church, laboring in the states of Alabama and Mississippi for a period of two years. For the past thirty years he has been a teacher in his Ward. During the Black Hawk war he participated in that as well as in many other Indian troubles which occurred in Utah in early times. Outside of the missionary work already mentioned he assisted largely in the colonization of Arizona, having spent considerable time in that field in the interests of the Church. Perhaps no other man in Davis county has had a more eventful or interesting life than has Mr. Moss. He has passed through all the scenes and hardships of the early days. When only a boy he assisted in hauling wood from the canyons and in driving ox teams from place to place in this intermountain country, doing freighting. He also hauled rock from Little Cottonwood canyon for the foundation of the Salt Lake Temple. Mr. Moss is essentially a self made man, having started out practically on his own hook. He has by his energy and close attention to business made a successful career for himself and is now recognized as one of the leading men of Davis county and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.



RABBI LOUIS G. REYNOLDS. In connection with the life of Salt Lake City, it is worthy of note that many young men are active in the professions, in business circles and in public affairs. Among those who are devoting their lives and best energies to the uplifting of the human race, morally and spiritually, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention. While yet only a young man he is fast gaining a high place in the ecclesiastical ranks of this city. His thorough and extensive education, together with his wide and extended

travels in this and foreign lands, has well fitted him for the high position he occupies in the Hebrew congregation of this city.

Louis G. Reynolds, Rabbi of the Congregation Bnai Israel, of Salt Lake City, is a native of Russia-Poland, and was born in 1870, coming from a family of professional men, both clergy and medical. He received his education at the city of Kovno, Russia, and also studied at the universities of Zurich, Switzerland, and the university of France, in Paris. He came to the United States in 1890 and became Rabbi of the Congregation Ohabsholon at Newark, New Jersey, remaining there four years, and during that time enlarged the synagogue and introduced many changes in the ritual. In 1896 he went to Bradford, Pennsylvania, as Rabbi of the Congregation of Bith Zion, and remained there for four years. This congregation was largely increased under his administration, where he made many improvements in the Synagogue and had a large attendance of both Jews and Gentiles. In 1900 he was called to Salt Lake City, and under his supervision the Sunday School has had a remarkable growth and the congregation been materially increased. His Friday evening lectures on theological subjects are largely attended.

Dr. Reynolds is a highly educated man, speaking twelve languages, eight of them fluently. His education was self-received, and from a boy he has been obliged to make his own way in the world. Besides his native tongue he speaks the classic Hebrew, Polish, all the Slavonic languages, Latin, Greek, German, French and English. He has made a thorough study of the Sanscrit and is now preparing for the press a history of the land holdings of the nations of the Orient. He has also done considerable journalistic work and while in Paris was associated with the "Rocheport," besides contributing articles to many other journals. He is becoming thoroughly Americanized, having already sworn allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, and is much interested in American customs, institutions of learning, etc. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States and is abreast with all the leading topics of the day. He is a member of the Bnai Brith, the Hebrew organization of this city.

On January 21, 1902, he was married to Miss Belle Zemansky, a native of Sacramento, California. Her parents came from Poland, in which country they were born.



THOMAS S. NEWMAN, was born in England May 8th, 1852. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hughes) Newman, who were born in Staffordshire, England. The family, consisting of father and mother and six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest came to America in 1853, joining Claudus Spencer's train at Omaha. They arrived in Utah in the fall of that year and remained in Salt Lake City only a short time. The following December they settled in the Big Cottonwood Canyon, where they resided for two years, the father of our subject carrying on a blacksmith business. They next moved on a farm and commenced building a home, the father having purchased a large tract of land at the mouth of the canyon from Mr. Henry Lee, the place now being known as the Walker Bros. farm. Here they successfully carried on farming and gardening, and also converted it into a resort. Many of the prominent people of Salt Lake City at that time spent part of their summers there; among them the Walkers and others.

Our subject's father died about twenty-five years ago, and his mother still lives, spending her time among her children, three of whom reside in the town of Holliday. Our subject spent his boyhood days in the vicinity where he now resides. His education was received in such schools as existed at that time, attending for a few weeks in the winter, and working on the farm during the summer months, and while his education was necessarily limited, yet he has always been a faithful student and is considered one of the able men of his community at the present time intellectually, morally and financially.

In 1877 he married Miss Caroline M. Wayman, daughter of Emanuel and Margaret (Johnston) Wayman. By this union nine children have been born: Reuben, Joseph, William, Albert, Howell, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ethel and Clarence J.

In 1897 Mr. Newman settled on his present home where he purchased nine acres of land, and year by year he has continued to improve it, until now he has what is considered one among the finest homes in Salt Lake county, which is located on the upper county road near the Holliday postoffice, within a short distance of one of the best graded schools in the county. In addition to this piece he also has 55 acres near by, together with other valuable property within a short radius from these holdings. Mr. Newman has gradually added to that and now has a farm of nearly 200 acres. And while starting out in life on his own hook, and at the very bottom of the ladder, he has by economy, perseverance and determination made a successful career. His upright dealings with his neighbors has won for him a large circle of friends in the community where he has resided.

In political affairs he has been identified with the Democratic party since its organization in this state.

Mr. Newman takes a deep interest in educational affairs, having for years served as school trustee in his Ward.

When but a child he became identified with the Mormon Church and has always been an active and faithful member ever since. He was ordained a member of the Seventies. March 16th, 1894, he was called to serve on a mission to his native country in England, to which he cheerfully responded and spent two years in that capacity. These were two years well spent in the interests of the Mormon Church in England, and also a great benefit to Mr. Newman personally, as while there he met many of his old associates and friends, and as a result of his missionary work to England many adherents to the Mormon Church were received. He is now one of the theological teachers of the Sunday school in his ward, as well as being ward teacher.

Mrs. Newman is a prominent member of the Ladies' Relief Society of which she has always been a faithful and consistent worker. Their children are being brought up in the same religious belief, all of them being identified with the Sunday schools, the Young Men's Mutual Association, or some branch of the Church work.

The eldest son, Reuben, is at present serving on a missionary tour to New Zealand, having left home September 21, 1900.

JOSEPH P. NEWMAN. While Utah is noted for the many-sided nature of her climate and soil, it is perhaps true that she stands out most distinctly as a farming State, thrifty and prosperous farms being in evidence all over Utah, varying not so much in the quality of their productions as in their variety. It is safe to say that in all of Salt Lake county there is not a farm to be found which shows better evidence of care or prosperity than that owned by the subject of this sketch, who is a native of England, but was reared amid the ever-changing scenes of this new State.

His birth occurred February 20, 1845, in Staffordshire, England, and he is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hughes) Newman. The family came to America in 1853, when our subject was but eight years old, and upon their arrival in Utah settled in the Big Cottonwood Canyon, in December of that year, where they remained until May, 1855, the father carrying on a blacksmith business, when they moved to Holliday, which became their permanent home.

Our subject, who was the fourth child in a family of six, grew up on his father's farm, finding but little opportunity to attend school, and is for the most part self-educated, but he has succeeded in keeping in touch with the leading questions of the day, and is a well-informed man. The most of his young life was spent in attending to the chores about his father's farm and in herding the cattle and sheep, his father being engaged in the live stock business as well as general farming. When he had reached his majority, Mr. Newman entered upon his life work, first going to Montana for a year and then coming back to settle down near the old homestead, buying about eighty acres of sage brush land which he cleared and later sold to his brother Thomas. He then bought his present home, of about fifteen acres, of his father. This was also in an uncultivated state, and had to be cleared of undergrowth, but he has since trans-

formed it into one of the most attractive places to be found in this part of the State, located just south of the Holliday postoffice, on the county road. Aside from the home place, Mr. Newman owns a number of other pieces of land in this section of the county, and is considered one of the most successful men in his community.

He was married in Salt Lake City on May 1, 1876, to Miss Eliza A. Moses, a daughter of James and Eliza (Spencer) Moses. Nine children have been born to them—Joseph S.; Edith, widow of Heber Nielson, who was killed during the summer of 1901 by being run over by a wagon in Mill Creek Canyon; Elizabeth A.; James M., died at the age of six years; John S., died in infancy; Franklin W.; Frederick P.; Eliza; Adelaide. The mother of these children died April 7, 1902.

Politically, Mr. Newman owes allegiance to no faction, preferring to give his vote to the man whom he considers best fitted for the office. He has served as Constable of Holliday and also on the school board, having been a trustee and also treasurer.

He was raised in the Mormon Church, as was also his wife and children, and they have through life been consistent members of that faith. Mr. Newman has won his own way to the prominent position he today occupies among the agriculturists of Salt Lake county, and while making a name for himself as a thrifty, honest and upright man, has at the same time won and retained the highest regard of those with whom he has been associated, both in business and private life.

WILLIAM JOSEPH PANTER. Utah, in the past half a century, has produced many noble sons who have come on to take up and carry on to successful completion the life work begun by their ancestors. Among her native sons who have taken an active part, as well as a prominent one, in buiding up Salt Lake county; in the development of its vast agricultural and live stock interests; in the maintenance of public schools and in the furtherance of the

work of the Church, none deserve more credit or praise for what they have accomplished than does the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Panter was born in South Cottonwood Ward, November 3, 1861. He is the son of William and Jane (Gadesby) Panter, both of whom were born and raised in Bedfordshire, England, where they were married and came to America in 1854. The first few years they spent in Pennsylvania near Philadelphia, where the senior Mr. Panter engaged in farming. In 1860 they came to Utah having crossed the plains by ox-team and endured all the hardships and trials incident to those early migrations. They settled in South Cottonwood Ward, where the father secured land on which he lived the balance of his life, his death occurring April 22, 1872, at the age of forty-nine years, and his wife dying in September, 1889, aged fifty-nine years.

Our subject spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in this vicinity, where he received a common school education from such schools as then existed in this county. At the early age of fifteen years he went to Tavlorsville where he secured employment with Samuel R. Bennion, with whom he remained as foreman of his large herds of cattle and sheep for a number of years, part of this time being spent in the fields of Wyoming, where the herds were ranged. During these years Mr. Panter had saved up considerable money which he from time to time invested in sheep, and on the termination of his service with Mr. Bennion he had quite a large herd of his own, which he moved to Wyoming, and has ever since been identified with that business.

He married November 5, 1885, to Miss Lizzie Bennett, of West Jordan Ward, and daughter of William and Sarah (Chaple) Bennett. They have two children—Edna, the oldest child, died in infancy, and Eva is now seven years of age.

Our subject is now residing on the same farm which his father took up and partly improved. In addition to this he added sixteen acres more to this land, most of it having been an unimproved, barren waste, covered with sage-brush, etc. He has continued to improve his farm and has erected a handsome brick dwelling, outbuildings and barns, and has set out and maintains a

fine orchard and raises all kinds of fruit, shade trees, flowers, etc., and it is now considered one of the finest farms in Salt Lake county, containing sixty-six acres.

In politics, Mr. Panter has always been identified with the Republican party. He is President of the Brown and Sanford Irrigation company, and for many years he served as delegate to the irrigation conventions. He was born and raised in the Mormon faith and has always been an active and faithful member of that Church. He was first ordained a Deacon and later an Elder, and still later a member of the Seventies and a High Priest. In 1896 he was called by the leaders of the Church to go on a mission to England, in the vicinity of the old home of his parents, which he did, and served two years in that capacity. At the present time he is First Counselor to Bishop Burgon of the Union Ward. He is also Chairman of the Old Folks' Committee of Jordan Stake.

FRANCIS McDONALD was born in Scotland on September 17, 1851, and was the son of William and Christina (Wallace) McDonald. His parents lived in Forfardshire at the foot of the Grampian hills. Mr. McDonald spent his early life in Scotland and received his early education in the Government schools of Scotland, and later attended the public schools of Utah, taking a course in the University of this State after he was married. He was converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Scotland, and at the age of seventeen crossed the ocean and came to America, crossing the great American plains to Utah under the leadership of John Gillispie, who was the captain of the train. He later assisted in bringing his parents and brother to Utah, where his mother died in 1879. His father and brother are still living in his neighborhood.

Upon arriving in Utah, Mr. McDonald went to work on the railroad in Echo Canyon, remaining there but a short time, and in October of that year—1868, came to Salt Lake county where he

worked in a distillery for a time. The first farm he owned was on sections four and nine, which was sage brush land and which consisted of forty acres and is still in the possession of the McDonald family, and in a high state of cultivation and upon which there are now four brick dwellings. In addition to this forty acres and the land on which he now lives, our subject owns a fine peach orchard just north of the Big Cottonwood Canyon at the foot of the mountains, which he bought in 1897. This is but a small orchard, but it is very prolific and bears a fine quality of fruit. During the season of 1901, Mr. McDonald got eight hundred case of peaches from this place. In 1883 he opened up a store on the county road, which he conducted for ten years. In addition to being a good business man, Mr. McDonald is also a fine brick-maker, and in addition to making the brick for two houses which he has on his present homestead, and for other purposes, he manufactured all the brick of the splendid school houses of Districts number twenty-eight and thirty-seven in Big Cottonwood precinct.

Our subject was married in Salt Lake City in 1870, to Miss Zenobia Anderson, and of this marriage nine children were born, eight of whom are still living. He was married a second time and is now the father of fifteen living children, all of whom reside in Salt Lake county. His daughter, Mary A., is a graduate of the Latter Day Saints College, and the younger children are still in school. Both Mr. McDonald and his entire family are members of the Mormon Church and active in its work. In 1879 Mr. McDonald was called to go on a mission to the Southern States, where he spent two years, and in 1892 went on a colonization mission to Old Mexico. He made two trips in the interest of this work, remaining six months each time, assisting in establishing the colony and forming a corporation. He is secretary of this company, which is known as the Utah Colonization and Improvement Company, and while in Mexico assisted in purchasing one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of land for the colony. His fourth son, George A., is at this time on a mission in Oregon, and his second son, William W., served for three and a half years in New Zealand.

Politically, Mr. McDonald is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has held the position of justice of the peace for four years. He was also school trustee for one term; during this term a fine building was erected for District number twenty-eight, and he was largely instrumental in obtaining the handsome building which now adorns the school grounds. He is a friend to education and believes in giving all the advantages possible to the young people. He has been active in local affairs in his community and is known as an honorable, upright man and a good citizen.



CAPTAIN TIMOTHY EGAN. Prominent among the successful mining men of Salt Lake City and Utah, and one who has aided materially in the development of the resources of the State, is the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Lewis county, New York, and spent his early life in that State, living in Jefferson county. His father died when he was but eleven years old, and the boy was left to fend for himself. He secured employment on a farm and did whatever came first to his hand. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was among the first to volunteer and enlisted in the Thirty-fifth New York Infantry, participating in many of the great battles of that conflict. Most of the time his regiment was brigaded with the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, at Fredericksburg, and most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to Antietam, being severely wounded in the latter battle. He also participated in the battle of South Mountain. He was promoted from private to a Lieutenant, and later commissioned Captain.

When he was mustered out of the service, he engaged as a commercial traveler for the firm of Daggert & Edgerly, and remained with them two years. At the end of this time he turned his attention to the retail hardware business, in which he met with such success and which grew to such proportions that he soon started a wholesale business as well, the business being trans-

acted under the firm name of Egan & Harper. When he had been in business five years his entire plant was destroyed by fire. After this catastrophe, he and his partner purchased the business of Daggett & Edgerly, for whom he had formerly traveled, and conducted the business together until 1881.

Captain Egan's health failing, he was advised by his physicians to leave the East, and he came to Utah and then traveled extensively over the western country for about a year, when he returned East and established a wholesale grocery business which he conducted until 1890. This firm was known as Moriarity, Egan & Co. Upon Mr. Moriarity's leaving for California the firm was changed to Egan & McLaughlin. The whole interest of the firm was disposed of in 1890, and in September of that year Captain Egan came to Utah, going later to California where he spent the winter. Since that time he has been identified with the mining interests throughout Utah and the inter-mountain region, and holds large interests in the Gold Mountain district, Piute county, Utah; holding large interests in the group of claims called the "Apex," in this district. He is also interested in the Mercur Mining district; in property in Park City; in the Park Valley in Box Elder county, and in the Cottonwood and Eureka districts.

He was married, in 1867, to Miss May Benoit, a very refined and accomplished lady. They have one son, A. T. Egan, at present with the Western Electric Supply Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. Their son married Miss Edith Sears, of this city.

In politics Captain Egan has always been a staunch Republican and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the party. While living at Ottumwa, Iowa, he served two years in the City Council. He has also been Commander of the Grand Army Post in Ottumwa. Captain Egan is a self-made man, and one who has accomplished the tasks before him by dint of constant, hard work. The position he has won in the mining circles of Utah marks him as one of the prominent and successful operators in this State. His genial, pleasant manner and his well-known integrity have made for him a host of friends throughout the country.



STEPHEN H. LOVE. The operations of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution are of such a large and extended nature that the shipments made by it and to it from various points, is a work that requires the entire time and attention of the subject of this sketch. He has had a long experience in his work, and by his ability has risen to a prominent place among the subordinate officers of that great commercial institution, and he is now its traffic manager.

Stephen H. Love was born in Salt Lake City in 1865, and was the son of David Love, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1846, settling at St. Louis. He removed to Utah in 1852. He had become a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church in Edinburgh, and upon his removal to the United States continued to take a great interest in its affairs until his death in 1887. He was an Elder in the Church and lived a life consistent with its teachings. While in Scotland he was in charge of a coal mine, and upon coming to this country secured work as foreman of a coal mine near St. Louis. Upon coming to Utah he settled near the old Fort and devoted his time to making adobe brick, which was used extensively for building purposes in the early days. He also engaged in farming and later in mining. He crossed the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Utah, in the same wagon train with William Jennings. His wife, Margaret (Hunter) Love, the mother of our subject, was also a native of Scotland, coming from the same town as the Sharp family and other hardy "Scots" who took such a prominent part in the upbuilding of Utah.

At the early age of thirteen our subject was supposed to earn his own living, working in the adobe yards and on the farm, and at eighteen years of age commenced with the Standard Oil Company, remaining with them for several years in the capacity of shipping clerk and later as book-keeper. He was also employed in the County Recorder's office for about a year. His next occupation was with the Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, the service of which he entered in 1888 as receiving clerk, and became its traffic manager, having entire charge of its freight business since 1892, and has also had charge of the receiving department.

Mr. Love was married, in 1884, to Miss Eleanor Wilding, daughter of George and Elizabeth Wilding, and by this marriage he has nine children—Hazel, Geneva, Lucy, Russell, Milton, Steve Layne, Viola, Afton, and Douglas.

In political affairs Mr. Love has taken an active part and owes his allegiance to the Republican party. In the election, held in November, 1900, he was elected a State Senator for four years, and also served on the State Board for five years in the twenty-ninth district, being Chairman of the Board.

He is a devoted member of the Mormon Church and, in addition to being an Elder in it, is a Stake officer in the Granite Stake. He is also a prominent member in the Jobbers' Association and has held the position of secretary of this association since 1892, being prominent in the development of Salt Lake City as a jobbing center, being an expert in rate matters, and his services have been much sought after in dealing with the railroads. Throughout his long service in his present employment, he has made for himself a splendid record for ability and integrity, and today enjoys a high position in the confidence of the directors of this institution. Mr. Love is an ardent sportsman and is one of the crack shots of the State. He is well and popularly known throughout Utah, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all the citizens.



GEOERGE JAY GIBSON, of the law firm of Thompson & Gibson, of Salt Lake City. Anyone who has met Mr. Gibson and is at all acquainted with him, will agree that he is one of the oncoming lawyers of this city. The law firm, of which he is a member, has only been organized about three and a half years, and during that time they have built up a splendid practice, which many men of more mature years might be proud of.

Mr. Gibson is a native of Ohio, having been born in Cleveland in 1873, where the first seven years of his life were spent, when his parents moved to Peoria, Illinois, at which place he received his early education in the district and high

schools. At the age of eighteen, in 1891, he entered Yale college and graduated from the literary department in the class of 1895, and from the law department of the same college in 1897. Soon after graduation he located in Buffalo, New York, where he was admitted to the Supreme Court in that State. Having practiced his profession for one year in Buffalo, he decided to emigrate to Utah, which he did, and located in Salt Lake City in 1899. Mr. Gibson and his law partner, Mr. Thompson, had been college mates, both having graduated from Yale and coming to Utah about the same time, the law firm being organized in January, 1899, and has continued ever since under the same title.

Our subject's father, George J. Gibson, was a native of England, but came to America early in life and settled in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been a successful manufacturer throughout his life and for many years he was president of the Peoria Steel and Iron Works, and was its chief promoter until it was absorbed by the steel trust. During the past few years he has lived a retired life, spending most of his time in traveling in this and foreign countries. Our subject's mother bore the name of Caroline Scovill. She was born in Cleveland, of which place her father was also a native, having been born in that city in 1820. The Scovill family were early settlers in America, our subject's maternal great grandfather having fought in the Revolutionary War in a Connecticut regiment.

In political affairs Mr. Gibson is a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party, but he has never sought public preferment of any kind. Mr. Gibson, socially, is a member of the college fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa.



M. MILLER. The importance of the Salt Lake City Mining Exchange in the development of the mining properties in Utah, can hardly be overestimated. Through it, Eastern capital has been largely introduced, and the necessary funds provided for the development of the properties through the sale of its



Wilford Woodruff

stock. One of the leading members of the Exchange is the subject of this sketch.

M. M. Miller was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1862, and when he was five years of age his parents removed to Iowa, where his father engaged in the stock business, and in this State our subject received his education at the common schools. He early started to make his own way in the world, and at fifteen years of age was buying and shipping stock to Chicago. In 1879 he came to Kansas, where he lived for two years, and in 1884 went to New Mexico and engaged in mining. He located and developed the Alhambra mine and succeeded in disposing of it to Chicago capitalists. This was a very successful venture. He also went to Tupalo, Mississippi, where he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Tupalo, and still retains a large interest in that institution. He later returned to New Mexico and in 1890 went to Valasco, Texas, and there established a real estate business. He also assisted in the establishment of the Valasco National Bank, of which he was made Vice-President, and later, in company with J. M. Moore, established the Angelton Bank, at Angelton, Texas. These financial institutions have all proven to be successful and are in active business at the present time, and in most of them our subject still retains a large interest, besides holding interests in the oil fields in Beaumont, Texas, and spends most of his summers in that State. He assisted in organizing the Savanic mine, and is secretary and treasurer of the company which now operates it. This has proven to be a very rich mining claim, and is at present conducted by H. F. Pickett and Mr. Miller. The first car of ore shipped from the development work showed 45 per cent copper. Mr. Miller is also interested in a number of other mining properties in Utah and in the adjoining States.

He married, in New Mexico, in 1889, to Miss Janet Hull, a native of Tyrone, Pennsylvania. They have two children, of whom one son, Philip, is now living.

In political life Mr. Miller is a believer in Republican principles, and gives his support to that party, although he has never sought distinction in the line of public office. He is essentially a

self-made man, and from the time he started to earn his own living at the age of fifteen, has had an unvarying succession of successes. He has made for himself a high place in the financial world of Utah and is well and popularly known throughout the State. His genial and pleasant manner has won for him the confidence and respect of all the people with whom he has come in contact, and he today enjoys a wide popularity throughout the West.



RESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF. To attempt to repeat the story of the life of President Woodruff, is to tell of not only his ancestors, birth, education, marriage and death; it is to record sixty-five years of service spent in the interests of the Mormon Church; a period which more than covers the span of life usually allotted to man, but which was scarce more than two-thirds of his life, he being nearly ninety-two years of age at the time of his death. President Woodruff was the fourth president of the Mormon Church and filled that position for almost ten years, succeeding John Taylor. The years during which he occupied the presidential chair were among the most eventful and important of the Church's later history, and his administration was at once so tender, wise and able that it called forth the honest admiration and praise of both Mormon and Gentile, and to the citizens of this State he was first a man and a man of such noble traits of character as to overshadow all thoughts of religious differences and bring to him the warm friendship of all classes, his death being universally mourned as a loss not alone to the Church of which he was the honored head, but to the entire community at large. He was a man of methodical habits and we owe much to this trait, being able to give many facts about his life from the diary which he kept of his life. He came of a long and honorable line of American ancestry, and was very proud of being an American. The progenitors of this family came to the United States soon after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, coming from England, and settling in Hartford, Connecticut. There were two brothers of

this family who came to America together; they were a branch of the family in England which spell the name Woodroffe.

The first recorded member of the family of President Woodruff is his great-grandfather, Elijah Woodruff, born some time during the Seventeenth Century, and lived to be over one hundred years of age, dying at what is now called Avon, Connecticut. He was one of the Selectmen to whom the original charter of Farmington, Connecticut, was granted. His son Eldad, was born in 1747 and died at the age of fifty-eight. He had seven children, one of whom, Aphek, became the father of our subject. Aphek Woodruff was born in Farmington, Connecticut, November 11, 1778. He married Bulah Thompson, daughter of Lot Thompson, and by this marriage had three sons, Ozen, Azmon and Wilford, our subject. The mother of these children died of yellow fever in 1808, at the age of twenty-six years, although she came of a sturdy and long-lived race, four of her family having lived to be eighty-four years of age. The father married a second time to Azubah Hart, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, all of whom have been dead for more than forty years. President Woodruff's father died in Salt Lake City at the age of eighty-two years and six months.

President Wilford Woodruff was born in Farmington, Connecticut, March 1, 1807, and received his early education in that place. He was left motherless when about a year old and until his father married a second time lived with his grandmother. He always spoke in the highest terms of his step-mother, and said again and again that she had loved and cared for him as she did for her own children, and when she finally died he mourned her as a second mother. He came of a long line of millers, that being his father's occupation and the occupation of the Woodruffs for generations back. Our subject assisted his father in the mills until he was twenty years of age, when he took charge of mills belonging to his aunt, Mrs. Helen Wheeler, which he attended three years, after which he had charge of the mills of a Mr. Collins, the ax manufacturer of South Canton, Massachusetts. In 1831 he took charge of another flouring mill

in New Hartford, Connecticut, and in the spring of 1832 went to Richland, Oswego county, New York, where he purchased a farm and sawmill and established himself in business.

He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church while residing in this place and was baptized December 31, 1833. His father and brothers also became members of the Church and his father later came to Utah. He remained in Oswego county until 1837 and from that time on his life was given to the work of the Church. In that year he traveled on the ocean and in the Eastern States, going to his old home in Connecticut and through his ministrations nine of his relatives were brought into the Church. In 1839 he went to England and there established the first branch of the Church in London. The greater portion of 1842-43 were passed in Nauvoo, Illinois. He traveled ten thousand miles in the interests of the Church during 1844, and again sailed for England in that year, returning in 1846. On April 7, 1847, he left his family, among whom was his father, then in his seventy-eighth year, at Winter Quarters and in company with Brigham Young and his company of one hundred and forty-three men crossed the great American plains, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847. They laid out the city of Salt Lake and built a fort around ten acres, after which they returned to Winter Quarters that same season. The day following his arrival in the Valley President Woodruff with a party of pioneers, went out on an exploring trip, and President Woodruff was the first to ascend the peak which he named Ensign Peak, planting an ensign upon it, and it has since retained that name. This was then Mexican territory, and President Woodruff, under the direction of President Brigham Young, was the first man to raise the Stars and Stripes in Utah, on Ensign Peak, the territory being then known as Deseret. The day following they visited Black Rock, and took their first bath in the Great Salt Lake. On August 6th the Twelve were rebaptized, and the day following went to the Temple Block to select the ground for their homes, President Woodruff selecting the blocks southwest. They each built a log and adobe house. He later owned homes in different

parts of the city, his last residence being the Woodruff Villa, on Fifth East street, a modern residence, built in 1893.

During his life in Utah President Woodruff was most active in building up both Church and State. He was ordained an Apostle in 1839, and became President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints April 7, 1889. Among the more notable events of his Presidency may be mentioned the issuing of the polygamy manifesto, which was read to the Mormon Conference on September 24, 1890, which, upon motion of Apostle Snow (who succeeded President Woodruff as President of the Church), the declaration was received as authentic and binding, and carried unanimously. Another celebrated manifesto was that touching on politics, promulgated at the General Conference on April 6, 1896, which created some little strife and resulted in the name of Apostle Thatcher being dropped from the list of officers to be sustained by the conference. This manifesto requires high Church officials to take "counsel" before accepting a political nomination for office. In politics he believed in voting for the man best fitted for the office, and his advice, given in 1897 to the Conference, that they should vote for the man who would best serve their interests, regardless of politics, caused some little commotion in Church circles. The day after the funeral of President Taylor proceedings for the confiscation of Mormon Church property were begun, and the litigation did not cease until about a year and a half before President Woodruff's death, when Congress passed an act restoring all property to the Church. Utah was also admitted to Statehood during his term of office, the proclamation being signed January 6, 1896, by President Cleveland. One other important event in his life was the dedication by him of the Great Salt Lake Temple, which had been forty years in course of construction, and which cost about four millions of dollars. In 1897 the fiftieth anniversary of the pioneers into Salt Lake Valley was celebrated in Salt Lake City, President Woodruff receiving much attention as a survivor of those pioneers. His last public appearance was just a year later, July 24, 1898, upon the occasion of the dedication of the historic Pio-

neer Square for a public park. Of that notable company President Woodruff and W. C. A. Smoot were alone present to see their first camping ground dedicated to public use, and the interesting address delivered by the aged President was listened to with profound attention by a multitude of people. At the time of his death he was President of the Zion's Savings Bank and the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, besides being interested in a number of minor enterprises. He was most active, being found at his office every day from nine till four, unless too ill to come down town.

President Woodruff was married five times, and the father of thirty-two children, three of his wives and twenty children surviving him. At the time of his death there were one hundred and three grandchildren and thirteen great grandchildren, the youngest being born to Mr. and Mrs. William McEwan two weeks before the President's death. It was said he knew each of his grand children and great grandchildren by name, and was never so happy as when surrounded by their happy faces. They were all extremely fond of him, and his loss was felt keenly in this juvenile group. His first wife was Phoebe Carter, of whose children three survive. His second wife was Mary Jackson, who bore him one son. Both she and Phoebe Carter have since died. His third wife was Emma Smith, who was with him when he died. Six of the children born of this marriage are now living. His fourth wife, who survived him, was Sarah Brown; she has five children living. His fifth wife was Delight Stocking, who also survived him; she has five living children.

President Woodruff was for many years previous to his death a great sufferer, and his health failed so rapidly during the last year that it was thought advisable to take him away, as a change of climate might prove beneficial. With the immediate members of his family, George Q. Cannon and Bishop Hiram B. Clawson and their wives, he was taken to San Francisco, where they all became the guests of Colonel Isaac Trumbo. The trip was taken in vain, however, for although bright and happy up to the last minute, the President died there at seven o'clock on the morning of September 2, 1898. The remains were brought

to Salt Lake City, and the funeral held on Thursday, the 9th, from the Tabernacle, most of the public and business houses of the city being closed and the services being attended not only by the heads of the Church, city and State officials and residents of the city, but people coming from all over the State to pay this last tribute of respect to the man whom they had honored and loved during his lifetime and whom they regarded as their personal friend. The building was wholly inadequate to hold the vast concourse that gathered to witness the services, and the grounds were thronged with thousands who could not gain entrance into the Tabernacle. The services were most impressive, the casket being almost lost to view by the floral offerings which covered and surrounded it, and a most touching funeral march was played by Professor Joseph Daynes. Appropriate music was rendered by the choir and George D. Pyper, and addresses followed from President Joseph F. Smith and others.

President Woodruff died as he had lived, cheerfully and hopefully, and was laid to rest in the City Cemetery, his last resting place being marked by a granite monument from his native State. He was a man of gentle speech and mild manner, unostentatious, thoughtful for the comfort and happiness of others, and had not an enemy in the whole State.



EMMA SMITH WOODRUFF, widow of the late President Wilford Woodruff, is the daughter of one of the earliest members of the Mormon Church. Her father, Samuel Smith, was a native of Tennessee, where he spent his early life. He and his wife were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church under the preaching of President Woodruff, who was at that time laboring as a missionary in Tennessee, and were baptized into the Church in 1833, remaining in Tennessee until 1838, when they moved to Missouri. Our subject was at this time about a year old. From Missouri the family moved to Nauvoo, and there the father built a home and assisted in building the Temple at Nauvoo. In 1843 Mr. Smith was sent, with

Lyman White, George Miller and a number of others, to go to the Black River country, in Wisconsin, and procure lumber for use in the Nauvoo Temple. Those were early days in Wisconsin, and the little company suffered many privations and hardships, being compelled to go without food a portion of the time, and suffering from the rigors of a northern winter. While they were absent on this trip the Prophet Joseph Smith was killed. The February following their return Mr. Smith accompanied President Brigham Young as one of his body guards on his trip to Winter Quarters, now known as Florence, near Omaha, Nebraska. He remained in Winter Quarters that winter, and in the following spring returned to Missouri to procure provisions and outfits to bring his family to Utah. He started for Utah in the spring of 1850, and died of cholera on June 28th, two weeks after he had crossed the Missouri river. His wife, and the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Marticia Smoot. She was born in Kentucky, but went to live in Tennessee in her early womanhood, and there met and married Mr. Smith. Upon the death of her husband she was left with two children, the youngest but two weeks old, but with wonderful courage she continued the journey across the plains, driving her own ox team and caring for her infant child, being assisted by her little daughter, who was at that time about twelve years of age. Upon arriving in Utah she settled in Salt Lake City, and died here at the age of seventy-five years.

Mrs. Woodruff received her early schooling in Winter Quarters, and after coming to Utah had but little opportunity to devote to study, it being necessary for her to assist her mother in their support. She was married to the late President Woodruff at the early age of fifteen, and they had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living—Hyrum Smith, died at an early age; Emma M., the wife of Henry Woodruff; Asahel H., who has for a number of years been connected with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution as manager of the wholesale dry goods department, and whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Anna Thompson, died at a tender age; Clara, wife of O. C. Beebe, paying teller in the Zion's Savings Bank; Abraham O.,

one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, and whose biographical sketch also appears in this volume; Mary Alice, wife of William McEwan, and Winnifred Blanche, wife of Joseph J. Daynes, Jr., now absent on a mission to England, and a member of the Daynes Music Company. Mrs. Woodruff has had twenty-three grandchildren.

Our subject has been an active worker in the Mormon Church since her early girlhood. During the life of her husband she traveled extensively, accompanying him on his missionary trips to British Columbia and different parts of the United States, and since his death she has assisted in organizing branches of the Relief Society in Arizona, Mexico and Colorado, and has done considerable missionary work in those fields. She is a prominent member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and President of the Granite Stake. She makes her home at 1558 South on Fifth East street, which is a part of the old homestead, and where she has a handsome residence.

As the wife of one of the leaders of the Mormon Church, Mrs. Woodruff has been brought prominently before the people of that denomination, as well as of the State at large, and she has herself performed some very important work for the Church. She has not only won, but retained, the confidence and love of the people for and with whom she has labored, and now, in the sunset of her life, is reaping the reward of her labors, surrounded by the love and devotion of her children and grandchildren.

county, Illinois, in 1873, and spent the first five years of his life in that State. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Kansas, which State continued to be his home for the ensuing eight years. Here his father is engaged in farming, and is also at the present time a Judge of Russell county, Kansas.

Our subject's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and his early education was derived from the district schools of Kansas, but owing to the limited means of his parents, he was forced to earn his own living at an early age. He entered the railroad business and learned telegraphy, and at fourteen was a telegrapher in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad. He remained with this company for some time, and left it for a better position on the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad, which he later left to enter the employ of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. Later he went to Iowa and entered the service of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, in which employment he remained for a year.

He moved to Wyoming in 1889, and entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad, where, however, he remained but a short time, coming to Salt Lake City in the fall of that year and entering the service of the Rio Grande Western Railway. In this employment he remained for two years, when he left railroading to accept a position as traveling salesman for George A. Lowe of Salt Lake City, in whose employ he spent the ensuing two years. His next work was in a similar capacity for Aultman, Miller & Company, for whom he traveled in Colorado.

His ambition had always been to follow the profession of a lawyer, and, in the fall of 1894, after a strenuous struggle for the accumulation of the necessary funds, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and graduated from that institution in 1899. Owing to the fact that he was working his way through college and supporting himself, he was twice forced to leave to earn the necessary sum to continue his studies. His tenacity of purpose and the zeal and industry he displayed in his studies attracted the favorable attention of the faculty of the University, all of whom formed for him a warm and lasting friendship. In 1897, two years before his course was



FREDERICK A. SWEET. Among the younger members of the bar of Utah who have shown marked ability in their professional career and have aided in raising the standard of the profession in this State to its present high position, the subject of this sketch has made an enviable record, and one which, from the difficulties encountered and successfully overcome marks him as a leader in his chosen profession.

Frederick A. Sweet, the son of A. E. Sweet and Mary (Gaylord) Sweet, was born in De Kalb

finished, he successfully passed the examination for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, and in 1899 formed a partnership in Salt Lake City for the purpose of carrying on business as a lawyer. This firm is known as Lee & Sweet, and, although young, its members have already proved themselves worthy of the high place they hold in the legal world of Utah.

So successful had he been in commercial life that his employers endeavored to retain his services, and offered him a salary of over two thousand dollars a year and all his expenses, but even this tempting offer could not induce him to forego his ambition to be a lawyer.

In addition to the work attending the practice of his profession, Mr. Sweet has found opportunities to exercise his ability and energy in the successful organization and establishment of a number of industrial enterprises in Utah. Prominent among these are the canning factory, located south of Ogden, which has since grown to be one of the prosperous industries of the State. Another industry in which he has been the guiding spirit is the Mountain Ice Company, which he formed in 1894, to do business in Salt Lake City. Mr. Sweet was elected President of this company, and continued to fill that office until J. D. Wood was elected President. Upon Mr. Wood's election Mr. Sweet was elected Vice-President, which position he still holds.

Mr. Sweet was married, in Quincy, Illinois, on December 19, 1900, to Miss Electa M. Ogle, whose father, F. E. Ogle, is a prominent banker in Illinois.

In political life Mr. Sweet is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. In social life he is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and also a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Although but a young man and his career in its beginning, he has given practical demonstration of his ability to cope with and successfully surmount the obstacles in the pathway of success. His industry and ability, and his energy in grasping opportunities and turning them to account in his work of making a career, already mark him as a man whose voice will have weight in the councils of the State and whose success will redound to the credit of Utah.



RANK HOFFMAN. The increase in the discovery of the mineral wealth of Utah and the prosecution of the mining operations has resulted in a considerable amount of litigation, and for the proper settlement of these controversies lawyers of ability are demanded. They must not only be well qualified to interpret the laws of the State, but must also have a general knowledge and thorough understanding of all the ramifications of mining. There are many men who have devoted their lives to the study of this industry in order to more properly fit themselves for the successful settlement of disputed points when the cases are brought before the courts to be adjudicated, and in the ranks of these men there is none who holds a higher position than does the subject of this sketch, who by his ability has proven himself to be one of the most eminent lawyers in the State.

Frank Hoffman was born in Akron, Summit county, Ohio, and lived in that town until fourteen years of age. He was educated in Jackson Academy, in Wayne county, in that State, and left school at the age of fifteen to enter the army, upon the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. He enlisted in Company D, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, as a private, and served with distinction throughout that conflict. He was actively engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The regiment with which he served was brigaded with the Army of the Potomac, and it was later transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of General Hooker. While in this division he participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain. He was in General Sherman's army, that marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and later with General Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. In the campaign that followed, from Atlanta north throughout the Carolinas, he served with his regiment, and was mustered out in June, 1865, after the cessation of hostilities.

After the close of the war our subject returned to Ohio and entered Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1867. Here he completed his study of the law, which he had taken up before he entered the school, and upon his graduation came West and

settled in Omaha, where he resided until March, 1868. His first work in Nebraska was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, where he held a position in the engineering department for two months, coming to Utah in the summer of that year. He was admitted to the bar in this State in 1870, and has practiced law in Salt Lake City ever since. He enjoys a large general practice, but has also paid considerable attention to mining law. He has been retained as counsel in many of the leading cases which have come before the courts of this State for adjudication. Prominent among these were the Kahn vs. Central Smelting Company, the Montreal vs. the Old Telegraph Company, Rebellion vs. Ruyon, Climax vs. Walker and Webster, all of which were controversies arising from mining claims located in the Park City District. He was also counsel for the Accident, Eclipse and Deiper vs. Mammoth, and Morgan vs. Daly and Daly West. These mines were also located in Park City.

Mr. Hoffman was married, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Lottie Higbee, daughter of Isaac Higbee, one of the early settlers of Utah, and a resident of Provo. By this marriage he has two sons and two daughters—Grace, Pearl, John F. and Frank J.

Mr. Hoffman's father, John Hoffman, was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, which at the time of his birth was a part of Denmark, but in the war which occurred in 1846-48 it was annexed to Germany, and has since formed a part of the German Empire. His wife, Betsie (Innzz) Hoffman, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of that country.

In politics our subject has followed the fortunes of the Republican party. He has been largely interested in politics and in the administration of the affairs of Utah all his life, but has never been a candidate for public office. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is one of the officers of it. He is Past Commander of J. B. McKeen Post, and Past Commander of the Department of Utah. He has twice been appointed to the position of Assistant Adjutant General, and is at present serving in that capacity. The success which Mr. Hoffman has made in his chosen profession has also been duplicated in his personal life.



RANK L. HINES, Superintendent of Salt Lake City Water Works. The name of Frank L. Hines adds another to the long list of Eastern-born men who have sought fame or fortune in this great Western country. The wild, free life of the Western plains and mountains, the fabulous wealth hidden in hill and valley, and the life-giving and invigorating climate of the country beyond the Rockies, have each in their way been the loadstone which has drawn from the home nest many an adventurous or ambitious soul.

Frank L. Hines was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1850. His grandfather came from Ireland at an early date, and was among the pioneers who settled in Buffalo and hewed homes for themselves and their families out of the then wilderness. His son, Andrew, the father of our subject, was born there, and that was his home during his lifetime. He served as a soldier in the regular army during the war with Mexico, and died before the Civil War occurred. His wife, Margaret Hines, came to America from Ireland with her parents when a child.

Mr. Hines spent his early life in Buffalo, and attended the common schools of that place. When fifteen years of age he started out in life for himself, going to the oil fields in Pennsylvania, where he remained, identified with that business, until 1871. Becoming imbued with a desire to see the great West, of which he had heard such wonderful stories, he started for the gold fields of California in 1871. He remained in that section but a short time, leaving that State and going into the mining districts of Nevada, where he successfully followed mining for a few years, and from there went to Idaho. From Idaho he came to Utah, and has since made Salt Lake City his home, although most of his time has been spent in the mining district of this and adjoining States. During this time he has been superintendent of the Ender Mines in Colorado, and also of the Keystone Mines in Wyoming; the Wild Dutchman and the Pittsburg and the Miller Mines, all in American Fork; the Maxfield, Big Cottonwood, Ballondach, Northern Lights and a number of others. He has also devoted much time and attention to irrigation, especially in the

Mount Nebo District, where he constructed the tunnel and built the dam for that great irrigation project.

Mr. Hines was united in marriage in Salt Lake City, in 1877, to Miss Myra J. Hollingsworth, daughter of Thomas J. Hollingsworth, a native of England, who is living in this city at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, hale and hearty. By this union four sons and three daughters have been born—Frank T., a Lieutenant in the regular army; he served in the Spanish-American War and also in the Philippines; Della M., Charles, Mary E., Edward and Lincoln.

In politics Mr. Hines owes his allegiance to the Republican party, but has never sought or held public office until recent years. He was for two years Street Supervisor of the city, and was elected to his present office in 1892, which position he has since continued to hold. His term expires in 1902.

LEWIS T. CANNON, one of the young architects of Utah, who has already made for himself an enviable record in his profession, and by his ability has won the confidence of all the people with whom he has come in contact.

He is a son of George Q. Cannon, and was born in Salt Lake City April 22, 1872, where he has spent the most of his life. He was educated in the common schools here, and later entered the University of Utah, where he took special studies to fit himself for his chosen profession, later taking an advanced course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, graduating in 1896 from the Department of Architecture of that institution. Upon his graduation he returned to Utah, and for the following few months was in the employ of the Utah Light and Power Company in Ogden, and took an active part in the construction of the large plant erected by that company. He left the service of this corporation, and for two years was professor of mathematics and drawing in the Agricultural College at Logan.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints then called him to take up its missionary

work in Germany and Switzerland, and for three years he was absent on this work. While abroad he perfected himself in both the German and French languages. He returned to Utah in April, 1901, and two months later was married to Miss Martha Howell, daughter of Senator Joseph Howell, a resident of Cache Valley. The Howell family were among the early settlers of Utah, and were very prominent in the development of the resources of the State. In addition to being State Senator, Mr. Howell is also a member of the Governing Board of the Brigham Young College in Logan, and has been in the Legislature for a number of years. Mr. Howell's wife, Mary (Maughan) Howell, was a resident of Cache Valley and a daughter of Bishop William H. Maughan, one of the first settlers in Cache Valley.

Martha (Telle) Cannon, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of Utah, and is still living. Her uncle and father by adoption, George R. Beebe, was one of the prominent men of Utah, and her brother, O. C. Beebe, received, in April, 1902, an appointment from President Roosevelt as United States Bank Examiner for Utah and Wyoming.

In political life Mr. Cannon is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in the work of that party. In the Church of his choice he has always been a prominent member, and is at present one of the Seventies. He is also one of the executors of the estate of his father, the late George Q. Cannon. He has followed architecture as a profession, and has given a great deal of his time and attention to that, with the success that invariably follows close application and industry. He is at present employed in the office of the United States Surveyor General, having an important position in the Mineral Department under that official's care.

EDWARD H. CALLISTER, the present Collector of United States Internal Revenue for the District of Montana—comprising the States of Montana, Idaho and Utah—and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Utah, has won his place through the sheer force of industry,

application and the exercise of his inherent abilities. He is a Utahn born and bred, and the success which he has achieved redounds, not only to his credit, but to the credit of the State as well. He was appointed by President McKinley on recess of the Senate, and on the Senate's convening was reappointed by President Roosevelt. He is regarded as one of the staunch men of Utah and one who has done much to aid in its development. In the work of his party he has been a prominent leader, and has aided greatly in its successful campaigns. He has won wide popularity by his genial and courteous manner, and his strict attention to his official duties, together with his integrity and honesty, have won for him the confidence and esteem of all the business world of his district.

Edward H. Callister was born in Salt Lake City in December, 1862. He is a son of Edward Callister, who came to Utah in 1854. Our subject's father was a native of the Isle of Man, and spent his early life there. He received his education in the schools of that place, and remained a subject of Great Britain until his removal to Utah, when he was thirty years old. In the Isle of Man he followed the business of a tailor, and upon his emigration to Utah he continued that occupation here. He was a prominent member of the Mormon Church, which he joined in his native country, and upon coming to this State took an active part in the development of the Church. He also took an active and leading part in the political administration of the affairs of the State, and was a valued member of the old People's party. His family was a very old one, his ancestors for fifteen generations having been residents of the Isle of Man, but the records of the family, together with those of numerous others, were destroyed by Cromwell in his expeditions to subdue the people of the island. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, Ann (Cowley) Callister, was also a native of the Isle of Man, and joined the Mormon Church there. She was married to Mr. Callister in St. Louis, Missouri, and was with the Mormons when they were expelled from Nauvoo, and she was also at Masidonia when Prophet Joseph Smith was killed at Carthage. The Callister

family made the trip across the great American plains by ox teams, and when they came through Chicago it was but a small, straggling village, which had not yet begun to feel the impetus of the great grain trade of the West. Mrs. Callister and the other members of her family who joined the Church in the Isle of Man were converted through the teachings of John Taylor, who was afterwards President of the Church. Her father, Mathias Cowley, was from the Isle of Man, but died in St. Louis, en route to Utah. Her mother, Ann Cowley, continued the journey with her children, and arrived in Salt Lake City in 1854.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City that then existed. He, like all the other sons of pioneers of Utah, was early forced to aid in the support of the family, and at the age of fifteen secured employment as "devil" in the Star Printing Company of Salt Lake City, and followed the printing business with such success that he rose to be manager of it, which position he occupied for four years, and then became a partner in the business. In political affairs he has taken a prominent part, and has aided largely in the development of the city. He served in the City Council in the first Republican administration, in 1894, and served for two consecutive terms, covering a period of four years. He was then elected to the Chairmanship of the Republican Committee, and successfully conducted the last Presidential campaign, in 1900. In 1896 Utah had gone fifty-one thousand majority for Bryan, and under Mr. Callister's management this majority for the Democrats was reversed, the Republicans carrying it with a majority of over twenty-one hundred for McKinley. He was appointed to the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in July, 1901, and served with such success that he was reappointed in January, 1902, by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Callister was married, in Salt Lake City, in 1888, to Miss Louise Eddington, daughter of William Eddington, one of the early settlers of Utah, who came here in 1852. He was engaged in the mercantile business in this city, and was a prominent man in the affairs of the Church. He is now the oldest member of the High Council of the Mormon Church, and is still enjoying good

health at the advanced age of eighty years, having retired from active business life. By this marriage Mr. Callister has six children—Edward R., Marguerite, Irene, Paul Quayle, Norval E. and Reed. Mr. Callister is also a member of the Mormon Church, and is one of its valued members, holding the office of Elder.

In addition to his printing business and his political affairs, Mr. Callister has taken an active part in other prominent industries of Utah. He has been largely identified with the sheep business, and is now Secretary of the Wool Growers' Association, and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the National Live Stock Association for two years, and owns extensive ranches in Wyoming. His family have been prominent in the Mormon Church ever since their arrival in Utah.

JOHAN SUTHERLAND was born on the Islands of Shetland, a British possession, on October 11, 1832, and came to the United States in 1853, later coming to Utah and settling in Salt Lake county, and throughout his life has been one of its prominent and influential men. He took up land that was then barren, and by his industry and application has made it a fertile farm. He is now in the enjoyment of a prosperous farming business, and is one of the respected residents of his community. No man stands higher in the esteem of his neighbors, nor does any one hold a higher reputation for integrity, honesty and good citizenship than does the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Gilbert and Bruce (Morrison) Sutherland, who were born in the Shetland Islands, and lived and died there. Their son, who was the oldest of eight children, received a common school education, and, like many of the natives of these islands, early turned his attention to following the sea. He followed that occupation until he came to America, in 1853, most of his trips being made between Great Britain and the United States. He served his apprenticeship on board a sailing ship, and was later an able seaman, and rose by his proficiency to be Second Mate, and later was made First

Mate. He was in this business for upwards of nine years, and his travels extended not only over the Atlantic Ocean, but also among many of the British Isles. He became a convert to the Mormon Church in 1856, and in 1859 made the long trip from the East across the plains to Utah. In the voyage across the ocean the ship in which Mr. Sutherland made his trip contained about one hundred members of the Mormon Church. After his arrival in the United States, our subject spent about one year in coast trade on a vessel between New York and Boston, and then came to St. Louis, and from there made his way to Omaha, and made the journey across the plains in the train under the command of Captain Orton Haight, and on September 1, 1859, arrived in Salt Lake City. He lived here for two and a half years, and, owing to the fact that he had followed the sea all his life and was not apprenticed, nor had he learned any mechanical trade, was forced to secure employment in the quarrying of rocks. He finally decided to take up farming, and in 1862 removed to the portion of Salt Lake county where he has ever since made his home. His homestead is on the county road and Sixteenth South street, and comprises about sixteen acres of land, which under his care has been well cultivated and improved, and has grown from a barren region into a prosperous farm.

Mr. Sutherland was married, in 1859, in Nebraska, to Miss Ella C. Nicholson, also a native of the Shetland Islands, and by this marriage he has had seven children. They are William J., a resident of the Cottonwood Ward; Joseph, living in Mill Creek Ward; Hyrum B., employed in mining at Deep Creek, Utah; Isaiah, at Park City, where he follows the trade of blacksmithing; Mary E., now the wife of David Chrystal; Catherine E., died aged fifteen years and six months, and Zenobia June, now Mrs. Harper. Both of his daughters live in the neighborhood of their father's residence.

In political affairs, so far as they pertained to the local affairs of Utah, he was a member of the People's party, but in national politics has been a believer in the policies of the Republican party. He has held the position of Road Super-

visor, which he occupied for ten years, and has also been a School Trustee of his district for twenty years, his office terminating two years ago. He has been a prominent member of his community, and served on the jury of the Court of the Third Judicial District of this State in many cases, prominent among which was the Garland case. He has also been Chairman of the county organizations of his party, and has held that office for several years. As has been said, he joined the Mormon Church in 1856, and has all his life been a staunch and faithful follower of its doctrines. He has served as a missionary in its work, and spent a year in the Shetland Islands in this work. His son Joseph is now absent on a mission to Cincinnati, Ohio, and William J., another son, has also served on a mission for the Church in Florida. Mr. Sutherland has also been greatly interested and active in the work of educating the young people of the Church, and was Superintendent of his Sunday school for fourteen years, and has been one of the active workers in building up the Church in his county. He is now in his seventieth year, and enjoys fine health, and with his consistent life, his straightforwardness and integrity, has won for himself a lasting place in the affections of the people with whom he has been brought into close contact, and possesses also the confidence and trust of the leaders of his Church.



HONORABLE H. S. TANNER. There are, perhaps, more devotees at the shrine of the Law than any other known profession, and yet the old saw, that "there is always room at the top," holds especially true here. In the practice of the law the old rule of the survival of the fittest is rigidly carried out, and only those who are by natural or acquired proficiency able to stem the tide ever come to be read of men; but, on the other hand, no profession is so prodigal of the favors bestowed upon the successful candidate, and to have one's life and history associated with the names of lawyers, jurists and statesmen whose names adorn the halls of fame is an honor that any man may well covet. A perusal of the career

of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch will easily convince the reader that he has earned the right to this distinction, and that he stands in the front ranks of the legal world of the West.

Judge Tanner is a native son of Utah. He was born in Payson, February 15, 1869, and there spent his early life, attending the common schools, and later spent five years in the Brigham Young College at Logan and the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, from which latter institution he graduated in 1894. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating from its Law Department in 1899, and was the same year admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. He returned to Salt Lake City and was admitted to practice before the Supreme and Federal Courts of this State. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, meeting with good success, and in a short time built up a lucrative practice. The ability he displayed as a lawyer won the attention and approbation of the older men in the profession, and a bright future was predicted for him, the beginning of the fulfillment of which prediction came with his election, in November, 1901, as one of the City Judges. He took his office on January 1, 1902, and has thus far made a very creditable record, being one of the youngest Judges on the bench of Utah.

Our subject's father is Joseph S. Tanner, ex-Bishop of Payson, which office he held for nearly twenty-five years. He came to Utah with his father, John Tanner, in 1848, and has since devoted his time to farming, stock raising and milling. He recently lost one of his largest mills by fire at Payson. He has met with large success in a financial way, and besides being one of the prominent men of his city, is one of the staunch followers of the Mormon Church, in which he was born and reared, his father joining the Church in 1831, and has done much for the advancement and upbuilding of that faith in the West. He was one of the founders of the mission in San Bernardino county, California, remaining in that mission until recalled by President Young in 1857, during the Johnston army troubles. His wife, and the mother of our sub-

ject, bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Clark Haws. She was a daughter of Catherine Haws, who went through all the early trials and hardships which the Saints endured at Nauvoo and in the early days of the settlement of this State. With her parents, Mrs. Tanner walked the entire distance across the plains from Omaha to Salt Lake City.

Our subject was united in marriage, in March, 1890, to Laura L. Woodland, daughter of W. W. Woodland, who was an early settler in Utah and one of President Brigham Young's body guard. Six children have been born of this marriage—Henry Bernard, Vella E., Mildred, La Fond, Deonge and Merlyn.

Judge Tanner's political sympathies are with the Republican party, to which party he has given his hearty support ever since its organization in Utah, and it was on the ticket of this party that he received his election to the Judgeship in 1901. He is also a member of the Mormon Church, and has devoted much of his time to its interests and work. He spent two and a half years on a mission to the Southern States, laboring in North and South Carolina and in Georgia. He filled a short mission, during the summer of 1894, in Park City and vicinity, opening up the Mormon Church work in that great mining camp. He had charge of the Latter Day Saints' mission in California, his headquarters being in San Francisco, and having under his jurisdiction all of the work on the Pacific Coast. He has also devoted a considerable amount of time as a home missionary in Utah. For two years he has been a member of the General Board of Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Latter Day Saints' Church.

JAMES B. RHEAD has always been considered one of the piers of the Mormon Church since reaching manhood. He has lived in Coalville, and to a large degree the rapid advancement of the county has been due to his untiring efforts. He has always been closely identified with the leading enterprises of his county; and in the affairs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints few men have taken a more prominent or

active part in its development and advancement. To this end he has given liberally of his time and means. For a number of years he did efficient work for his Church in the foreign mission field, since which time he has filled two home missions, each of several months duration, in the interests of Mutual Improvement and general Church work. His long and honorable career in this State has won for him a large circle of friends and admirers.

Josiah Rhead, the father of our subject, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1831. He was there converted to the doctrines of the Mormon Church and emigrated with his family to America in 1856 on the sailing vessel *Horizon*, which was ten weeks in making the trip across the ocean, landing in Boston in July of that year. From Boston they came by rail as far west as Iowa City, then the western terminus of the railway. After remaining there two weeks, they took up their journey with the ill-fated hand-cart company, which was captained by Joseph Martin, in which so many subsequently perished from cold and hunger. After traveling some two hundred miles, to the little town of Newton, Mr. Rhead had a severe attack of chills and fever, which necessitated the family abandoning the journey for a time. This incident was always considered providential by him in preserving the family's life, as in all probability they, with constitutions none too strong, would never have survived the vicissitudes of that long and perilous march. To them, from a religious point of view, this meant much more than a mere deliverance from an untimely death; it meant that they could later gather with the body of the Church in Zion, and there, by officiating vicariously, be spiritual saviors to their fathers' house.

Upon Mr. Rhead's recovery the family moved to Des Moines, where the father worked for five years, and at the end of that time, having accumulated sufficient to purchase an outfit, consisting mainly of a yoke of cows and a light spring wagon, crossed the plains under the captaincy of Joseph A. Young, in one of the best equipped companies that ever crossed the country from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City. They reached Utah in September, 1861, and located near the

junction of Chalk creek and the Weber river, not far from where Coalville is now located, and there the father procured some land and engaged in farming. He was a potter by trade, and one of the first to engage in that business in the State, being for a time employed in Salt Lake City. He later established a pottery in Coalville, which he run for several years, continuing his farm in the meantime. He was active in business life and one of the prominent men of his community. In the Church he was for many years President of the First Elders' Quorum of Summit Stake, and later one of the Seven Presidents of the Twenty-Seventh Quorum of Seventies. He died on the farm in 1887, at the age of fifty-six years, sincerely mourned by those with whom he had been associated for more than twenty-five years.

His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mrs. Eliza (Lewis) Beech, a native of the same shire as her husband. She, too, figured prominently and took great delight in Church work. For a great many years she labored arduously in the Relief Society, and for the last seventeen years of her life was President of the Young Ladies' Mutual Association of Summit Stake, the performance of the duties of that office affording her unbounded pleasure. She had two children by her first husband and eight by Mr. Rhead. At the time of her death, in 1895, then being seventy years of age, there were seven of the children living. Of the first family, Thomas L. Beech; and of the second family, Edward H., now County Surveyor of Summit county; Eliza P., the widow of Joseph Farnsworth; James B., our subject; William G.; Sarah Ann, widow of A. C. Salmon, and Josiah L. Rhead, a civil engineer and graduate of the Agricultural College of Utah.

James B. Rhead was born in Des Moines, Iowa, March 17, 1858. He grew up in Utah from the time he was three years old, and received his education in the schools of the State. He was the first Normal graduate from Summit county, at the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. After graduating he spent some time teaching school, and in 1887 engaged in high-grade stock raising on the South Fork of Chalk creek, where he has two hundred and forty acres

of good irrigable land, being watered from a very large and expensive ditch, two and a half miles long, taken from the South Fork, in the construction of which he spent several years. Immediately surrounding this tract he has bought from the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the State, respectively, some six sections of first-class grazing land for his cattle to range upon, and has there established a record as being one of the most successful cattle growers in that part of the country.

He divides his time between the old homestead at Coalville, where his father and mother died, and where his widowed sisters and their children now live, and his ranch, ten miles out of town, where his wife and family reside, both of which homes he has improved and beautified to a commendable degree.

He has also been interested in local business enterprises, and has been for a number of years a stockholder and director in the Coalville Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

Mr. Rhead was married, in 1896, to Miss Maria W. Hortin, daughter of John Hortin, one of the pioneers and founders of Rockport, Summit county. They have three children—Fiametta, Hortense and La Von.

He has taken an active interest in the political life of his district, and has filled the office of City Recorder, and also been in the City Council for several years. He has also had the privilege on several occasions of refusing the nominations of his party, the Democratic, for Mayor; his extremely busy life in his chosen occupation, and consequent absence from the city a great part of the time has prohibited his accepting the honor. His life motto has been, "Perform well and faithfully any labor undertaken, whether of a private or public nature," and this has been the keynote of his unusually successful life.

In Church matters he has been a leader since old enough to take part in the work. He has filled the office of an Elder, and been a member of the Twenty-seventh-Quorum of Seventies. He was ordained a High Priest in May, 1901, under the hands of President Joseph F. Smith, and set apart as a member of the High Council of Summit Stake at its reorganization, which position

he now holds. He was also First Counsellor to Superintendent F. W. Marchant of the Summit Stake Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations for a great number of years, and until Mr. Marchant's promotion to the High Council of the Stake, when he was tendered his predecessor's position as Superintendent of the Improvement Associations. Owing, however, to his pressing duties in secular life, he felt obliged to decline this honor, although he had become deeply attached to the work, and it was with much regret that he resigned his ambitions for a larger scope of usefulness in Church work. In addition to the above offices, he has also filled that of teacher of the theological class in the Ward Sunday school, receiving a medal for being one of the oldest members of the Coalville Sabbath school.

In 1881 he was called to go on a mission to the Sandwich Islands in the interest of the Church, where he labored for three years, mastering the language of that people and having the honor of presiding over every conference of the Church in the island. During the latter part of his sojourn there he was called to preside over the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations of the mission. His father was considered an authority on Church doctrine, and the son is following closely in the footsteps of the parent.

Mr. Rhead has spent almost his entire life in this vicinity, and has grown up with the country. He has seen it grow, and helped to redeem it from a wild and barren wilderness to a cultivated and beautiful valley, and its interests and his own have been identical. His life has typified that of most of the sons of the early settlers of this region, and it is through the untiring and undaunted energy and perseverance of such men as he and his father before him that this State has been brought to its present high state of cultivation.



ALMA ELDREDGE. In tracing the career of Alma Eldredge, President of the People's Mercantile Company, of Coalville, Summit county, one is impressed with the fact that he is a man who has risen to his present position among the

leading financiers of Utah solely by his own inherent ability and correct business methods; that he is indebted to no one nor to any favorable combination of circumstances for his wealth and prominence. Industry and concentration of purpose have been his watchwords, and success has been the natural outcome of these essential qualifications.

Alma Eldredge was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, October 13, 1841, and is the son of Ira and Nancy (Black) Eldredge, who came to Utah September 22, 1847, in a train commanded by Captain Daniel Spencer, as captain of one hundred wagons and himself as captain over fifty wagons. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1841. He was a civil engineer by profession, and did much surveying in this country. He located a farm on the site where the State Penitentiary now stands, in the spring of 1849, and continued his residence there until his death. He was born in Middleton, Rutland county, Vermont, March 30, 1810, and died at Eldredge's Spring, near Coalville, Utah, in 1866. His father, Alanson Eldredge, was born in New England in 1781; his grandfather, Micha Eldredge, was born there in 1738, and his great grandfather, Mulford Eldredge, was born in the New England colony in 1713, ninety-three years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. Mr. Eldredge several times crossed the plains from the Missouri river to Utah, assisting emigrants to outfit and come to this State.

Alma was the fourth child in a family of nine. His boyhood days were spent between Sugar House Ward and American Fork, where he lived for some time with an uncle, and his education was obtained from the schools of those two places, working on the farm in the summer and attending school sometimes in the winter. In the spring of 1861 he came to Coalville and took up Government land half a mile south of the town, where he lived for five years, following ranching and stock raising. He gave particular attention to irrigation, and was one of the four to construct the first ditch to tap the Weber river in Summit county.

During the Black Hawk War the settlers experienced a great deal of trouble with the Indians,



G. R. Jones

and were compelled to remove all improvements on farms and ranches to favorable locations for forts. Mr. Eldredge removed to what is now the site of Coalville, where the settlers combined to build a rock fort for protection. From that time to 1868 he followed freighting from Salt Lake City east along the mail line. In 1868 he was occupied in grading for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, east of where Evanston, Wyoming, now stands. From 1869 to 1871 he was engaged in missionary work for the Mormon Church in England and Ireland, laboring in the Birmingham, Hereford, Bristol and Sheffield Conferences in England, presiding over the two latter for a time. Upon his return to Utah he spent some time in the construction of the Summit County Railroad, which connected the coal mines with the Union Pacific Railroad at Echo, and was later given charge of the transportation department of that road, which position he held for four years. He gave up this position to take a contract, in connection with three other parties, to build the Park City branch. In 1879 he became manager of the Coalville Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of which he was one of the organizers, and held this position at different times until 1891. In 1895 he purchased the People's Mercantile Company from Ogden parties, and became President of the company. He was also for a number of years identified with the Johnson Coal Mine, and still owns some valuable coal lands. He has done much towards building up and improving the town, and built the first brick house in Summit county.

Mr. Eldredge was married, January 24, 1863, to Miss Marinda M. Merrill of Ogden, daughter of Gilman and Rebecca (Sevier) Merrill. By this marriage he has six children—Lawrence E., Secretary of the People's Mercantile Company; Bert; Earl; Roscoe; Leola, wife of W. J. Bromley, and Nellie, wife of Elroy Wilkins. One daughter, Armilla, married Samuel Gentry, Jr.; they both died, leaving one son, Ralph.

Mr. Eldredge was elected Sheriff of Summit county in 1865, and was later Prosecuting Attorney for that county. He was elected Probate Judge in 1885, and twice thereafter re-elected to the same office. He was a member of the last

Territorial Legislative Council from his district, and took an active part in all legislative matters. He was also a member of three State Constitutional Conventions, the last one of which framed the present Constitution of the State of Utah. In 1898 he was his party's candidate for Congress, but was defeated by the Democratic nominee, B. H. Roberts. In local political life he has been Mayor of Coalville four terms, and has also been a member of the City Council. In Church matters he has taken a very prominent and useful part, and has been a member of the Church since he was eight years old. He was ordained an Elder at the age of twenty, and in 1860 became a member of the Seventies. On his return from England he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counsellor to President W. W. Cluff of the Summit Stake, later becoming First Counsellor. He remained in the Presidency until 1901, when the Stake was disorganized.

Mr. Eldredge has been prominent in public life, both in his own county and in the State, and is well known throughout Utah. No man in public life to-day has served his constituents better or more faithfully than he has, and the high place to which he has attained, both in private and public walks of life, have been due to his own efforts, and he is deserving of all the honors that have come to him. He is a man of wide intellect, agreeable and pleasant in his bearing, and counts his friends by the legion.



GEORGE R. JONES, Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in the Twenty-third Ward, Salt Lake City. Bishop Jones has been closely identified with many enterprises for the upbuilding of the city, having spent over forty years in the best period of his life in this State. He has known by sad experience the hardships and difficulties which the early builders of Utah were compelled to pass through; indeed, he has himself experienced many privations and hardships in the early days of this new country, and while crossing the great American plains on his journey to Salt Lake, for many days he and his wife suffered hunger from the scarcity of

food, and yet through all these trying scenes Bishop Jones has come out a stronger and better man. They came across the plains and pushed hand-carts, which contained their bedding, wearing apparel, cooking utensils and provisions. They were accompanied by five wagons, drawn by oxen, containing the balance of the goods belonging to the party.

George R. Jones was born in the parish of New Church, East Monmouthshire, England, January 21, 1836. He is the son of George Jones, a native of Bristol, England, who moved with his family to the parish of Tintern Abbey in 1845, and it was in this place that our subject attained his majority, at Shrewsbury, and in Shropshire became a member of the Mormon Church in 1857. Two years later he sailed with his young wife from Liverpool, on the vessel *William Tapscott*, and reached New York after a voyage of thirty-one days. They went to Detroit, and from there to St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence by boat to Florence, then known as Winter Quarters. Here they remained a short time, preparing for the journey across the plains, leaving there in company with one of the famous hand-cart companies, which consisted of seventy-five men and a number of women. They met with many difficulties on this trip, and had quite an interesting visit with a band of Indians, whom they met at Buffalo creek, and who proved to be very friendly, assisting them to draw the hand-carts for a short time. In the evening the Indians danced their war dance around the camp, as a sign of welcome, but this not being understood by the emigrants, grave fears of their safety were entertained. One of the young braves fell in love with a young lady of the company and offered her many inducements to accompany him to his camp and become his squaw, which offer was declined. Their supply of food was very low, and for three days our subject and his young wife were almost entirely without food. They encountered a wagon belonging to the Johnston army, and from this wagon obtained a loaf of bread. On reaching Independence, east of the Devil's Gate, they secured some flour, and some of the oxen having died from drinking alkali water, they were compelled to eat the flesh, and

the hide being boiled, a jelly was procured, which many of the company ate. On reaching Hams Fork, in the western part of Wyoming, they were met by teams sent out by Brigham Young for their relief, and reached Salt Lake City September 4, 1859.

Upon his arrival in Utah Bishop Jones turned his attention to anything he could find, herding sheep, taking care of stock and performing all kinds of manual labor for a number of years. In 1872 he purchased a lime kiln and began digging out the rock and burning lime, which occupation he has followed more or less up to the present time, furnishing all the lime used in building the walls of the Temple and also for many of the large buildings here. He still owns this property, but is not operating it on as large a scale as formerly. He is interested in farming in Tooele and Davis counties, and has accumulated a considerable amount of real estate. He also assisted in constructing many of the canals in the State.

Bishop Jones's marriage occurred in March, 1859, in the city of Shrewsbury, England, when he was united to Miss Harriett Bruckshaw. They have three children—Thomas B., a farmer in Cassia county, Idaho; he married Catherine Pickering, and they have ten children; Sarah, wife of Milton Knight of this city, and George B., Jr., at present with his brother in Idaho.

Bishop Jones has been active in Church work during his residence in this State, and has held a number of offices in the Church, having been ordained an Elder in 1861 by John V. Long, and on December 13, 1891, was made Bishop of this ward. He has also been prominent in Sunday school work. The Bishop is a self-made man, and by dint of industry and economy has made for himself a successful career.



MAJOR RICHARD W. YOUNG.

The brilliant career which the American troops made in the campaign in the Philippines, both against the Spanish arms and later in the subjugation of the insurrection headed by Aguinaldo, placed the volunteer forces of the United States in the leadership of the world's fighters. Shortly after the annihilation of the

Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey, troops were hurried to his support from the western part of the country, and in few things have the Americans demonstrated their ability so aptly as in the campaign which followed upon their arrival in the East. Among the volunteer organizations which took an active part in the work, the Utah Light Artillery distinguished itself, both by its bravery in action and by its discipline in garrison. Its efficiency was due, in a large measure, to the able officers who directed its operations, and the part which Major Young, the commanding officer, took in the command of the organization and later in the administration of the civil affairs of those islands, redounded greatly to the credit of Utah and the entire West.

Major Young was born in Salt Lake City April 19, 1858, and is the son of Joseph Angell Young, oldest son of President Brigham Young and Margaret (Whitehead) Young. He spent his early life in Utah, and received his education in the public schools of Salt Lake City. He spent one year in the employ of the Utah Central Railroad Company, as office boy and telegraph operator at Salt Lake City. He then began to learn the trade of a carpenter, as the basis of the profession of architecture, and worked at that occupation for a year and a half. He then spent the winters of two years teaching school in Richfield and Manti, leaving that to again enter railroad life, accepting a position as agent of the Utah Northern Railroad at Ogden. He entered the Deseret University, and spent several years in a course of study there. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated from that institution in 1882. He graduated well in his class, and was assigned to the artillery arm of the service. His first work was at the headquarters of the Department of the East, at Governor's Island, New York City, where he was Post Adjutant, and later Captain and Acting Judge Advocate of the Department on the staff of Major General W. S. Hancock. At the request of the Military Service Institution he wrote a legal and tactical work on "Mobs and the Military," which was received with marked favor by the leading military and naval men of the United States and was com-

mended in the preface by General James B. Fry as "the most thorough and complete work on the subject yet published." The studies which he had taken in law at West Point, together with his law experience as a Judge Advocate, resulted in his detail by Robert T. Lincoln, then Secretary of War, to assist the prosecution in the famous trial of General Swain. He was also prominent in military life, and received a personal letter of thanks from General Hancock for his efficient services at the funeral of General Grant. His success as a Judge Advocate led to his frequent appointment to that position on a number of important courts-martial; he was a valued member of the military service during his connection with it. He had studied constitutional and national law at West Point, and after his graduation from that institution pursued his study of law in Columbia College, New York City, graduating from this latter school in 1884, and being admitted to practice before all the courts of the State of New York in the same year. He made military law a specialty until 1888, when he resigned from the service and entered upon the practice of law in Salt Lake City. Prior to his departure for the Philippines, Major Young had built up a large and comfortable practice as an attorney. He has taken a prominent part in the affairs of Utah and in the building up of this city, and has been frequently called to occupy important positions in the service of the people. He has served as a member of the City Council, and is a member and Vice-President of the Board of Education of Salt Lake City, spending four and a half years in the work of the latter. He was also prominent in the military affairs of the State, and occupied the rank of Brigadier General of the Utah National Guard. When Utah was admitted into the Union, in 1896, he was one of the Democratic candidates for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, but went down to defeat with the rest of his party. He was Chairman of the commission which prepared the code and revised statutes of Utah, which now form the basis of the government of this State.

Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Major Young was first appointed to the command of Battery A, and shortly after-

wards, as commanding officer of the Utah Light Artillery, went with that organization to the Philippines, where he served in 1898 and 1899, participating in the capture of Manila and a number of engagements with the insurgents. He was made Chief of Artillery of Major General MacArthur's Division in the Malalos campaign. When the Utah Artillery sailed from the Philippines for the United States, to be mustered out, General Otis, Commanding General, appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, in July, 1899, and he was made President of the Criminal Branch of that Court by General MacArthur in 1900. In May of 1901 he resigned his position and returned to the United States and took up his practice again. He has been nominated to the Senate by President Roosevelt for the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for gallantry in action in the Philippines.

Major Young was married to Miss Minerva Richards, daughter of Henry P. Richards, one of the prominent men of Utah. By this marriage they have seven children—Margaret, Mary, Richard, Henrietta, Minerva, Clark and Ethel.

Major Young has been a consistent and able member of the Democratic party since its organization in this State. His ability and the work he has done have won for him the confidence and respect of all citizens, irrespective of political or religious creed, and few men enjoy as wide a popularity as does he.

TWALCOTT THOMPSON, one of the leading young members of the bar of Utah, who has already given such promise of his future success as to insure him a leading position in his profession in this State, was born at Fort Brown, Texas, February 10, 1873. His father, Colonel J. Milton Thompson, is Colonel of the Twenty-third United States Infantry. He also served during the Civil War in the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, and served throughout the conflict with brilliancy and credit. After the war he served on the frontier and at various posts throughout the country until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War,

when he was the first American officer to take a regiment—the Twenty-third Infantry—around the world, to the Philippines and back to New York. He has spent his entire life in the service of the United States Army, and is now stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. His wife, Mary Elizabeth (Walcott) Thompson, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, is from the same branch of the Walcott family as was Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her father, Oliver Walcott, was a native of New Hampshire and a successful manufacturer in Lebanon in that State. She is still living and in the enjoyment of good health, with her husband, at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

His son prepared for college in Racine College Grammar School, Racine, Wisconsin, and at Tilton Seminary, Tilton, New Hampshire, and later attended Dartmouth College, where he graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1895. He then entered Yale University, and received from it the degree of LL. B. in 1897, and in the following year received from this university his degree of LL. M. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut in 1898, and in the same fall came to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City, where he formed a partnership with George Jay Gibson, with whom he had been associated in his law studies at Yale, and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. They have been very successful in building up their practice, and now enjoy a growing business.

In politics Mr. Thompson is a Republican. He has taken a great interest in the welfare of his party, and has participated actively in its work. In fraternal life he is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the following college fraternities: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Phi; and also of the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi. He is also a member of the Graduate Club of New Haven, and in Salt Lake City is a member of the Country Club and of the University Club. He has but lately been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Utah.

The work he has done and the ability which he has demonstrated in the tasks which have fallen to him to perform mark him as one of the leading young men of Salt Lake City, and for whom the future has a bright career.

JUDGE JOHN M. BOWMAN. The bar of Utah has among its numbers many men of ability and learning, but no member of that body has achieved a greater success or occupies a more commanding position than does the subject of this sketch. He is now one of the leading lawyers of the State, and in addition to the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow practitioners and of the citizens of the State as well.

He was born in the city of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and spent his early life on his father's farm. He received his early education from the common schools of his native county. His father, John Bowman, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of the successful farmers of Berks county. The mother of our subject, Hannah (Major) Bowman, was also a native of Pennsylvania. Her family were of Welsh descent on her mother's side, and on her father's side, of English. Her father was also one the successful farmers of that county.

After the completion of his common school education, Judge Bowman, then a lad of fifteen years, removed to Indiana and worked on a farm for over a year. The Civil War broke out in 1861, and in March of the following year, when only seventeen, he enlisted in the Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, and served throughout the entire conflict, being mustered out in March, 1865. His first service was in Kentucky, and the first battle in which his regiment participated was at Mumfordsville, when the entire command was captured, paroled, and sent to Indianapolis, Indiana, where they were held nearly a month, with seven thousand other prisoners. Upon their being exchanged, the regiment was ordered back to Indiana, and was later sent to Memphis, Tennessee,

under General Grant, and he later served in his regiment under the command of General Sherman, in the first attack on Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bluff. The regiment participated in the battle and capture of Arkansas Post, under General McClarnand, and after that battle the regiment lay at Young's Point, west of Vicksburg, where they remained that winter, working on the canal. Judge Bowman and his oldest brother served in the same regiment, and after the battle of Vicksburg, Western Louisiana, his brother was wounded in the battle of Carrion Crow, in Tech Valley, in that State, and later died in the hospital, at New Orleans, from the effects of the wound. Subsequently the regiment was ordered to Texas until February, 1865, when it was ordered back to New Orleans, and from there was sent to Fort Gains.

After he had been mustered out of service, Judge Bowman returned to farm life, securing employment on a farm near Milford, Illinois, in which work he remained until 1871. Dissatisfied with farm life, and determined to find a field that promised greater results, he took up a course of study and prepared himself for the position of school teacher, which occupation he followed during the winters of 1872, 1873, and 1874. In the meantime reading and studying law, and in 1876 he was admitted to the Bar of Indiana, and practiced one year. He was elected Superintendent of Schools for Warren county Indiana, in 1877, and served in that capacity for two terms, amounting to four years. In the fall of 1881 he removed from Indiana to Kansas and located at Oswego, where he formed a law partnership with Bishop W. Perkins, late United States Senator from that State. The firm was later known as Perkins, Morrison & Bowman, and this partnership continued until the fall of 1884, when Judge Bowman removed to Pratt county, Kansas. Here he remained engaged in the practice of law until 1888, when he was elected to the State Legislature from Pratt county. He remained in Kansas, until January, 1889, when he removed to Utah, settling in Salt Lake City, where he has practiced law ever since. On November the 24th, 1900, he formed a law partnership with Alvira E. Snow. This partner-

ship enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is also interested to some extent in mining properties.

Judge Bowman married in Indiana, to Miss Kate Hunt, daughter of David Hunt. She is a member of an old German family and her father was a prosperous farmer.

In politics Judge Bowman is a staunch Republican, and in social life is a member of the Masonic Order, having attained the degree of Knights Templar, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has served two terms as Master of the Wasatch Lodge, and served one term as Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Temple Lodge, Number Fifteen.

Although Judge Bowman has not long been a resident of Utah, his work in this State is a duplicate of his success in the East, and the prominent position which he now occupies has been the result of his own efforts, and of constant, grinding, hard work. He is a self-made man of the highest type—one who has acquired his education and his present standing by his own ability, and overcame the obstacles that arose in the pathway of success by his determination to succeed.

PRESIDENT J. GOLDEN KIMBALL, one of the Presidents of the Seventies, and a son of Heber C. Kimball, was born in Salt Lake City, on June 9, 1853, and received his education in the common schools that then existed in this city, and also attended the Deseret University in the early days of its establishment, and later attended the sessions of the Brigham Young Academy, at Provo, graduating from the latter institution in 1880. He became one of the prominent men of Utah in 1875, when, at the age of twenty-two, he started out for himself in the ranch business and secured a ranch of four hundred acres and stocked it with cattle and horses, in Rich county, and continued in that business until July, 1900, when he entered the implement business, in Logan, Cache county, and main-

tained a branch house in Montpelier, Bear Lake county. He believed the opportunities greater in Salt Lake City than in the northern part of the State, and moved here and went in to the real estate business in the days of the "boom." He has taken a prominent part in the work of the Church to which he belongs and of which his father was one of the leaders, and has risen to a prominent place in its councils. For the past ten years he has been one of the First Council of the Seventies, and for five years was absent on missionary work for the Church, traveling throughout the Southern States. During this time he was engaged in traveling extensively, preaching and making many converts to the doctrines of the Mormon Church. The first two years he filled the regular mission and traveled three hundred miles on foot, during which time he never met a man who had seen a Mormon, and during his first two years service was in company with Elder B. H. Roberts, and assisted in securing the bodies of two Mormon missionaries, who were murdered at Cane Creek, Tennessee, on account of their religious belief. At the time these two missionaries were murdered, two young men who had become converts to the teachings of the missionaries, were killed, and their mother dangerously wounded. Upon his return to Salt Lake City he resumed his active work in building up the Church's influence throughout Utah, and is now one of the First Council of the Seventies.

Our subject was married in 1888, to Miss Jennie K. Knowlton, daughter of Quincy Knowlton, who was one of the pioneers of this region. By this marriage he has six children—Quincy, Jonathan G., Elizabeth, Gladys, Heber C., and Max Knowlton.

The work which he has done for the Church has made him one of the prominent men of its ranks and has won for him a high standing in its membership. His integrity and ability have won for him a high place in the esteem and respect of the citizens of Utah, and today he enjoys a wide popularity. He has devoted most of his time to the work of the Church and, as a consequence, has not been to any extent able to carry on independent mercantile pursuits.

JUDGE CHRISTOPHER B. DIEHL. Possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of the law, Judge Diehl is eminently qualified to fill the responsible position to which he has been called, as one of the city judges, having for some time prior to his appointment to this position been connected with the City Justice's court, and is peculiarly adapted to the discharging of the duties of his office.

Judge Diehl is a native of Utah, being born in this city in 1874, and is the only son of Christopher and Ann (Rothardt) Diehl, natives of Germany. The father of our subject came to Utah in 1852 and has since made Salt Lake City his home. He has devoted the greater part of his life to the interests of Masonry, being at this time Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., with headquarters in the Masonic Temple, in this city, and is known through his work and writings throughout the Masonic world. He is one of the best known and most highly respected of Salt Lake City's prominent citizens.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in this city, and obtained his early education from the common schools and the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, in which he took a three years' course, after which he entered the Stanford University of California, graduating from that institution. He then entered the Northwestern University, of Chicago, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State in 1898, and since that time his career has been a brilliant one. He was, for three and a half years, Prosecuting Attorney of Salt Lake City, under Judge Timmony. He filled that position until the spring of 1901, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Timmony, as City Justice, and at the election which occurred in November, 1901, was elected to the position of City Judge by a large majority.

Judge Diehl is yet a young man, just in the sunrise of his career, but those who have watched his course, predict for him a bright future as one of the leading attorneys of the West. He has already made a record of which a more ma-

ture and experienced lawyer might be well proud, and commands the respect and esteem of the better class of citizens in Salt Lake City. In politics he is a Republican and stands high with the leaders of his party, for which he has done splendid work since attaining his majority.

In social life he is a member of the Elks, and University Club. He is unmarried.

JOHAN A. SPIKER. The field of electricity affords a young man of energy and ability a means for pushing rapidly to the front in the commercial circles of his community, and in no city is this more marked than in Salt Lake. The President of the Spiker Electric company is a young man who has risen to his present position in the business life of Salt Lake City by his own industry and untiring perseverance. He has made his own way to the position he occupies and has come to it through the exercise of pluck and undaunted determination.

John A. Spiker was born in Grand Island, Nebraska, in 1877, and lived there until he was nineteen years of age. He was the eldest son of W. M. Spiker, a native of Illinois, who settled in Nebraska in the early days, coming to that State before the railroad was completed. He was a prominent attorney, practicing his profession all his life, and died in Grand Island when his son was thirteen years of age. He was prominent in the affairs of Hall county, and was Sheriff of it. He was a Democrat and participated actively in the work of that party. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Melinda (Barnes) Spiker.

Their son was educated in the public schools of Grand Island and lived in Nebraska until he was nineteen years of age. Owing to the death of his father when he was but thirteen years of age, he was forced to contribute to the support of the family, and secured employment as a messenger boy in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company. With this company he remained for ten years, three years of which time he spent in Nebraska. He then came to Utah and took a position in the Western Union

service as telegraph operator, and was also an electrician for that company in Salt Lake City. He remained in its employ until two years ago when he resigned to accept a position with the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, as book-keeper and operator, at Clear Creek and Castle Gate, Utah. While in the service of this latter company he realized the possibilities of the further adaptation of electricity to the needs of the people, and organized the Western Construction and Electric Company, which later became the Spiker Electric Company, of which he was elected President, and has continued in that capacity ever since. This new firm has enjoyed a great popularity and is now one of the prosperous enterprises of the city. Its success has been largely due to the energy and ability which Mr. Spiker has brought to bear upon problems in connection with its management.

Mr. Spiker was married three years ago to Miss Della C. Eldredge, daughter of J. U. Eldredge, one of the prominent men of Salt Lake City, and by this marriage has one child—Lulu-bell.

In political life Mr. Spiker is a Democrat, but has never participated actively in the work of that party, so far as a candidacy for public office is concerned, nor has he ever desired to hold office. He is a self-made man of the highest type, and one who, by the success he has already won for himself in commercial life in Salt Lake City, will in the future years be among the leaders of business in this region. He is well and popularly known throughout the State, and his integrity and strict honesty have won for him the confidence and esteem of the business people.



WILLIAM NELSON. In the world of newspaperdom of the United States, few papers have had so strenuous a career as has had the *Salt Lake Tribune*. It has reached its present position largely through the fearlessness of its editors, and through the policy which it has always maintained of being first, last and all the time for the development of Utah and Utah's mineral wealth. It has not confined itself

to any one industry, however, but given its aid and support and used its mighty influence for the furthering of any and all projects which had for their end the betterment of the State. It has grown in importance and prospered as the years progressed, under its able corps of editors, until it is now ranked as one of the best newspapers in the inter-mountain region, and one of the best reached and maintained through the efforts of such men as Charles C. Goodwin and William Nelson, the subject of this sketch.

William Nelson was born near Rutherglen, Scotland, now a part of Glasgow, in 1839. At the age of three years his parents removed to America and settled in Wisconsin, where their son received his early education in the public schools. With the necessity of contributing to the support of the family, which was the lot of every boy of a pioneer family in those days, young Nelson started at the age of twelve years to learn the trade of printing, and was apprenticed on the *Sentinel*, at Monroe, Wisconsin, where he continued for some years. He afterwards left this position and accepted a better one, in the same line, on the *Gazette*, of Galena, Illinois, and remained there for a year, returning at the end of that time to Monroe, and worked for various newspapers in Wisconsin, among which was the *Witness*, at Platteville.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, Mr. Nelson enlisted in Company I, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers, in September of that year, and served throughout the entire conflict, being mustered out of the service of the United States on January 7, 1865. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, except Perryville, Kentucky, and his first fight was in defending the bridge at Paint Rock, Alabama. The action here was very heavy and his baptismal fire was a fearful ordeal. All of his command of twenty-four were wounded, the attacking force numbering two hundred and fifty. The enemy were successfully repulsed after a two hours' fight. He was later at Stevenson and took part in the siege of Nashville, and was also in the battle of Stone River. He fought all through the Tennessee campaign, from the first engagement to the last, the latter being the battle of

Chickamauga. His entire regiment was captured and held prisoners, first in Richmond for four months, then transferred to Danville, in Virginia, and held there during the winter, and later transferred to the prison camp at Andersonville, made famous by the horrible treatment which the Union soldiers were forced to undergo there. He was removed, in the fall, to Florence, South Carolina, where he remained a prisoner until February 1865. He was chosen to be a Sergeant of his company, and later to be First Sergeant. After the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin and re-entered the newspaper business. He purchased the *Viroqua Censor*, and successfully conducted it for some time. While he was its editor he was elected State Senator from that district and served for two years in the Legislature of Wisconsin. He remained actively engaged in the newspaper work until he came to Utah in 1876, as United States Marshal, and was engaged in the collection of the evidence concerning the Mountain Meadow Massacre. He obtained the witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of John D. Lee, who was one of the prime instigators of that crime, perpetrated in 1857. Lee was condemned to death and shot in 1877, twenty years after the crime had been committed. He remained in his position of United States Marshal until 1878, when he engaged in mining. He became connected with the *Tribune* and has been in its active service ever since. He was first employed as telegraph editor and raised from that position to be the managing editor of that paper, and it is largely through his ability and through the energy and experience that he has brought to this work that the *Tribune* of today has achieved its present standing in the ranks of metropolitan journals.

Mr. Nelson's father was a native of Scotland, and after coming to Wisconsin devoted his time to mining. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in Scotland.

Mr. Nelson was married, in 1866, in Wisconsin, to Miss Mary Fritwell, and by this marriage has five children—Margaret, Mary, William, Esther, and Grace. William is at present employed on the *Tribune*, and who is also a veteran, having joined Battery A, of the Utah Artillery, and

served with that organization for more than a year in the insurrection in the Philippine Islands being honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, as Corporal, at San Francisco, with his battery.

In the administration of the political affairs of the State, Mr. Nelson is a prominent member of the Republican party. In the old regime, before the separation of the citizens of the State upon National political lines, he was one of the leading members of the Liberal party, and by his advice and counsel did much to make possible the separation of the people upon the present lines. In fraternal life he is a member of the Masonic Order, and a Companion in the Royal Arch.

Mr. Nelson's career in Utah has been closely identified with the progress made in the development of its resources, and in the building up of the large mining operations which are at present making this State one of the great mineral producing commonwealths of the country. His success in life has been achieved by his own efforts and is due to his untiring energy, industry, perseverance, and indomitable will. The part which he has played in forcing the opening of the State to emigrants from all sections of the United States, has made his name one of historical importance in the annals of Utah. Since the termination of the fight which raged so fiercely in Utah between the Mormons and the Gentiles, he has been prominent in the work of making the citizens of the State a united people, and the present satisfactory condition is due largely to his efforts and to the influence of the paper which he directs. Today there is no more prominent man, nor one more universally liked, by Mormon and by Gentile, than is Mr. Nelson. He was one of the first ten members of the Board of Education in 1891, and was afterwards President of the Board. He was for four years a member of the General Board, and President of it three years of that time.



ALLEXANDER CROOKSHANK PYPER. In reviewing the history of those men who came to Utah after the first influx of immigration had subsided, and by their shrewd business ability, keen foresight and able co-operation assisted in laying a firm foundation upon which future generations were to build for both Church and State, none is more worthy of special mention than is the subject of this sketch, who has long since laid down the responsible duties which he had assumed, and passed to the reward which awaits those who have lived noble lives in accordance with the light they possessed. He was for a period of more than twenty years one of the most prominent men in this whole inter-mountain region.

Our subject was born in Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 18, 1828. He spent his early life in the land of his birth and there received his education. He became identified with the Mormon Church while very young, and at the early age of seventeen was appointed to the position of Traveling Elder and spent some time preaching the gospel of Mormonism in his native country, enduring many hardships for Truth's sake. As a young man he came to the United States and settled first at Saint Louis, where he remained for several years. From there he went to Council Bluffs, in 1838, at which place and at Florence, Nebraska, he conducted successful mercantile establishments. While on the plains, he aided General Horace S. Eldredge in connection with the emigration business of the Church for a period of about four years.

In 1850 he crossed the plains to Utah by ox team, and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in the Autumn of that year, bringing with him several wagons loaded with general merchandise, with which he again commenced business. Subsequently he established a chemical manufacturing laboratory in Sugar House Ward and engaged in the production of white lead, sulphur and other articles of similar character. He was afterwards employed by President Brigham Young to conduct his private outside business, and during the remainder of his life in Utah was closely associ-

ated with President Young in many of his business enterprises, as well as in Church work. He again engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted for a few years, when he accepted a position as superintendent of the grocery department of the Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, when that branch of the business was conducted in the Constitution building. This business he successfully run for a number of years.

His next work was of an official character; being installed in the City Hall as Police Judge, which position he occupied from August, 1874, until the time of his death. For a period of ten years he was a member of the City Council of Salt Lake. In June, 1877, at the time of the general organization of the Stakes and Wards, by direction of President Brigham Young, Elder Pyper was ordained a Bishop and set apart to preside over the Twelfth Ward.


Perhaps no man in the city did more towards promoting the silk industry than did Mr. Pyper, he being one of the most successful producers of silk in the entire inter-mountain region, and even up to the time of his death he took an active and deep interest in that industry. That he was a very strong man in every way there can be no question. Full of activity and alive to the importance of every enterprise for the upbuilding and advancement of Utah, he was one of the best-known figures in the State. In general appearance, he was of average height, spare-built and of naturally quick movements. His death occurred July 29, 1882, and the funeral was held in the Twelfth Ward school house, July 30th. The funeral was perhaps one of the largest held in the city up to that time. Mr. Pyper, by his long and honorable career in Utah, had drawn around him many warm friends—not alone among the leaders of the Church, but from the people in general. On the day of the funeral the hall was crowded with all classes of people. There were present, Presidents Wilford Woodruff and Joseph F. Smith; Apostle and Counselor Daniel H. Wells; the Bishopric of the Church, Edward Hunter and L. W. Hardy; Bishop Robert T. Burton; the Presidency of the Stake, A. M. Cannon and D. O. Calder; and nearly all the Bishops of Salt Lake City and many others of the leading



Susanna B. Emery-Holmes

Church authorities too numerous to mention. Mayor Jennings and the City Council and officers were present in a body. The services were conducted by Elder John Druce, who was First Counselor to Bishop Pyper in the Twelfth Ward Stake of Zion. Nearly all the heads of the Church spoke at his funeral in commendation of his grand and useful life, and it is safe to say that few men whose lives have been so closely identified with Salt Lake City and the State of Utah were more deeply mourned or missed than was Bishop Pyper.

His wife bore the maiden name of Christiana Dollinger, and was a native of New York City. She came across the plains by ox teams in 1859, and is still living in this city, where she has, since coming here, been one of the most active and prominent women of the Mormon Church; devoting much of her time to its interests and being closely associated with its different charitable organizations and societies. Her long residence has given her an extended acquaintance—not only among the citizens of Salt Lake City, but throughout the State, where she is universally beloved. Her father, Thomas Dollinger, was one of the earliest adherents of the Mormon Church. He died at Nauvoo, prior to the exodus.

USANNA BRANSFORD EMERY HOLMES. The development of the mining resources of Utah has resulted in the enriching of the fortunes of many of the men of the State. This field of work, apparently peculiarly adapted to men, has been invaded by women of courage, ability and energy, and their rewards have been as great as have those secured by the men. At the very head of all the women of Utah, in wealth and in popularity, is the subject of this sketch.

A Kentuckian, by birth, she has always been noted for her graciousness of manner and the courtesy and hospitality that are the inherent birthrights of all Southerners. She married A. B. Emery, who died about eight years since. By this union she has one daughter—Louise Grace Emery. Mr. Emery left his widow a rich heritage in mining interests. He had been a dealer in

mining stocks throughout his life, to a large degree, and at his death left, as a legacy to his widow, his extensive interests in the Silver King mine.

With rare courage and ability, and profiting by the knowledge of mining which she had derived from her father's and from her husband's experience, Mrs. Emery set to work to develop the business. Believing in the future value of the property left her by her husband, she refused the trifling offers made for her rights and immediately began a thorough investigation of the mines. Her faith was so great in the future value of her properties that she willingly earned her own income, rather than sacrifice her interests. Later she was enabled to properly start operations in the mines and the results soon justified her faith. The income derived from these properties soon enabled her to extend her operations until now, with an income of one hundred thousand dollars a year, she is the richest woman in Utah and one of the wealthiest in the United States whose property and fortune have been acquired largely by her own efforts. So wide are her interests that she is now a large owner in all the more prosperous and valuable mining property in the State, including the Silver King mine, the most valuable mine in the West.

Although a remarkably rich woman, her success has not robbed her of her interests in her fellow beings, and today she is as widely known for her philanthropy as she is for her wealth. In the newsboys of Salt Lake City she takes a great interest, which her wards warmly reciprocate.

In 1899, Mrs. Emery met Edwin F. Holmes, a millionaire capitalist of Detroit, Michigan, in the course of a mining transaction; their mutual liking developed into love and they were married at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York City, in that year.

Mrs. Holmes is one of the most popular women in Utah, and indeed, throughout the West. She is a woman of many attainments, fond of music and books, and her graceful, cultured and polished manner has been enriched by her extensive travels both in the United States and in Europe. While in Europe she was the object of much

social attention; and in London, Paris and Rome, her grace and tact, together with her wealth and the richness of her jewels and gowns, has made her one of the best known and most popular Americans in those lands. She received an audience from Pope Leo and was the guest of the late Queen Victoria of England, besides receiving other attentions from the crowned heads of Europe. When residing in America, her time is divided between the East and the West, New York and San Francisco knowing and welcoming her as heartily as does Salt Lake.

One of the most brilliant functions that ever took place in the West, and one which Mrs. Holmes directed, was the marriage of her sister, Miss Nellie Bransford, to Jay T. Harris, which took place in Salt Lake City, in October, 1900. The entire cost of the wedding, including the trousseau of the bride, was defrayed by Mrs. Holmes, and amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars. In addition to this outlay the bride received, as a present from her sister, fifty thousand dollars' worth of the stock of the Silver King mine.

Mrs. Holmes is recognized as the social leader in affairs of Salt Lake City—not alone from her wealth but from her knowledge and tact, as well. Instead of warping and narrowing her life, her wealth has broadened and developed her love for the beautiful; and her hospitable home, formerly the "Amelia Palace," is perhaps the most popular home in all the inter-mountain region. She is famed for her charity and for her generous spirit, and many of the poor people of the city can testify to her minstering deeds. Her success shines brilliantly in the records of Utah, and her remarkable success in financial matters is due entirely to her own ability, energy and foresight.



USTAVE J. BARTHEL, the president of the Utah Lithographing Company, the largest printing and lithographing establishment west of Omaha and east of San Francisco, was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1863. He spent his early

life in that State, and was educated in the parish schools of Saint Louis, and began to learn lithographing and engraving at an early age. He served his apprenticeship in Saint Louis with the August Gast Lithographing Company, where he remained about five years. He then removed to Omaha, and for seven years carried on business in that city, being in charge of the lithographing department in the establishment of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, and also the Rees Printing Company. He then removed to Denver and took charge of the lithographing department of the Pioneer Lithographing Company, in which employment he remained for four years, coming to Salt Lake in 1893. His first work in Utah was with the Salt Lake Lithographing Company, and in 1895 he established the present company, of which he is president, under the name of the Utah Lithographing Company. This establishment was first located on Richards street, and later removed to its present site on West Temple street. A short time after its establishment it grew to such proportions that it bought out the Salt Lake Lithographing Company, and the business has increased to such an extent that from a force of four men, the number of its employees is now between forty-five and fifty men. It is one of the solid business establishments of Salt Lake City, and to the ability with which Mr. Barthel has conducted its affairs is largely due its popularity and prosperity. It is now the leading printing company in the inter-mountain region, and its business has increased so rapidly within the past four years that additional room has been needed for its work, and extensive improvements have been made in the plant. It is a thoroughly equipped plant, and one that is capable of handling with expedition the most difficult class of work.

Mr. Barthel was married in Omaha, to Miss Mary Callahan, daughter of J. C. Callahan, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and by this marriage has two children—Harold and Edward.

The position which he now holds in Salt Lake City has been won by his own ability, and by his application to his business. He has devoted his entire time and attention to the building up of his establishment, and the prominent position

which it now holds is largely due to his able administration of the office of president, which he has held since the company was formed.



WILLIAM TONKS. Not only has England furnished a larger quota of the State of Utah than perhaps any other country on the globe, but they have invariably been men of high courage and determination, coming here practically without means and by perseverance, pluck and hard work have not only assisted in developing the State and transforming the once barren and apparently unpromising wilderness into one of the most prosperous and productive portions of the United States, but have at the same time acquired wealth and high social standing for themselves, and from positions of obscurity have risen to the highest positions of trust and influence in their community. Among these men the career of William Tonks, the subject of this sketch, is especially worthy of note.

Mr. Tonks was born in Staffordshire, England, July 19, 1832. He received his education there, and grew to manhood, learning the blacksmith trade from his father. When but eighteen years of age, he became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and in 1856, becoming imbued with a desire to join the members of that Church in this country, sailed for America, and landed in New York. He remained there about three years, working at his trade, and at the end of that time took river passage to Florence with his wife and two children, and joined a train of Mormon emigrants bound for Utah, traveling most of the long journey across the plains on foot. They arrived in Salt Lake City October 1, 1859. Upon his arrival here, our subject opened up a nail factory in the Nineteenth Ward, which he operated for a time, and then took up his trade of blacksmith. In 1866 he moved to Morgan City, where he opened the first blacksmith shop to be established in that place, and continued to ply his trade until recent years, building up an extensive business and making considerable money out of it. He accumulated

a large amount of property in Morgan and built one of the finest residences in that place. About 1872 he bought a large tract of land in Round Valley. The land was in an uncultivated state, mostly covered with willows and other wild growth, and since he has owned it Mr. Tonks has cleared and cultivated one hundred acres of it, putting it under irrigation, and has followed a general farming business. He raised two thousand bushels of potatoes off of his land in 1901, besides his wheat, oats, hay and other produce. He is also interested largely in stock raising, and owns some valuable range land. In 1899 our subject, together with a number of his neighbors, organized a stock company and bought a large tract of land from the railroad company, which they use for range purposes, and usually have about five hundred head of stock on this range. Mr. Tonks has built another very fine house on his ranch, which is occupied by his son, who has the supervision of the place. His sons are interested with him in his different enterprises, and take the burden of looking after the extensive interests in which they are engaged, off of his shoulders.

Mr. Tonks was married in England in 1855 to Miss Martha Doericott, a native of the same place where he grew to manhood. She came to America and crossed the plains with him, passing through all the hardships incident to living here in the early days, and has been his constant companion since, doing much by her care and forethought as well as advice to assist in earning the reward that has come to them for the long life of toil that is now past. They have a family of seven children—Elizabeth, wife of John Clayton; George M., living in Teton Basin, Idaho; William H., also living in Teton Basin; Jane, wife of Thomas F. Welch; Louisa, wife of Benjamin Jones; Charles, residing on the ranch, and Rebecca, wife of James Tucker, of Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Tonks have forty-seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr. Tonks has reared his children in the faith of the Mormon Church, and the family are prominent in local church work. While residing in Round Valley, Mr. Tonks was Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School there. He has

been very liberal with his means, and has done much towards building up his community, giving a good deal of money towards the erecting of school and meeting houses, ditches, roads and other enterprises for the upbuilding and growth of the town and county.

When he came to Utah, Mr. Tonks had to borrow the money to bring himself and family across the plains. His wonderful success since demonstrates the fact that no obstacle is too great to be overcome by the man who possesses the will to do and dare. He has not only succeeded in accumulating wealth and a high commercial standing in his county, but he has won the confidence and esteem of the business men of the place, and enjoys the respect and confidence of school work. The Bishop is a self-made man, ward. He has also been prominent in Sunday the people with whom he has been more or less closely associated for more than thirty years. He was one of the organizers and at present owns one-third of the stock of the Morgan City Zion Co-operative Commercial Institution.



GIOVANNI LAVAGNINO. Among the prominent and successful mine operators of the State may be counted the subject of this sketch, the president of the Conglomerate Mining and Milling Company.

Born in Piedmont, Italy, in 1848, his boyhood days were spent in his native country. His early education was obtained at Piedmont and later in the National University at Palermo in Sicily, graduating from the department of civil engineering of that institution in 1873 with the degree of C. E. He then entered the Academy of mining in Frigburg, Saxony, graduating in 1875 in mining and metallurgy. Later he took special courses in different schools to perfect his education and broaden his mind along the line of his chosen profession—that of civil engineering. During his school days he served as a soldier in the volunteer army of his native country.

Upon the completion of his education in these schools and universities, he was for eight years

professor of science and mathematics in different schools and colleges in Italy. Later he relinquished these positions and went to the Isle of Sardino, where he engaged in mining and in work as a civil engineer for a period of four years. He then traveled in France and England for about a year, studying the mining operations and methods in those countries, and also profiting by the experience of the leading civil engineers of those countries.

The great excitement caused by the discovery of the large beds of ore in the Leadville district, determined him to see and judge for himself, and in the fall of 1879 he set sail for America, arriving in Leadville, Colorado, in the early spring of 1880. He visited the principal cities of this country before he settled in Leadville. Here he found conditions both unsatisfactory and uncongenial, and remained but a short time, removing to Butte, Montana, where he located and engaged in mining for the two years, 1881 and 1882. Here he became identified with the Calvarus Mining and Smelting Company, which was the first copper mine developed and successfully worked in Montana, the smelter being the first erected in that State for the exclusive treatment of copper ores. Later he became associated with the Lexington mine, and remained with that company until the completion of the Lexington mill in the fall of 1882.

Early in the spring of 1883, he removed to Salt Lake City, since which time his headquarters have been in this city, and here, as well as in other Western States, he has taken an active and prominent part in the development of some of the greatest mining properties of this region. Among the most prominent of such properties with which he has been identified in Utah is the old Telegraph mine, located at Bingham City. This has been a great success and a prosperous investment for its owners, and at this time is still a great mine. Mr. Lavagnino sold this property to the United States Mining Company in April, 1899, for nearly six hundred thousand dollars. He also sold the De Ard mine at Cripple Creek, Colorado, to W. S. Stratton, for a large sum. While in the western part of the United States, Mr. Lavagnino has spent about three years in

the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, and still retains interests in many mining properties there. His holdings extend through Utah and into all the adjoining States, and even into Mexico. In Mexico, his properties have proved prosperous and very remunerative.

In addition to his mining property in Utah, he is a large owner of real estate in Salt Lake City, and, indeed, throughout the State as well, and is a firm believer in the future prosperity and importance of this city.

Mr. Lavagnino is a self-made man. He was left an orphan in his early childhood, and his early education was derived through the assistance and kindness of a sister. This was the only assistance he received, and since that has made his own way in the world.

One secret of his success, and upon which he has built his career, has been the unbounded confidence reposed in him by the people with whom he has been connected, and his scrupulous respect for the trusts confided in him has brought him such a record that it may well be an object of pride to his children and to his future posterity.

Before he had arrived at the age of sixteen, he was filling a position in the Internal Revenue Office in his native land, connected with which were responsibilities and trusts of a high order.

Mr. Lavagnino married Miss Loreno Larson, a native of Salt Lake City, who, for several years prior to her marriage, was a talented and successful school teacher. By this union they have three bright, intelligent and beautiful children—Florence, Jerrett and Louise—who are now at school in Italy.

In politics, our subject owes allegiance to neither party, preferring to maintain an independent position and direct his efforts in the line best calculated to serve the interests of the community. In religious matters, he attends the Unitarian church. Personally, he is a very genial and pleasant gentleman, highly educated, cultured and refined. He has a large circle of warm friends throughout Utah, and indeed in all the Western States, and his genial manner and unimpeachable integrity have brought him the enjoyment of a wide and substantial popularity.



TEARNS HATCH. Among the prominent and successful stockmen of Davis county, who have been closely identified with the upbuilding of this county from almost its earliest period, and who has assisted in a large measure in every enterprise for the development and improvement of his county, Stearns Hatch deserves special mention.

He is a native son of Utah having been born in South Bountiful Ward, December 6, 1853, and is a son of Ira Stearns and Jane (Bee) Hatch, a full biographical sketch of his father appearing elsewhere in this volume. His mother was a native of Scotland, being born in Edinburgh. Our subject is the oldest of eight children of Jane (Bee) Hatch, who is still living in the neighborhood of her son, our subject. Mr. Hatch spent his early life on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of Davis county, such as existed at that time. He started out in life for himself soon after the death of his father, which occurred in 1869.

On October 6, 1876, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Ellis, daughter of John and Harriett (Hales) Ellis. By this union eleven children were born, ten of whom are still living—Ira S., Harriett E., John L., Lena Jane, Laura L., Wilford W., Irene, Mary, who died at five years of age; Lillian G., Sarah, and Leonard E. Soon after Mr. Hatch married, he settled in South Bountiful Ward. He first purchased twenty-five acres of land, which at that time was in a wild state, being covered with willows and underbrush, and this he has continued to improve from time to time until he now has one of the finest places for its size in that vicinity. He owns a splendid brick residence, and all the improvements on his home place are of a high order. Mr. Hatch has been largely identified with the stock raising business, both cattle and sheep, throughout his career. At the present time he is largely interested in the Deseret Live Stock Company, and in the Hatch Brothers Live Stock Company. He was one of the original organizers of the Woods Cross Canning and Pickling Company, and is at this time its president, having been elected in 1892. This has been a very successful enter-

prise, and has been very beneficial to Davis county. The concern gives employment to something over one hundred people during the season, and so popular are their brands that during the past season they were not able to fill all their orders. He is also identified with many other enterprises in Davis county.

In politics he believes in supporting the best man, and therefore has never been identified with either of the dominant parties. He is essentially a business man, and has never run for any political office. He and his whole family are members of the Mormon Church, and for many years he has served as Sunday School teacher and superintendent in the South Bountiful Ward. He was ordained a High Priest in 1894, and later ordained one of the Presidents of the Seventy-Fourth Quorum of Seventies, and at one time was President of the Elders' Quorum, as well as being a member of the High Council. He has served for a number of years as school trustee of his district. Mr. Hatch, in connection with his brothers, has taken a deep interest in tracing the genealogy of the family. They have spent much money and time in traveling to the East and to Europe, and now have a genealogy on both sides that traces back for eight generations.

Mr. Hatch, by his honorable and straightforward dealings with all with whom he has been associated through life, has won the confidence and respect of the people, not only of South Bountiful Ward, but throughout Davis county and wherever he is known.



LB. WIGHT, member of the law firm of Snyder, Westervelt, Snyder & Wight, of Park City. Mr. Wight has only been a resident of Park City for the past ten years, and a member of the firm since 1901, but during this time he and the firm of which he is a member have built up a large and lucrative law business. The firm also have offices in the Atlas Block, Salt Lake City. Mr. Wight's time being mostly devoted to the Park City end of the business.

Our subject is a native of New York State, having been born in Fowler, Saint Lawrence

county, March 18, 1874, where he lived until thirteen years of age, when the family moved to Gouverneur, that State, where the school facilities were better, and where our subject received his early education. He was one of a family of eight boys. The family is descended from John Wight, who emigrated to this country before the Revolutionary War and settled in Massachusetts, following farming. The grandfather of our subject, Abner Wight, was born in 1811, and emigrated to Saint Lawrence county, New York, where our subject's father was raised. Our subject's mother was Mary Whitney, a native of Spragueville, New York, and a daughter of John and Mary (Houghton) Whitney. She died in Park City in 1891, at the age of forty-seven years, leaving seven sons—Herbert, an electrical engineer, living in Syracuse, New York; L.B., our subject; Guy, Royal, now a practicing dentist of Park City; Holland, Verne, and Mark. Our subject's father is still living in California.

Mr. Wight began life for himself at the early age of sixteen, when he engaged in school teaching, which he followed for a number of years, attending school himself and thus completing his education. In 1892 he came to Park City, where his father was located, and taught school in Summit county until the fall of 1896, when he entered the Law School of Syracuse University, from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of L. B.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Wight enlisted with his brothers, Guy and Royal, in Company A, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, for service in Cuba. The regiment was sent to Camp Black, and from there to Camp Mead, in Pennsylvania, from which place they were transferred to Camp Wetherell, where they were honorably discharged in March, 1899, our subject retiring with the title of Corporal. Mr. Wight lost one brother—Guy—as a result of acute rheumatism, contracted while in service.

Mr. Wight returned to Utah in May, 1899, and for two years was associated with Grant H. Smith, in the law business in Salt Lake City, and in March, 1901, became a member of the present

firm, coming to Park City to represent the firm in this place.

He was married June 6, 1900, to Miss Kittie J. Kidder, of Salt Lake City, daughter of the late R. W. Kidder. They have one child—Brayton.

In political life Mr. Wight owes his allegiance to the Republican party, and is at this time City Attorney of Park City. Socially he is a member of the Elks, being a charter member and the Esteemed Loyal Knight of Park City Lodge of that order.

The firm which Mr. Wight represents does quite an extensive practice among the mining companies of this district, representing among others the Ontario Mining Company, the Daly West, California, Wolverine and other mining companies, besides the leading commercial houses of Park City.

law, and from 1873 to 1879 continued in the practice of that profession at Champaign, Illinois, removing in the fall of the latter year to Utah and settling in the mining camp of Frisco. He practiced his profession in the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and remained there for nine years. In 1888 he came to Salt Lake City, which place has been his home ever since, and he has here continued to devote his time to the practice of his profession, with the exception of the periods covered by the terms he has served as Justice of the Peace. He was elected as a Justice of the Peace in 1892 and was re-elected in 1896 and in 1900. His term of office will expire at the end of the year 1902, by reason of the establishment of the new municipal courts for Salt Lake City.

Judge Lochrie was married in Illinois, in January, 1871, to Miss Viola Stanger, a native of Ohio, and by this marriage he has two children—Viola M., and Donald. Judge Lochrie's father, Michael, was a native of Scotland, and upon his removal to Illinois took up the business of farming, which he followed for the remainder of his life. His father took a prominent part in the politics of his county in Illinois, where he spent the most of his life, and was elected to a number of the minor offices of that county. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary (Stuart) Lochrie, is a descendant of the old Scotch family of that name.

In political life our subject has been a staunch Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President, in 1864. He holds the distinction of having been the first Gentile elected to the position of Prosecuting Attorney of Beaver county, in which position he served to the entire satisfaction of all the people. He is essentially a self-made man, and has made his own way through life from the early age of twelve. He worked for his own education and has never received any financial aid from anyone since that time. His impartiality and his integrity as a justice have won for him the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he has been associated in this State, and he is one of the most popular members of the judiciary of Salt Lake City.

JUDGE PETER LOCHRIE. Among the Justices of the Peace of Utah there is none, who, by his work in that office, has made for himself a better record or stands higher in the confidence of the public than does the subject of this sketch. He is eminently a man of the people and has won his way to the front rank that he now holds by virtue of his sterling qualities and by the exercise of unstinted hard work and constant application.

He was born in Scotland in 1843, and came to the United States ten years later, settling in Green county, Illinois, and later moved to Champaign county, of that State, where he resided for a period of twenty years. He was educated in the district schools and in Macon Academy and in the Presbyterian Academy, and completed his studies in the University which was later established at Lincoln, Illinois. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1867. Two years later he became imbued with a desire to become a journalist and entered the newspaper field with a weekly paper which he continued to publish for four years, at the end of which time he resumed the practice of the

JOHN K. HALL. Among the many noble sons of England who have sought fame and fortune in this new country, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, John K. Hall.

He was born in Yorkshire, near Sheffield, September 7, 1828, and is the son of Kilburn and Ann (Shilito) Hall. He grew to manhood in his native town and there received his education and became a pattern maker, which trade he followed until 1860. In 1847 he heard the doctrines of the Mormon Church expounded and, becoming convinced of the correctness of their views, was baptized and ordained an Elder, spending the next two or three years as a local preacher. He took passage on the ship *Cynosure*, at Liverpool, in the spring of 1863, and after a voyage of eight weeks landed in New York City, from where he went direct to Winter Quarters, where he procured an outfit and crossed the plains in company with Captain Rossell Hyde, his wife and three small children being with him.

Upon arriving in Salt Lake City, October 13, 1863, he purchased a lot and built a home in the Fifteenth Ward, where he lived for eleven years, following the trade of carpentering and contracting. He did much of the building in the city at that time, among other residences which he built being that of Joseph R. Walker. He also did a great deal of other carpenter work for the Walker Brothers. In 1874 he moved to Enterprise, Morgan county, and there purchased a farm and also a number of lots in town. He built a home on his farm, where he moved his family, and took up general farming, which he has followed ever since, also being engaged in the contracting business as opportunity offered. He is interested in the Bench Irrigation Ditch Company, of Enterprise, in which company he was a director for a number of years, and assisted in building that ditch. He has also done considerable building in the Enterprise Ward. He drew the plans for the Morgan county court house, on which he did much of the work. The Stake meeting house at Morgan is another building which he erected. Besides his farm near Enterprise he has another in Spring Hollow canyon, where he homesteaded one hundred and

sixty acres about twelve years ago and built a home which he named "Glen Cottage" or "Mount View." This place is a very beautiful one, being laid out in fruit orchards and highly cultivated. He also owns twenty acres of choice land on Weber river, and altogether has been very successful since coming to America, and is today a prosperous farmer of Morgan county.

Mr. Hall has been three times married. His first marriage occurred in England, where he was married on December 25, 1849, to Miss Mary Spencer, a native of Sheffield, and daughter of John and Mary Spencer. Her father was a manufacturer of knives and cutlery, and one of the past masters of Cutlers Company. Mrs. Hall died in Enterprise, in July, 1897, leaving a family of four children—Mary S.; Edith, wife of George Huff; Annetta, wife of George Palmer; and Kilburn, at home. His second wife was Jane Hales, by whom he had six children, five of whom are living—Ruth, wife of George Eddington; Edgar; Effie, now Mrs. Elijah Eddington; Eliza, and Bernard, living in Ogden. The present Mrs. Hall was Miss Esther Holdt, whom he married December 11, 1901. Mr. Hall has nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

In political life our subject is at this time a Republican, but for many years his allegiance was with the Democratic party. Except for the position of Trustee on his School Board, he has never sought or held public office, his time being devoted to the interests of his large farming enterprises. He has been very active in Church circles and was a teacher in the Fifteenth Ward where he first made his home. He was ordained a member of the Sixty-Fifth Quorum, and was later one of the Seven Presidents of that Quorum. He was for nine years Superintendent of the Fifteenth Ward Sunday School. When the Morgan Ward was organized, in 1877, he was ordained High Priest, and set apart as Bishop over the Enterprise Ward, in which office he continued until the consolidation of that ward with the Peterson Ward in 1901. He was for twenty years Stake Superintendent of Sunday Schools and upon resigning that position was tendered a banquet and presented with a handsome gold-headed cane, on which was engraved his name

and the number of years he had served in that office. He has been one of the most active men of his ward in all enterprises for the advancement of the work of the Church, and by his long life of upright and honorable living has won the esteem of the people with whom he has come in contact, as well as the confidence of the leaders of the Church and those with whom he has been associated in business life, and is today enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

JAMES JOHANSON, for a number of years, has been a leading spirit in many of the enterprises of Morgan county, and is considered one of the substantial men of his county. He is a native of Denmark, where he was born in 1855, and is the oldest of a family of five children. He came to Utah with his parents, Paul and Mattie Johanson, when but fourteen years of age. They had become converts to the Mormon religion in 1867, and two years later emigrated to America, coming to Utah in 1869, and locating at Milton, where the father located a farm and died in 1884. The mother died in Salt Lake City in 1890.

The early education of our subject was received from the schools of Denmark, and later attended the schools in Utah. When quite a young man he began life for himself, working for a time on the Union Pacific railroad, as trackman, and later being promoted to the position of section foreman, living at Echo. He continued in this work two and a half years, when he located a farm at Littleton, where he has since resided. Besides this land, he has bought a number of other pieces, both range and farming land, and has branched out into the cattle business, raising beeves for market, and is now one of the prosperous and successful ranchers of that county. His land is all under irrigation, most of the water being obtained from the Littleton and Milton irrigating ditch, of which he was one of the promoters and assisted in building.

Our subject was married in 1883 to Miss Caroline M. Nielson, daughter of Soren and Anne Maria (Poulson) Nielson, natives of Denmark, who came to Utah in 1866. By this marriage

they have three children living—Annie C., Arthur and Dora.

Since the division of the parties on national political lines, Mr. Johanson has cast his fortunes with the Republican party, and has been quite an active worker in its ranks. He has held the office of a Justice of the Peace for two terms, his second term not having expired, and has also been a school trustee. He is a director of the Live Stock Range Company, and identified with many of the enterprises looking toward the advancement and development of the industries of his section of the State. Mr. Johanson was also deputy Registration Officer from 1891 until the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State.

JAMES F. SMITH, one of the most prominent young lawyers in Salt Lake City, and who has already made an enviable career in his chosen profession, was born in this city in 1872. He is a son of James Smith, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to Utah in 1869. His wife, Mary (Bowdidge) Smith, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the Island of Jersey, a British possession near the coast of France. She emigrated to the United States in 1865, in which year she arrived in Salt Lake City.

Their son, James, was educated in the public schools of this city, and later took a course in All Hallows College here. Owing to the limited means of his parents, and the necessity of earning his own living, at the age of eleven years he secured employment as cash boy in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, where he remained for about one year, and then secured employment in a grocery business. He later mastered the painting and glazing trade, and followed that occupation for five or six years. His next business was with the glass firm of G. F. Culmer Brothers, where he remained for about four years, and then entered the employ of the Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing Company, remaining with this latter establishment for about two years. He was early alive to the im-

portance of increasing his store of knowledge, and with that end in view, took a course in the Salt Lake Business College, and was later a clerk in the Morgan Hotel, during which time all his spare moments were applied to his studies, and in 1894 he began the study of law, reading with the firm of Chas. J. Pence and C. E. Allen. He continued to work in the day time and study late at night during 1895. On September 15th of the following year he accepted a position in the office of this firm, where he pursued his studies until his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah. He then opened a law office and struck out for himself. His first start was in a room about six feet wide and ten feet long. His equipment was, to say the least, so far as books were concerned, of a very limited order. His application to his study and the ability which he demonstrated in the successful conduct of the cases entrusted to him, soon led to an increase in his practice, and he is now one of the most successful young attorneys in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Smith was married in 1893 to Miss Eliza A. Morgan, daughter of Elder John M. Morgan, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. His wife's mother was a daughter of Nicholas Groesbeck, who was one of the early settlers of Utah.

In political life Mr. Smith is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and while he has taken an active part in its work, has never sought or held public office. He, like his parents, is a member of the Mormon Church, and has been a faithful worker in its behalf. He has acquired a prominent place in the legal and social circles of Salt Lake, and enjoys a wide popularity.

ROBERT YOUNG, one of the prominent men of affairs of Summit county, residing at Wanship. A native of New Jersey, having been born in Paterson, June 25, 1851. When only a boy of eight years his people emigrated from that State to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City, where Mr. Young grew to manhood. What education he received was obtained from the common schools

of that city. When quite a young boy, we find him assisting his father in various ways in the undertakings with which he was connected—such as building railroads, sawmills, stock raising and many other enterprises for the building up and developing of the State.

Ebenezer R. Young, Senior, the father of our subject, was a native of Staten Island, New York, where he was born in 1816. His father was a sailor on a man-of-war, and died before his son was born. The mother married again, leaving her son the sole representative of the Young family. He grew to manhood and became quite wealthy, owning cotton factories at Westport, Connecticut, and Paterson, New Jersey. He crossed the plains with his family in 1858, making a home for his family in Salt Lake City, and then took up freighting over the prairies, making twelve trips across the plains from Omaha to Salt Lake, bringing the first machinery for the woolen mills, and also a considerable amount of merchandise. He at one time owned a store on First South street, where Culmer Brothers are located at this time. In 1862 he moved to the Sugar House Ward, where he started a woolen mill in connection with Brigham Young, and remained there for several years. He also made molasses from sugar cane. In 1865 he bought the grist mill and property at Wanship and followed the milling business there for some years. He also engaged in the general merchandise business at Wanship, and in farming, owning two hundred and fifty acres of land at one time. In 1868 he took a contract for building a portion of the Union Pacific railroad in Echo and Weber canyons. He also spent three years floating ties down the Weber river for the railroad company. He was one of the most prominent and widely known men of the State, and the industries he fostered gave a new impetus not only to the life of this State, but to the whole inter-mountain region. His political sympathies were with the Democratic party, and for several years he was United States Court Commissioner. He also served as Justice of the Peace. In Church affairs he displayed the same zeal that characterized his life in other matters. He made two trips to the East on mission-

ary work, and took an active part in advancing the work at home. He was President of the Twenty-seventh Quorum of Seventies. He gave much of his means towards the erection of schools and meeting houses, and was noted for his liberality and charitable nature. He died in 1880, greatly mourned throughout the whole State. His wife and the mother of our subject was Margaret Holden, a native of England. She died in Wanship in 1886, leaving a family of seven children—Ebenezer R., Junior; John W., of Los Angeles; Robert, our subject; George W., Margaret Y., widow of John W. Taylor; Mary, wife of Judge Appleby, and Esther E., wife of P. T. Curtis.

Our subject grew up in Salt Lake City and Sugar House Ward, and obtained his education in those two places. His education, however, was of a limited character, owing to the fact that he was his father's almost constant companion and associated with him in almost all of his enterprises. He had an interest in the sawmill business in Summit county, and followed freighting all over the State, hauling supplies to the mining camps. After the death of his father he and his brother, George W., took a contract for building part of the railroad from Park City to Heber. They completed their contract, but were heavy losers. These two brothers bought out the estate of their father and continued the store at Wanship until 1899, under the name of G. W. & R. Young, our subject carrying on a ranching and cattle raising business at the same time. His farm consists of three hundred and fifty acres of good land at Marion, where he keeps Hereford and short-horn cattle, and some good horses. He makes a specialty of raising a high-grade of stock. He is the owner of a private ditch taken from the Weber river, and has his place under a good system of irrigation. He has been interested to some extent in mining in his section of the country and has outfitted a number of prospectors.

Mr. Young was married in 1876 to Miss Annie Taylor (Shreve), a daughter of Edwin and Elizabeth Shreve of New Jersey. They have five children—Robert S., Annie R., William S., Edwin R., and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

In political life Mr. Young is a member of the Republican party. He is Chairman of the County Central Committee, and has been a delegate to all the county and State conventions. He is Road Supervisor of his district, and active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the county.

No man of Summit county has been more prominently before the people than has Mr. Young, and his life, both private, public and in business walks, has been such as to win and retain the confidence and esteem of the citizens of his community, and he is today one of the most deservedly popular men of that portion of the State.



EDWARD WHITE was born in Essex, England, February 8, 1831. He is the son of Henry and Anna (Arnold) White, who were both natives of the same part of England, and lived and died in that country. Edward was the third son in the family, and his father died when he was eight years old, so that his education was necessarily of a limited nature. Our subject followed the sea for a living, and had a cutter or fishing vessel and made trips in the harbor of Chichester and to the fishing banks, and also made trips between England and France, following that life for over twenty years. On one of these trips his brother Matthew was lost overboard from the smack. Mr. White was for a long time employed in the English squadron, and was steward and seaman on the yacht *Beatrice*, owned by Sir Walter Carue, and later owned by Squire Rose of Monmouthshire, and held that position for over four seasons. He was also purchasing agent for that yacht at times. He was later employed on the steam yacht *Serious*, owned by Lord Brownlow, and served for one season in the Mediterranean. He was later cook on a yawl yacht owned by Lord Gray. All these boats belonged to Englishmen and were sailed by English crews. He was also for a time engaged in the transportation of coal by vessels.

He had joined the Mormon Church in England in the early fifties, and in 1864 Mr. White came to America in the company which President Can-

non organized, making the trip on board the ship *Hudson*, with nine hundred Mormons and two hundred Gentiles. On the trip across the ocean, the charge of the cooking was given to Mr. White. The ship arrived at New York in July, 1864, and they immediately left for the West. At Omaha the emigrants were divided into trains, and Warren Swan was captain of the company in crossing the plains. Mr. White was the driver of an ox team, and walked all the way from Omaha to Utah, arriving in Weber on October 29, 1864. Upon his arrival in this State, Mr. White was employed as a cook in the mines. The winter that followed that year was an exceptionally hard one, and food being scarce, commodities commanded an unusual price, flour bringing twenty-four dollars a sack. Late in that winter Mr. White secured a contract for the building of the city canal in Salt Lake, and brought his family to Salt Lake City from Weber in February, 1865. He worked on the canal for a year, and then, in 1866, removed to Mill Creek Ward and bought a squatter's claim and took up a quarter section, and later let other men settle on and cultivate a part of his claim. His homestead is located between Thirteenth and Fourteenth East and Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets. When Mr. White took up his land here this part of the Ward was all prairie land, and he was the first settler to break the soil and bend his energies to the cultivation of the land. The Ward in which he then lived is now known as Wilford Ward.

Mr. White was married in England to Miss Eliza Howick, daughter of William and Charlotte (Carter) Howick, and by this marriage they have had ten children, who are still living, and they also adopted a son. They are Kezia, now Mrs. Walter Howick, of Wilford Ward; Katura, now the wife of Mr. James Carlisle, of Mill Creek Ward; Edward, a resident of Wilford Ward; Eunice, wife of T. Falkins, of Granger Ward, one of the High Counselors of Granite Stake; John William, First Counselor to Bishop Cummins; Hannah, now Mrs. John T. Lythgo, of Wilford Ward; Henry H., in Wilford Ward; Matthew, and Eliza E., twins; Eliza E. died at the age of three years; Joseph A., absent on a

mission in England, where he has been for two years; Mahonrimoriancumur, at home, and the adopted son, Eugene B.

In political life Mr. White is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party. He served seventeen months on a mission to England, and two of his sons—John W. and Henry H.—and his sons-in-law—Tobe Falkins, James Carlisle and Walter Howick—have all served on missions for the Church, the latter in England. His homestead shows the result of his constant, hard work and application to the cultivation of his farm. The whole place is well improved and well kept; the buildings are good, the fences in repair, and all the land is in a high state of cultivation. He has demonstrated that he is one of the most able farmers in Salt Lake county and one of its most substantial citizens. He has aided greatly in the growth, not only of the Church, but of the country as well, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all his neighbors, and the confidence and trust of the leaders of the Church.



LOUIS W. SMITH has for over forty years been a resident in the Kamas Valley, Summit county. He has taken an active part in the development of his county, more particularly along agricultural and live stock lines. He has been an eyewitness to its remarkable growth from a wild sage brush country to its present prosperous condition. While Mr. Smith is a native of Germany, most of his life has been spent in the United States, having come to this country when only seventeen years of age. His love for America and her institutions has been fully verified, for as early as 1858, in the city of Philadelphia, he enlisted as a soldier in the regular army, Tenth United States Infantry, under command of General Johnston, and continued in the service until he received his honorable discharge at Fort Douglas, March 11, 1863.

Mr. Smith was born in Prussia in 1837. After receiving his discharge from the army, he located in Salt Lake City, where he bought some property, where he was married in 1863 to Miss Mary



J. Hennings

Ann Richards, a native of England, who came to the United States in 1861. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Louis W., Junior; Mary Jane, wife of George Whipple, and Mary Ann, the wife of Thomas Bates, of Wanship.

Soon after his marriage, our subject purchased his present farm from "Father" Rhodes, who was the first settler in this valley, and with the exception of eighteen months spent in Ogden, where he engaged in the lumber business, he has since made his home here. He has done a general farming business, and also engaged largely in stock raising, having at times a herd of five hundred head of cattle, and has been very successful in all his farming ventures. He has purchased land from time to time as he has been able, and now has two hundred acres under cultivation, obtaining the water for irrigation purposes from Beaver creek. He also supplies the creamery near this place with a large part of the milk it consumes.

Mr. Smith has never affiliated with any political party, preferring to use his own judgment, and voting for the man he considers best fitted for the office. He is broad-minded and liberal in his views and believes in according everyone the right to follow the dictates of his own conscience.

He has devoted some time to prospecting in mining, both in Utah and in Wyoming. He has found a few good specimens of gold on his own farm, but not enough to encourage him to prospect to any large extent. He is interested in some mining properties in Sweetwater county, Wyoming, and also owns the Hoodoo mine in Fremont county, Wyoming, which gives promise of being a good producer.

J. A. Cunningham was born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1842, where he lived until the sixth year of his life, when his parents removed to Salt Lake City. He was the oldest son of the family. His father, Andrew Cunningham, was a native of West Virginia, and after settling in Utah engaged in farming and stock raising, his farm being close to the city. He was held in high repute by the citizens, and was elected City Marshal, which position he held for some time, and was also a member of the City Council for two terms. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and all his life had been a staunch Democrat. The Cunningham family were among the early settlers of Virginia, coming to that State in 1765, and participating in the Revolutionary War. The mother of our subject, Lucinda (Rawlins) Cunningham, was born in Indiana, but spent her early life in Illinois, to which State her parents moved in 1822. Her father, James Rawlins, was a successful farmer. He was a participant in the War of 1812, and was in the historic battle of New Orleans, when General Jackson commanded the American forces. James Rawlins was born in South Carolina, his family being among the oldest settlers in that State.

Our subject spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Utah, and received his education in the common schools of Salt Lake City. He remained at home, aiding his father in the cultivation of his farm, until he was twenty-six years of age, when he started out for himself, his first work being freighting goods to Montana from Salt Lake City. This he followed until 1873, when he became interested in mining, with which he has been prominently identified ever since. He is largely interested in the Mammoth mine, being connected with that property since 1873. This is considered one of the best mining properties of the West, and is a very successful mine. He is also interested in a large number of other mines in Utah and Nevada. In addition to his mining property, he formerly had large interests in stock raising, most of his ranches being then in this State. At present he is engaged in sheep raising in Wyoming. For a number of years he held large live stock interests in Canada, but subsequently sold his prop-



J A. CUNNINGHAM. Among the prominent financial institutions of Utah, and which have aided materially in the development of Salt Lake, is the Bank of Commerce, whose affairs are directed by the subject of this sketch, and he is now among the leading men of the city, both in financial and in mining affairs.

erty in that country. He turned his attention to banking, and was one of the original organizers of the Bank of Commerce, which was established in 1873. He has always been a large stockholder in that institution, and was a director in it for a number of years. He became its president last year, and has continued to hold that position. The bank is one of the solid financial institutions in Salt Lake City and Utah as well, and is handsomely fitted with the most modern equipments for the conduct of its business.

Mr. Cunningham was married in 1870, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Jennette Forsyth, daughter of Thomas Forsyth, one of the early settlers of Utah, who came here in 1852. By this marriage, Mr. Cunningham has six children, two sons—James, teller in the Bank of Commerce, and Roy, with the Conklin Smelting Works of Salt Lake,—and four daughters.

In political life Mr. Cunningham is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and while he has taken an active interest in its welfare, he has never participated actively in the work, so far as solicitation for office is concerned. He has never held public office of any kind, but has devoted his entire time and attention to his growing business interests. His father was a prominent member of the Mormon Church, and throughout his life aided it in every way—in the work of its development and in the work of building up Utah. He assisted in building the Salt Lake Temple, and has been prominent in the other works of the Church. He was a Bishop from 1852 to the time of his death, in 1868. His son, our subject, is also a member of the Church, but holds no office in it.

The success which Mr. Cunningham has made marks him as one of the leading business men of Salt Lake City. He is a self-made man, and has won his wealth and position by the exercise of his own ability. When he left his father's farm to work for himself, he had but one team and wagon, the total value of which was four hundred dollars. His financial business has brought him into close relations with a great number of people throughout the State, and his genial and courteous manner has made him one of the most popular men of Utah.

JUDGE CHARLES M. NIELSEN, one of the leading and representative men of Salt Lake City, was born in Christian, Norway, in 1856. His early life was spent in his native land, where he grew to manhood, and his education received from the common schools of that country. However, his early scholastic education was but meager, as, on account of his parents being in poor circumstances, it became necessary for our subject to early start in life for himself. At the tender age of ten years he was employed as cash boy in the stores of his native place, and later came to be a clerk, which occupation he followed until 1876. Judge Nielsen was, as a mere boy, of an ambitious temperament, and longed to make a name for himself in the great world. Like most boys of his country, he heard much of the new country across the ocean, and of the wonderful opportunities it offered for young men to acquire wealth and fame, and, fired with an ambition to share in the good things which America so freely offered to the aspiring and worthy, he left his native land and kindred and emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Utah. The first few years of his life in this new land were spent in the mines, laying aside his earnings until he could secure enough means to obtain a foothold. He then engaged in farming for a few years, principally in Salt Lake county, but this being distasteful to him, he abandoned it and for the next seven years was employed by a number of firms as a clerk, working a portion of the time for the firm of Barnes, Lewis & Company. He was then employed for a time as bailiff in the Third Judicial Court of the Territory of Utah. During all these years the Judge had not forgotten the ambitions of his early manhood, and while being compelled to labor at such occupations as offered, he improved all his spare time by studying. At first he took up the study of law by himself, and later attended the night sessions of the private law schools of this city. He made such headway that he was enabled to pass his examination and was admitted to practice before the bar in this State in 1895. He at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, which he followed for the next three years, and in 1898

was elected Justice of the Peace, and at the expiration of his office, was re-elected in 1900, his second term not having yet expired.

In politics Judge Nielsen has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has taken an active part in its work.

He married in Salt Lake City in 1886 to Miss Margaret Peterson, a native of the same section of Norway as himself. They have seven living children.

The career of Judge Nielsen is one that may well serve not only as an example, but as an inspiration to the youth of this country. Beginning life as a mere child, handicapped by a lack of book lore, he has continued undaunted on the career which he early marked out for himself, and has overcome apparently unsurmountable obstacles, mastering a foreign language and taking up the study of the law at an age when other men are usually long past their student days and well launched in their careers. He became a member of the Mormon Church in his boyhood days. His upright and honorable career since becoming a resident of Utah has won for him the confidence and esteem of a host of friends.



WILLIAM A. LEE is a lineal descendant of the celebrated Virginia family bearing that name. John Lee, the eldest son of William and Catherine Lee, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1767, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary War removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there married Isabel Hays, she being a member of the Hays family from which the President was descended. Of this marriage there were thirteen children born, the fourth, David R. Lee, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

William A. Lee was born in Falls City, Nebraska, December 11th, 1859, and about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War his father, Benjamin F. Lee, returned to Warren county, Iowa, where his father's family resided, and enlisted in the 18th Iowa Infantry and served with his regiment until he was killed in the battle

of Springfield, Missouri, in 1863. As this branch of the family had resided in the North for several generations, its sympathies were with the Union cause and all the sons of David R. Lee, who were old enough to bear arms, were in the National Army.

The mother of William A. Lee was Sarah Jane Worley, who belonged to one of the oldest families of Valparaiso, Indiana, which emigrated to Iowa in an early day, where she and Benjamin F. Lee were married, the issue of the marriage being two daughters and one son. After the death of her husband, the young widow and her three children passed through the trials and hardships incident to that trying period, and as a consequence, the son had cast upon him the responsibility of caring for a large farm by the time he was thirteen years of age. Here he spent the earlier years of his life and later he took a course at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and in 1885 he completed a course in law at Washington University, St. Louis, taking the degree of Bachelor of Law with the class of that year. He immediately entered upon the practice of law, locating in Central City, Nebraska, and being associated with the Hon. Wm. T. Thompson of that place, under the firm name of Lee & Thompson.

In 1887 he was married to Miss Mollie Foulks, of Chariton, Iowa, an acquaintance of his early youth, and of this marriage there were three children born, Corwin, Margaret and Nellie Reid Lee. In 1892, his wife's health having become seriously impaired, he removed to Ogden, Utah, in the hope that the climatic change might prolong her life, but without avail, for she continued to decline, and the following year died.

Upon his coming to Utah he formed a partnership for the practice of law with W. H. Harvey, which was dissolved upon Mr. Harvey entering the field of political authorship.

The first State Legislature provided for a commission to codify and revise the statute law to meet the requirements of the new Constitution and empowered the Governor to appoint three commissioners to do this work. Richard W. Young, Grant H. Smith, of Salt Lake, and William A. Lee, then of Ogden, were appointed as

such commissioners. The work of the commission was submitted to the subsequent legislature and was adopted with few changes, the commission being continued to annotate and otherwise arrange and publish the same, the completed work being the Revised Statutes of 1898, one of the best arranged and most carefully edited statutes in existence today as regards the work of the compilers.

After completing this work he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General, and served in that capacity until the end of the first official term after Statehood. During this period, it devolved upon this office to determine an unusually large number of important questions growing out of the new conditions incident to statehood, the new constitution and the revision of all the statute laws. With most of the questions, the opinions rendered by the Attorney-General were accepted as the law, but many were taken to the State Supreme Court, and not a few went up to the Supreme Court of the United States. With few exceptions the position taken by the Attorney-General's office were sustained by the courts, and the records of that office for the term show it to have been administered with exceptional ability. Very much of the credit for the efficient manner in which the duties of this responsible office were administered is, according to the testimony of the principal, due to the assistant.

In 1896, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Lillyan Mae Seaton, of Evanston, Wyoming, and of this marriage one son, Richard Amalphus Lee, a bright lad of four years, has been born.

Mr. Lee has always been in national politics a stalwart Republican, and had, prior to leaving Nebraska, served his party in various important capacities and for years was chairman of the County Central Committee, and had also held positions of honor and trust, such as City Attorney and Public Prosecutor, and since coming to Utah has always been identified with that element of the Republican party that stood upon the platform of principles announced by national conventions.

He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and for several years represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and is

also a member of the Modern Woodmen and Woodmen of the World.

Since his retirement from office he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession and is the senior member of the law firm of Lee & Sweet, one of the best-known firms among the younger lawyers of Salt Lake City.



WILLIAM E. PARKER. The live stock interests of Utah have formed a valuable adjunct in the history of the State and have been instrumental in paving the way for many of the great and successful financial enterprises which have been built up in this State. Among the men who have been closely identified with the life of the stock business of Utah should be mentioned William E. Parker, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Salt Lake City February 8, 1861, and is the son of William and Mary Parker. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Taylorsville, where they continued to reside, and a sketch of William Parker is to be found elsewhere in this work. Our subject spent his boyhood days on his father's farm herding his father's cattle, attending school for only a few months during the winter time. At that time the facilities for educating the children of the pioneers were but limited, and our subject received only such education as the schools of his vicinity afforded. As he grew towards manhood he spent a number of years herding in the deserts.

Mr. Parker was married on April 24, 1884, to Miss Mary Swenson, a daughter of Peter and Charstey Swenson, and by this marriage they have seven children—Winifred, Ethel, Edward W., Harvey A., Aleen and Verda, twins, and Samuel S. Mr. Parker settled at his present homestead in 1886. He owns a fine farm of sixty-eight acres two miles south of the Taylorsville post office, on the Redwood road. The place is well improved with good barns, fences, etc., and he has built a handsome brick residence on it. His house is near one of the finest schools in the county, and his children are receiving the benefits

of the higher educational facilities that were denied their father. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Parker is also largely interested in the sheep industry, having large sheep interests in Idaho, where he ranges and keeps his herds.

Our subject in political matters is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, having been an ardent follower of that party ever since its organization in this State, but owing to his large business interests has never taken an active part in its work, to the extent of seeking or holding office. Both he and his family are members of the Mormon Church, in which he has been a Ward teacher, and is at this time an officer in the Mutual Improvement Association of his Ward. Mrs. Parker is also actively identified with the work of the Church, being a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and her oldest daughter belongs to the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.

Mr. Parker is well and favorably known both in this vicinity and Idaho as a sterling business man, and aside from the confidence and esteem of the heads of the Church to which he belongs, he enjoys the friendship of a large circle of people.



AMUEL G. SPENCER. Much has fitly been said in praise of the brave men and women who sacrificed fortune and friends and came across the plains in the face of many trials, dangers and discouragements to plant in this then far-off place a Church and make for themselves and their children a home wherein they could follow unmolested the teachings of their Church; and rocked in the cradle of this spirit of independence and hardihood were the children born of those parents in the early days. Among those who have been born in this State and nurtured in the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon Church by zealous and earnest parents, is the subject of this sketch.

Samuel G. Spencer was born in Salt Lake City February 14, 1864, and is the son of Daniel and Mary Jane (Cutcliffe) Spencer. The Spencer family has always taken an active and prominent part in the life-work of the Church and State, and a

full biographical sketch of this interesting people is to be found elsewhere in this work. Our subject was the only boy in a family of five. The first nine years of his life were spent in Salt Lake City, when the family moved to the country. He returned later and attended Miss Cook's academy for six years, receiving there a good academic education.

Our subject has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Gedge, daughter of William and Rachel (Bush) Gedge, to whom he was married December 21, 1882. Mrs. Spencer was born August 30, 1864. They had the following children: Daniel G., Samuel G., Ira O., Louie E., Ivy R., Israel C., died in infancy; William G. On October 14, 1885, Mr. Spencer married as his second wife, Maria Baker, daughter of Albert M. and Jane (Coon) Baker. She was born May 8, 1867. Her children are: Albert, who died in infancy; Alma B., David B., Pearl B., Clawson, died in infancy; Rhoda, Zina B. and Owen B.

Our subject took up farming and began his life work at the time of his marriage, which occurred soon after leaving school. He owns two hundred acres of fine farming land, on a part of which he lives. He also rents seventy-five acres of land and some stock of his mother, for which he pays her a yearly rental of six hundred dollars. His business interests have covered a wide field. In addition to farming, he is a large sheep owner, owning eighteen hundred acres of grazing land, and also conducts a dairy farm, which is a model of cleanliness and equipped with every modern convenience known to that business. He is now erecting a building in which he intends conducting a general merchandise business. Mr. Spencer's interests have not been confined to accumulating wealth and honors for himself, but he has always been one of the staunch men of his community, doing everything possible for its advancement and prosperity. He is a friend of education, and it was largely through his efforts that the excellent school and meeting house were built in his Ward. The projectors of any plan for the advancement of the interests of the community in which he lives have ever found in Mr. Spencer a ready and liberal supporter. He has

been affiliated with the Republican party since its organization in this State and has held the office of justice of the peace, as well as serving as trustee of the school board. Both Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Mormon Church and active in its work. Mr. Spencer was first ordained an Elder, then a Seventy and is at this time President of the Fourteenth Quorum of the Seventies. He has also served the Church in the mission fields, being called to the Southern States and laboring in Georgia for twenty-six months. In 1894 he was called to fill a mission to the Northern States where he presided over the Northwest mission with headquarters in Kansas City. In Sunday School work he has been for years a teacher in the theological department, and also filled the office of President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association for years. Mrs. Spencer is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, in which she is a prominent worker, and is foremost in her Ward in all charitable projects.

Mr. Spencer has by energy, determination and persevering hard work, demonstrated that success comes to those who earnestly seek it, and today he stands high in the business ranks of Salt Lake county, and his fine home surrounded by one of the best orchards in the county, if not in the State, is a monument to his life work, of which any man might well be proud. He has ever been found an upright, conscientious and zealous worker in the interests of both Church and State, and today occupies a high place in the confidence and trust of not only the leaders of the Mormon Church, but of those with whom he has been associated in business as well, and by his genial and pleasant manner, his high-mindedness and his broad hospitality, has won for himself a host of friends.

of the most important industries of this region, and there is no more important establishment in this work than the Elgin Creamery Company, of which our subject is the President. From the small and crude beginnings of the dairy business in the hands of the farmers, the demand for pure milk has grown to such an extent as to call for able business management and improved modern methods in the management and supplying of this important food product to the daily life of the people. The successful manner in which the business of this company is conducted, is largely due to the ability which its President has brought to the discharge of his duties.

Captain Hill was born in Berlin, Holmes county, Ohio, and lived in that section until he was seventeen years of age. His boyhood days were spent in working on his father's farm and he attended the common schools of his State and later entered the academy at West Unity, Ohio, where his scholastic education was completed. His parents removed, when he was seventeen years of age, to Defiance, Ohio. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Captain Hill enlisted in one of the Ohio regiments, and in the following year was made Captain of his company. Shortly after, he was sent with his regiment to Kentucky and participated in the battle of Perrysville, Kentucky, that being the first battle in which he commanded his company. He also participated in the battles of Kentucky in 1862 and during the winter of 1863 had command of two companies of his regiment at Fort Baker, Kentucky. He was later with General Burnside throughout the campaign in Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee, and later participated in the battle of Chattanooga. From Tennessee he was sent with his regiment to Georgia, with Sherman's army, and was at Atlanta when Hood made his advance on Nashville, and participated in the fight at Franklin and Nashville. He later accompanied General Sherman's army in the campaign through the Carolinas, where he served until the close of the war, being mustered out with the rank of captain.

After the close of hostilities, he removed to Illinois, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Heyworth, in that State, where he remained until 1872. He then removed to Beatrice, Nebraska,



CAPTAIN J. E. HILL. One of the most important industries in the life of a city, and especially in a large and growing community, is the supply of pure milk and dairy products. The work of supplying Salt Lake City and the adjacent territory with this product has grown with the increased population of the city to be one

which at that time was but a small town, and there engaged in the live stock and farming business, his ranch being located in Gage county. He was then, and has always since been, a staunch Republican, and took an active part in the political affairs of Nebraska, being elected County Clerk of Gage county, and served for three consecutive terms. He remained in Gage county, filling the office of County Clerk and attending to his business, until 1887, when he was appointed private secretary to Governor Thayer, and in the following year elected State Treasurer of Nebraska, in which position he served four years. After the expiration of his term of office, he returned to Gage county and again actively took up his business life. He remained in Nebraska until 1901, when he came to Salt Lake City and was made President of the Elgin Dairy Company, which position he has held up to the present time. This is one of the largest dairy plants in the inter-mountain region, and at the present time gives employment to thirty-eight people. Its office is located on State street and its extensive dairy farm is in the extreme southeastern portion of the city. This dairy is noted for the purity of its milk and for the cleanliness with which its business is conducted. In all dairy matters, the prime requisite is, of course, the purity of the milk, which is indispensable to the health of the people, and perhaps as important a feature is the use of pure water in the cleansing of the bottles and vessels used in the work of supplying the people with milk.

Captain Hill was married in 1866, in Illinois, to Miss Laura Stewart, a native of West Virginia. Her people were successful agriculturalists and were one of the old families of Virginia. The father of our subject, Samuel Hill, was a native of Pennsylvania, but spent most of his life in Ohio, and successfully conducted a mercantile business in that State. He also took an interest in the political affairs of Ohio and owed allegiance to the Democratic party. His wife, Pamela (Edgar) Hill, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a member of one of the old Ohio families. Her father was one of the prominent men in the early settlement of that State, and was a member of the old Whig party.

Captain Hill has five children—Gertrude; Corola; Herbert S., at present serving with the army in the Philippines; Winifred, and J. E., Junior, Vice-President and Manager of the Elgin Dairy company. In political affairs, Mr. Hill, as already stated, is a staunch Republican, and has followed the fortunes of that party unflinchingly. In social life he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The success which he enjoyed in the East, and the prominent part which he took in the affairs of Nebraska, had marked him as one of the prominent business men of the country, and the successful conduct of the business in which he is engaged in this region, has brought him prominently to the front rank of the business circles here. His genial and pleasant manner and his integrity and honesty have won for him the confidence and trust of all with whom he has been associated. The dairy company is now one of the most prosperous industries of its kind in the city and its present prosperity is due, in a large measure, to the able management of its President.



ELIJAH M. WEILER. No better illustration of the adaptability, energy and resources of the American people can be found than in the conversion of Utah from a wilderness to a land teeming with crops and yielding from its very heart untold wealth in minerals. To the pioneers, who fearlessly blazed their way across the Great American Desert, posterity owes an unpayable debt of gratitude, not alone for conquering the hostile natural conditions, but for defending and maintaining intact the land from foes, both savage and civilized. Few men played as important a part, and none exhibited greater courage, energy and ability in the developing of the natural resources of Utah, than did the subject of this sketch.

Elijah M. Weiler has made a career that stands high in the annals of the West, not only as a pioneer, but as one of the great captains in the army of civilization which has brought Utah to the fore, both as an agricultural and as a mining State. He was born in Chester county,

near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 18, 1839, and eight years later, in 1847, came to Salt Lake Valley with his parents. He was the youngest son, and is now the only living son, of Jacob Weiler, who had been an early settler of Pennsylvania. His forefathers were natives of Germany.

The Weilers were among the first to reach the Salt Lake Valley, coming in in advance of the party of one hundred and forty-seven, led by President Brigham Young, being one of the first of four persons that arrived in advance of that company. The company wintered in the old fort in the winter of 1847-48. His father then built a small house to shelter his family on Seventh South, between First and Second East streets. He also owned a farm of about twenty acres, just inside the city limits, and also another farm outside the city limits in the eastern portion of the county. His father was a Bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the Third Ward of Salt Lake City for a period of over thirty-seven years, which position he resigned two years before his death on account of his age and believing that his place could be better filled by a man younger and more fitted to the active work which such a bishopric demanded. He was one of the first to assist in locating the Temple at Salt Lake City and was connected with its building, from its foundation to its completion. He was called to go on a mission for the Church, to Jerusalem, with Orson Hyde and others, but on arriving at New York City they found the party too large, and he returned to Utah. On his return from New York, he spent a considerable time in the East gathering data relating to the genealogy of his dead ancestors. During his early sojourn in Utah he began the cultivation of his farm, and with Bishop E. T. Sheets, who owned the adjoining farm, worked their fields jointly with one yoke of oxen and shared in the labor incident to the care of both farms. Notwithstanding all these difficulties and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, there was never a word of complaint or a murmur of discontent from any of the people. Always loyal to his country and faithful to the Church of his choice, a man highly respected and honored for his charity and good deeds to others, he lived

to be eighty-eight years of age and died in Salt Lake City on March 24, 1896.

Anna Maria Malin, the mother of the subject of this sketch, and wife of Jacob Weiler, was born in the same county and close to the residence of her future husband. Her family, emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, being among the first settlers of that country. Her father, Elijah Malin, became a member of the Church among the first days of its existence in Pennsylvania. He gave up his home and followed the fortunes of the Church and with his family moved to Nauvoo and shared all the trials and hardships to which the Church was subjected, both in Illinois and Missouri. He came to Salt Lake a number of years later than the pioneers and died in this city. Mrs. Weiler died in 1865, the next year after the marriage of her son, Elijah.

The early life of our subject was spent on his father's farm in Utah and he was educated in the common schools of Salt Lake City that were then in existence, following the same course as did all the sons of farmers and pioneers—working on the farm in the summer and attending school for three months in winter. In 1866 he began his life work and took up farming and later entered into the business of railroad contracting, in which work he was identified with George and Charles Crismon. The first contract which this firm received was for the building of the railroad from Echo to Park City, a branch of the Union Pacific. This was a very large contract, not alone from the extent of the road, but from the heavy cuttings that had to be made. They also built the road of the Oregon Short Line from Granger to Twin Creek. They constructed in all about seventy-five miles of this road, and built twenty miles of the Bear River division. Upon the completion of this contract, in 1881, Mr. Weiler went to Missouri for the purpose of purchasing mules to be used in the contract work, and successfully brought them across to Utah. Then Mr. Weiler, together with Mr. Crismon, undertook the building of the Sweetwater Cut Off, as well as changing it from a narrow gauge to a broad gauge road. They also spent a summer in lowering the grade at Brigham City.

From railroad contracting Mr. Weiler turned his attention to the sheep-raising industry, and went to Iowa where he purchased a large drove of sheep and successfully brought them to Utah. He devoted about seventeen years to the sheep-raising business and was associated with Mr. Crismon in the adoption of the migratory movement of sheep from one range in summer to another in winter, which proved to be successful and profitable. This business he continued in until about 1890, when he became interested in mining properties in this State and secured a large interest in the Utah mine, of which company he is now a director, vice-president and secretary. This mine has proved to be very successful and now employs about twenty-six men in its operations.

When a call was made by President Lincoln, in 1862, for volunteers to protect the mails between Salt Lake and the Sweetwater River, in Wyoming, Mr. Weiler joined Captain Smith's command and served in that company throughout all the trouble. Their horses and equipments, they themselves provided. On the trip, they killed one horse for food. There was one man drowned crossing the Snake River. While serving in the militia in Utah in 1862, Mr. Weiler was one of the members of that force which turned the march of the Union soldiers at Sweetwater. In the spring of 1863 he went from Salt Lake City with Captain John Woolley across the plains to the Missouri River to bring a company of emigrants to Utah. In the fall of 1863 he set out on a journey to San Pedro, California, from Salt Lake City. This round trip he successfully completed in one year. In 1865 he served for ninety days under the command of Captain Peter Dewey, in Sanpete county, fighting the Indians. In addition to his other experiences and his trips to the East and to the West, he also undertook freighting to the Montana mining camps, and made two trips to that region in the dead of winter in 1865-66, and a few years later made another trip in mid-winter.

Mr. Weiler was married on December 24th, 1864, to Miss Emily P. Crismon, daughter of Charles and sister of George Crismon. By that wife he has had ten children: Anna Luella, wife of S. L. Sheets; Elizabeth, who died at the age

of two and a half years; Catherine, wife of Judge Elias A. Smith, Cashier of the Deseret National Bank; Elijah M., who has served thirty-three months in the South on a mission for the Church, and is married to Miss Ida Pitts; George L., at present absent on a mission for the Church in Holland; Walter Scott, in Germany on a mission; Agnes Pearl; Raymond; Irene and Gale, both dead. He has two grandchildren, the children of these children by his first wife. His second wife was Miss Agnes Balto, a native of Utah, whose family was among the first settlers of the State. By this second wife he has the following children: Aleen, Vera, Rodney, Walter, Florence and Jacob.

In the administration of the political affairs of the State Mr. Weiler has always taken an active interest. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party. For fourteen and a half years he was a Commissioner of Salt Lake county, and in addition to this service has represented his party in the City Councils of Salt Lake City for two years, covering a period from 1898 to 1899.

He is a prominent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and has given his best efforts to the advancement of this cause. He was one of the first to assist in digging the foundation of the Temple in Salt Lake City, and contributed fifteen hundred dollars towards defraying the cost of the completion of the building. Mr. Weiler's business career and the enterprises in which he has participated, cover all the industries which have aided Utah in arising to its present prosperous position. Among the first to begin the raising of sheep, he has also devoted his attention to mining and railroad contracting. He is one of the stalwart men of Utah, and one who, by his honesty and integrity, has built a reputation that may well be a proud legacy to his children and their posterity. In the development of the southern part of the State he has taken an active part. He was one of the original settlers sent by the Church to colonize that section of Utah, in the sixties. Besides his sheep business he, at one time, raised a considerable number of fine horses.

His success has been due entirely to his own

efforts. His education was derived, not so much from schools and from books, as from the lessons he received from his daily experience in a country where each man was judged by his ability to stand and conquer almost unconquerable conditions. He met every difficulty with unflinching courage, and by his executive and administrative ability has proved himself to be one of the leaders of the army who conquered the West and made possible its present prosperity.



ASAHEL H. WOODRUFF is a worthy scion of one of the most illustrious families within the history of the Mormon Church. His father, Wilford Woodruff, was the Fourth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and one of the most universally beloved and widely known leaders the Church has had. Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Emma Smith. She became President Woodruff's third wife, and at the time of the trouble, caused by the enforcement of the Edmunds-Tucker law, was chosen as the legal wife of President Woodruff. She was his almost constant companion on his missionary trips, and became an active worker in Church circles. She survived her husband and is now living in this city. Abraham O. Woodruff is own brother to our subject; he is one of the youngest of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, and is, at this time, in the employ of the Church as Colonization Agent for the State of Wyoming. Biographical sketches of Mr. Woodruff's parents and brother will be found elsewhere in this work.

Asahel H. Woodruff was born in Salt Lake City, February 3, 1863. He grew up in this city and obtained a good common school education from the public schools of the community. At the age of seventeen years he left school and began life for himself, commencing in the packing room of the Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, in the capacity of errand-boy. He worked here two years and was then promoted to a clerkship in the dry-goods department. This work proved to be so congenial that he remained in it, being promoted from time to time, until he became man-

ager of the wholesale dry goods department, in 1892, one of the most responsible positions in the gift of the institution. He did all the buying for this department, which necessitated his making two trips to the Eastern States each year.

In the spring of 1884 he was called to go on a mission for the Church and spent about two years in the field in England, returning to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1885. He remained at home looking after his private business affairs, until the following September, when he again entered the employ of the wholesale dry goods department of the Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, and retained that position until January 15, 1902, when he received the appointment of President of the Church work in the Northern States, with headquarters at Chicago, which position he accepted and is now in that field. He was one of the incorporators of the Pioneer Electric Power Company and is one of its directors. He was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Equitable Co-Operative Institution and served on its first Board of Directors. He is also a director of the Wood River Live Stock Company.

Mr. Woodruff was married December 14, 1886, to Miss Nannie Butterworth, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Rose) Butterworth, natives of England, where their daughter was born. Five children have been born to this union—Roxie, Norma, Beulah, Asahel Hart, Douglass and Emma Rose.

Politically, Mr. Woodruff is in sympathy with the Republican party, but owing to his arduous duties has never had time to participate actively in its work, and has never sought or held public office.

In Church circles he is one of the Seventies and holds the office of Senior President of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Quorum of Seventies.

As a resident of Salt Lake City from his birth, and a member of one of the leading families, it is but natural that Mr. Woodruff should be well known to the citizens of this place, but his high standing in the community is the result of his own upright and manly life. He began on his own hook at an early age and has been very successful

throughout his career so far, winning and retaining the confidence of his employers and making a record as a bright and able business man. When he took his present position he carried with him the good wishes and highest esteem of the best citizens of this community.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT. There are few families in Mill Creek Ward who are better known or have done more for the development of this section of the State than the Wright family, who came here in the early days, coming to America from England, and settling in Mill Creek Ward in 1849. Here they made the family home, the father engaging in farming, and spending a portion of his time in colonization work; and here the son was born and has since continued to reside, his growth being synonymous with the development and enrichment of the country. He is now one of the influential farmers of this district, highly respected, and an honor to the community in which he makes his home.

Joseph A. Wright was born February 17, 1853, and is the son of Joseph and Hannah M. (Watson) Wright. In 1862 the father was sent on a colonization mission to Dixie, and remained there ten years, dying on the Virgin river in 1872. His wife survived him and lived until March, 1895. There are in this family two sons and three daughters, all of them living in Utah. The brother of our subject is now living in Dixie, in Virgin City Ward.

Our subject, the youngest member of this family, remained at home until he had attained his twenty-first birthday, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Kindness A. Badger, daughter of John C. and Kindness (Haines) Badger, and at once began life on his own account. The Badger family came from Vermont, and were among the early settlers of Utah. Mrs. Badger was born in Ohio, but went to Vermont to live after her marriage. Ten children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, nine of whom are now living—Joseph A., Junior; Parley R., Orson W., Elmer, Edgar W., Verna, Thae,

Thomas T., Cleo D., and Mary A. The second child, William N., died aged thirteen years.

After his marriage, Mr. Wright engaged in general farming and in the raising of live stock, paying particular attention to cattle and sheep, and has since continued successfully in these lines, owning a valuable farm of forty-five acres of highly cultivated land, well improved with fences, artesian wells, good barns, out-buildings, etc., and has built a substantial and handsome brick residence. His sheep and cattle afford him a good revenue, and he is one of the substantial men of Mill Creek.

Politically his sympathies are with the Republican party, but he has never participated actively in the work of his party, nor sought to hold office.

The family are members of the Mormon Church, Mrs. Wright being for the past twenty years a valued member of the Ladies' Relief Society. She is also Council to the Primary Association. Mr. Wright was for many years a Ward teacher, and has always been active in all lines of local Church work. He has also taken a lively interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of his district, being for several terms a school trustee, and wide-awake to anything that would benefit his community. As a high-minded, non-ostentatious and public-spirited gentleman, our subject is deserving of the highest praise, and as a family, the Wrights are among the most beloved and highly respected in this place.

JOHAN J. McCLELLAN. Utah is noted for many things and has many points of interest to strangers who visit her domains, and Salt Lake City is especially rich in wonders of nature, but is more renowned as the center of the Mormon Church. The two principal objects of all visitors are the Salt Lake Temple and the great Tabernacle. In addition to the Tabernacle being one of the wonderful buildings of the United States, and indeed of the world, constructed entirely by the pioneers out of the materials indigent to Utah, and erected by the labor and self-sacrifice of the early members of the Church, it is perhaps more famous

for the wonderful organ whose reputation is known in every quarter of the world. This organ was at first built by the early Mormons out of the native wood of Utah, but has lately been re-constructed by the firm of W. W. Kimball Company, of Chicago. Great as the organ is and wide as its fame has spread, it would have been as silent as the "harp in Tara's halls" did it lack the master hand to bring forth its wonderful resources of tone and harmony. Few of the organists who have aided in establishing the reputation of this organ have done so much for it as has the present incumbent, the subject of this sketch. Although but a young man, he has already demonstrated by his genius and ability that he stands in the front ranks of the organists of the United States.

John J. McClellan was born in Payson, Utah county, Utah, April 20, 1874, where he spent his boyhood days attending the public and high schools. He was a son of John Jasper McClellan, a native of Illinois, who was educated in Springfield and became identified with the Mormon Church in that State and came with the pioneers across the plains in 1848, making the journey on foot. The dangers were increased by the hostile attitude of the Indians, who, however, did not molest the travellers. Upon his arrival in Utah he engaged in farming and stock raising and also took an active interest in the political administration of affairs, and was Mayor of Payson for eight years, and also served in the Council of that City. He first settled in Salt Lake City, but remained there only a few months, moving to Utah county, where he made his home. He was a prominent member of the Mormon Church, being an Elder, and was President of the Elders' Quorum at the time of his death. His father, James McClellan, was also a native of Illinois, and his ancestors had been natives of Scotland. James McClellan was also a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, being one of its first members. The mother of the subject of this sketch, and the wife of John Jasper McClellan, was Eliza Barbara (Walser) McClellan, a native of Switzerland, who emigrated from her native land with her parents to Utah, after joining the Church in Europe. The father died before they left Swit-

erland, and her mother married John Deim, also a member of the Church, and he brought them safely to Utah. He became a prominent merchant in Payson and amassed considerable wealth. Mr. McClellan's father died in August, 1897.

Upon leaving school our subject entered the printing business and later purchased the *Payson Enterprise* and for two years successfully conducted that paper, during which time he was half owner of it. He then went to Saginaw, Michigan, to continue his musical studies and develop his talents, and studied under an eminent German master, Albert W. Platte, with whom he remained for eighteen months and then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the conservatory of music and took a post-graduate course under Doctor Stanley Albert O. Jonas, a great Spanish pianist. Upon the completion of his musical studies he returned to Utah in June, 1896, and immediately entered upon his musical career. In that year he was made Professor of Music in the Latter Day Saints' University, which position he held for two years, being next engaged in a similar work in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo for another year, and gave half of his time to this work.

He was married to Miss Mary Douglass, daughter of Samuel Douglass, of Payson. Her family were one of the oldest in the State, and very influential in their community. By this marriage Mr. McClellan has three children—Genevieve, Madeline and Douglass.

After the termination of his teaching career in the Brigham Young Academy, Mr. McClellan and his wife took an extensive tour throughout Europe, where he perfected his knowledge of music. While in Berlin he studied under Xavier Scharwenka and Ernst Jedliczka. He returned to the United States after an extensive tour through France, Italy and Switzerland, and was made Director of Music in the University of Utah, and in August, 1900, became Organist in the Tabernacle, and in the following September was made Musical Director of the Salt Lake Opera Company. Mr. McClellan's musical ability has made him one of the well-known organists of the country, and in 1893, at the time of



Samuel P. Hoyt.

the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, he was invited to perform on the great organ in the Music Hall there. He was also organist and choirmaster of the Catholic Church at Ann Arbor during his stay there at the conservatory of music.

He is an Elder in the Mormon Church and takes a great interest in the proper conduct of the musical part of its services. His father was one of the prominent men of the community and was one of the leaders of the Church in Herrisans, holding also the position of postmaster of that town.

Mr. McClellan is widely known throughout Utah for his musical ability, and his genial and pleasant manner, his willingness to perform on the wonderful organ, and his courtesy have endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact, and made him one of the most popular men in the musical profession in Utah. The "Apollo" Club, composed of thirty rare male voices, has lately been organized by Mr. McClellan.



IOHAN B. HOYT. The Hoyt family might well be called the founders of Summit county. Samuel Pierce Hoyt, our subject's father, settled and owned the land where Hoytsville now stands, as early as 1860, being among the first settlers in that county, and from that day to the present time the family have been closely identified with the history and development of the country.

John B. Hoyt was born at Hoytsville January 16, 1869. His father, Samuel Pierce Hoyt, came of an old New Hampshire family. He was born in Devonshire, New Hampshire, in November, 1807, and was the son of James and Pamela Hoyt. He was reared on his father's farm and when a young man settled at Pottsdam, in the same State, later moving to Nashua, in that State, where he became a member of the Mormon Church and moved to Nauvoo. He became the owner of the land where the Nauvoo temple was built, which land he contributed to the Church. In 1850 he crossed the plains with Elias Smith and settled at Fillmore, then the capital of the State, and had entire charge of the building of

the State Capitol at that place. He was engaged in the mercantile and tanning business and also owned a farm there, becoming one of the prominent men of Fillmore. He moved to the Weber valley in 1860 and located on what is now the site of Hoytsville, where in the late sixties he began the erection of a large mansion, built of native white cut sandstone, which was approximately five years in course of construction and cost in the neighborhood of thirty-five thousand dollars. At the time it was built it was the finest residence in the State outside of Salt Lake City. It is built on a tract of land of over a hundred acres, surrounded by a massive stone wall, in which are four large iron gates, one on either side. The house contains sixteen spacious rooms, and there are eight elaborate fireplaces. The interior decorations are on an unusually magnificent scale, the work being done by European artists. Solid black walnut winding stairs connect the upper rooms and the spacious hall. This beautiful home is at the present time occupied by Mr. Hoyt's married daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Lee. He erected the first grist mill, and laid the foundation for the town which was later named in his honor by Messrs. Fox and Kessler. He had to abandon his mill owing to the channel of the stream being changed. In 1862 he bought a ranch in Rhodes valley, where he engaged in the stock raising business and made his home here part of the time. In politics he was a member of the Republican party and filled the office of selectman for a number of years. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention and helped draft the first Territorial laws. In Church life he was a member of the Seventies. He was the husband of three wives and the father of eleven children, seven of whom are now living, all but one being residents of Summit county—Mary, wife of Joseph W. Lee; Pamela, now Mrs. Alonzo Mills; Elizabeth, wife of J. P. Stonebraker; John B., our subject; Martha, Joseph B., and Emma. One of his wives, Catherine E. Burbridge, is still living. Mr. Hoyt died on his ranch in Rhodes valley August 12, 1889.

Upon the death of his father our subject assumed charge of the business, and has since fol-

lowed the raising of cattle, sheep and horses and is today one of the largest stock dealers in the valley, usually feeding one hundred and seventy head of cattle and five hundred head of sheep. His wife and family of four children reside on the old homestead in Rhodes valley, and the family is one of the most prominent in Summit county. The Hoyt family built the Crystal creamery in 1896, which they run for four years, but which has now passed into other hands. Mr. Hoyt is alive to the importance of irrigation for this Western country and has been actively identified with the building of the canals on the south side of Weber river, and is a director in the Upper Ditch. He is also interested with other members of the family in some mining properties which his father located and purchased among the Wasatch group. The senior Mr. Hoyt brought the first turning lathe into Utah, on which machine all the iron work in the Salt Lake Temple was turned.

In political life our subject is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought or held public office, devoting his time to the care of his large business interests. He is one of the best known men of his county, where he enjoys a wide popularity.



JOHN J. THOMAS. In the important position of member and Secretary to the State Board of Equalization, is a man who, by reason of his long experience in the West and the active work that he has done, is splendidly equipped to discharge the responsibilities of that position. He held the office of secretary originally under the Territorial government, when the Board of Equalization was a Territorial Board; and when the State was admitted to the Union, he was appointed a member and was chosen to continue as secretary to it as a State Board, which position he now holds.

John J. Thomas was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1851. His father was engaged in business in various parts of the country and the boyhood days of his son's life were spent in Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio. For seventeen years he

lived in Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh and Sharpshburgh, where he attended school. He later entered the Western Pennsylvania University at Pittsburgh, and there took a special course of studies. He completed his education at the age of twenty-two and started on his life's work as a clerk in his father's office, and later entered a law office, where he read law. Finding opportunities in the East less attractive and those of the West offering greater fields for the exercise of his ability, he emigrated to California and engaged in the orange business near Los Angeles, and followed that employment for two years, when he came to Utah in 1879 and entered the employ of George A. Lowe as private secretary, which position he held for ten years. He became Assistant Secretary of the Territorial Board of Equalization in 1880 and in 1891 Secretary, and when Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896 he was appointed a member and made Secretary of the State Board of Equalization, which position he continues to fill with efficiency and credit. He has taken great interest in the politics of Utah and during the years 1894 to 1896 was elected and served as a member of the Board of Education. In 1899 he was elected to the City Council of Salt Lake and re-elected in 1900, in which body he is Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Laws and the Committee on Streets.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Amie W. Lewis, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. She died in November, 1889. In 1896 he married as his second wife, Mrs. C. M. Hansen. By his first marriage he had three children, all sons, two of whom are dead. By his second marriage he has had one daughter and one son, of which only the daughter is living.

In the political affairs of Utah he has always manifested a great interest, being a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has been one of the most active workers in the campaigns of that party and has aided in the work of its development. So valuable have his services been during his residence in Salt Lake City, that he is now recognized as one of the leaders of the dominant party of the State. In social life he is a member of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, having held many high positions in that Order, and being one of its guiding spirits in the West. He is a Past Grand Master and Past Grand Patriarch, and has represented the Utah Grand Lodges in the sessions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge for twelve years.

Mr. Thomas has won his present position in the administration of the affairs of the city, and of the State as well, by his own efforts. He has risen to his present importance in political circles through the exercise of a rare order of ability and generalship. He is one of the most popular men throughout the State, and the efficient manner in which he has discharged all the duties allotted to him has won him the respect and confidence of all the people.

JUDGE A. N. CHERRY. Among the men who have been called to preside on the Bench of the Third Judicial District of Utah, there have been few who have made as good a record as has the subject of this sketch. His integrity as a judge and his learning as a lawyer has made for him a record in the annals of Utah's judiciary that ranks high in the legal life of the West.

Judge Cherry spent his early life working on his father's farm and secured his early education in the log schoolhouses that then existed in his section of the country. His mother was ambitious to furnish her son with the best education obtainable, and the Judge then realizing the necessity of a liberal education to successfully compete in the successes of the world, worked day and night in order to secure the means for his education.

He was married in Illinois in 1865 to Miss Mary E. Banks, daughter of John Banks, a native of Kentucky, and a member of one of the early families of that State. His wife had relatives engaged on both sides of the Civil War. Judge Cherry was a prominent jurist in Kansas and occupied a position on the Bench there. By his marriage Judge Cherry has seven children—Ethel, wife of Frank J. Carmen; Marvin B., cashier of the Studebaker Wagon Company; Howard

W., engaged in mining; James W., a lawyer at La Grande, Oregon; Ernest A., an electrician, residing in Butte, Montana; Bertha B., wife of A. J. Vorse, of Salt Lake City, and Blanche. Judge Cherry and his family are members of the Unitarian Church, and have taken an active part in its work in Utah.

In his younger days Judge Cherry started the practice of law, but abandoned it after a time and entered commercial life and engaged in the milling and grain business. He later disposed of this business and resumed his law practice, removing to Kansas in 1886, where he followed his profession with success. Upon his removal to Utah he built up a lucrative practice and was called to preside over the civil branch of the Third Judicial District of Utah, by the Democratic party, with which he has been identified ever since his removal to this State, having assigned to him the trial of civil cases. He held this position for four years, his term expiring in January, 1901. It was his early ambition as a boy to practice law, and the success which he has achieved in his chosen profession has been the result of his untiring application and his perseverance. As a Judge in Utah he made for himself a record for impartiality and fairness that won him the confidence of all the legal world, and he enjoys a wide popularity throughout the State.

JOHAN DUNCAN PARK. In this age of railroad and Pullman car service the traveler in coming west from Chicago can hardly avoid admiring the beautiful scenery, splendid residences and substantial homes which forms almost one continuous line from east to west. How few people at the present prosperous time can appreciate the vast work and labor which it has taken to pave the road and lay the foundation which has made it possible for the present prosperous conditions to exist in Utah. Few men have taken a greater or more prominent part in the building up of the State of Utah than has the subject of this sketch.

John Duncan Park was born in Canada, June

18, 1832, and was the son of William and Jane (Duncan) Park. His father and mother were born in Scotland and came to Canada when they were sixteen and fourteen years of age, respectively. When our subject was fourteen years of age his parents left Canada, where they had become converts to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and with their family of nine children made the trip to Nauvoo by ox teams. They left Canada on the 10th of March, 1846, and arrived in Nauvoo in April of that year, remaining in that place only four days, but when they reached the Iowa side of the Mississippi river they made a stop of several weeks and then continued their journey to Winter Quarters, where they spent the winter, making a short stay in Council Bluffs while enroute to that place. The following spring they started for Utah in the train in which Bishop Hunter was Captain of one hundred wagons, and Joseph Horne had command over fifty wagons. They arrived in the Salt Lake valley on October 2, 1847, having made the journey across the great American plains in safety, and spent the winter of 1847 in the Old Fort. There had been but a scant crop raised in the neighborhood that year and there was barely enough food to sustain the little company through the winter. The Park family farmed the land in 1848, which is the present site of the penitentiary, and in 1849 moved to Mill Creek, where William Park and his wife lived until the time of their death, and the brothers of John Park, Hugh, Andrew and William, still reside in Mill Creek Ward.

Mr. Park early began to work for himself, and at the age of twenty-one was called to Nephi to assist in guarding the settlers against the depredations of the Indians, and remained in this service for a year, doing a little farming to make a living for himself. He was employed in the Government mail service in 1857, protecting it from the raids of the Indians and renegade white men, and during this time was also engaged in gathering supplies for the Horn Shoe station, in Wyoming. He spent five months in this work, and was called home when Johnston's army was making its way towards Utah, and stationed at Echo Canyon as a guard. In the spring of

1858 he went to Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and acted in the capacity of escort to Governor Cummings, then on his way to Salt Lake City. Mr. Park also served in the Indian wars of the early fifties. During the early sixties the Government called him to fight against the Indians, but circumstances preventing his responding to the call he sent a substitute. However, he took an active part in the famous Black Hawk War of 1866, which was the final war of any note between the Indians and the white settlers.

Our subject was married on January 19, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth H. Hill, a twin of William H. Hill, and a daughter of Alexander and Agnes (Hood) Hill. They settled in Mill Creek at that time and lived there until 1878. Six children have been born to them—Agnes Ann, who married David Mackay, of Granger Ward; William, who now has a farm in Alberta, Canada; Jane, who died at the age of nine months; Alexander, with his brother William in Canada; Mary L., now Mrs. Triplett, also living in Canada, and John R., who has a farm in Granger Ward. Elizabeth L., an adopted daughter, is also a member of the family, the Parks having taken her to their home when but one day old. All the children are married except Elizabeth. Mr. Park now has twenty grandchildren.

Mr. Park settled at his present home in the Granger Ward in 1878, and his homestead is located at the corner of Fourteenth South street, on the Redwood road. At this place he owns fifty-three acres of land, which at the time he located on it was a barren wilderness, but is now well improved, with good fences, outbuildings, etc. In addition to his real estate holdings in this State, Mr. Park two years ago bought a tract of land in Canada, which he later sold to his sons. While he has followed farming most of his life, and has been very successful in that field, he has not confined himself wholly to that industry, but has been engaged in the sheep business for some years, which has proved to be a prosperous investment.

In politics Mr. Park is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and while not holding public office, he has ever taken a great interest in the work of his party, and has given it his



W. J. Shurtleff



Nellie F. Shurtleff

hearty support. He is also actively interested in the education of the young people of his community and for some time has been a school trustee. In religious life Mr. Park and his family are members of the Mormon Church, and Mr. Park has been an active and earnest worker in the interests of the Church, having served on a mission to Canada for the Church in 1885, besides taking an active part in the work at home, as has also his wife. They enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

During the Jubilee held in Salt Lake City in 1897, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of the Mormons in the Salt Lake Valley, there were nine members of the Park family present, the tenth member, Mrs. Agnes T. Borrowman, being detained at home on account of the illness of her husband. Since then both Mr. and Mrs. Borrowman have died.

HARRISON T. SHURTLEFF was born in Massachusetts, in the village of Russell, Hamlin county, January 1, 1841. He is a son of Vinson and Elizabeth (Loomis) Shurtleff, both natives of Massachusetts. They became members of the Mormon Church in that State, and emigrated to Nauvoo in 1845, where they remained until the members of the Church were driven out of Illinois, and spent the winter of 1846 at Ponceau, on the Missouri River. In 1847 they came to Utah in company with John Taylor, being among the first pioneers to arrive in this country. Upon their arrival in Salt Lake City they remained here for eight years, then removed to Twelfth South and West Temple street, and later to the vicinity of the intermountain mill, where the father took up land, which is known to this day as the Shurtleff place. The father died in May, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty, having survived his wife, who died in May, 1862.

His son, Harrison T. Shurtleff entered actively upon his life work when but a young boy, and has made a splendid career for himself in this new land. He was married in 1863, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Nellie F. Smith, daughter of

Noah and Mary (De Forest) Smith, who came to Utah in 1862. The father was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and his wife was a native of New York State. Mr. Smith died in Salt Lake county shortly after his arrival here, and his widow, later, married Ephraim Green. He was a member of the Mormon Battalion and active in the settlement of Salt Lake county and of the entire valley. He died in this county in 1874 and his wife lived until 1888. He was a prominent member of the Mormon Church and was twice sent on a mission to the Hawaiian Islands. By this marriage, Mr. Shurtleff has six children—Nellie, wife of Joseph Morgan, of Labelle, Idaho; Harrison S., in Wyoming; Edgar, also in Wyoming; Mamie, now the wife of Charles Bell, of Mill Creek; Leroy, and Arthur T.

Mr. Shurtleff took up his residence in the place where he now lives in 1876 and has since made many improvements. It is favorably situated for water, the Mill creek flowing within a few yards of the rear of the house. His home is one of the finest places in Mill Creek, and is located at Fifth East and Fourteenth South, and comprises forty acres. He also has another site of sixty acres and has devoted himself largely to the raising of cattle and the growing of hay, in both of which he has been very successful, and which has brought him a wide reputation.

He has recently come into prominence as foreman of the jury impanelled in the trial of the famous Mortensen case, which is one of the most celebrated cases tried in the State up to the present time. Nearly twelve hundred men had been examined before a jury could be secured, so widely had the case been read and discussed. Mr. Shurtleff was summoned on May 6th, accepted on the 6th, and served forty-one days, the case being called May 28th, and closed June 14th, 1902, the jury finding the prisoner guilty.

In political affairs he is a Republican. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, held in 1895, and which framed the Constitution on which Utah was admitted to the Union, and has also taken an active interest in the progress of education in Utah, having been

for the past seventeen years school trustee, and has also been road supervisor for his district, having held the latter position for seven years. He is a member of the Mormon Church, and between the years of 1862 and 1870 made seven trips to the Missouri River, and successfully conducted trains of emigrants to Utah, together with a large quantity of freight. In those early days the trips across the plains were fraught with great danger and difficulty and it required men of special ability and great courage to successfully conduct the unwieldy wagon trains across the plains of Nebraska and Western Wyoming through the mountains to Utah. The successful manner in which Mr. Shurtleff conducted these trains of emigrants, brought him the confidence of the leaders of the Church. He also made two round trips to Los Angeles, California, with mule teams, crossing the great Salt Lake Desert and the desert regions of Nevada and Southeastern California. The region from Salt Lake to California was even wilder and a more desert place than the prairies and mountains which lay between the Salt Lake Valley and the Missouri river. In this pioneer work he was not only successful in making his trips without accident or injury, but also brought to himself a considerable reputation as a frontiersman and pioneer. He has been called to go on missions for the Church, and from 1864 to 1866 served as missionary in England. He is one of the prominent men of his locality, and has won for himself a wide reputation by his honesty and integrity and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of friends, besides the confidence and esteem of the leaders of his Church.



WALTER HENRY ATWOOD. It has been truly said that "All the world's a stage," and the one fact that we may not lose sight of is that in passing across this stage we may do so silently or carelessly, leaving no trace of our passage, or we may so indelibly impress our individuality upon everything we touch or come in contact with, that our personality, our buildings and our influence shall live on through

countless ages, benefitting and uplifting the humanity that shall come after us. Among the families of this Western State that are building monuments to their thrift and industry and stamping their impress upon their community as men of strong individuality and honorable lives, the Atwood family stands prominently forward.

Walter Henry Atwood is the third son in this family, and one of the most successful. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1841, and during his younger life saw many of the trying scenes incident to pioneer life, his father being among the first settlers in Pennsylvania, going there when the country was covered with a dense growth of timber, and for many years having a close struggle for existence. A full biographical record of the interesting lives of the parents of our subject, Simeon and Melissa Atwood, may be found in the sketch of his brother, William, which is printed in another part of this work.

Our subject had grown up in the East and obtained his schooling in the different towns where the family lived. He had attained his majority at the time the family crossed the plains in 1862, and during the trip was sergeant-at-arms of the train. His father was captain of the first ten wagons, and J. S. Brown in charge of the train, which consisted of fifty-two wagons, four oxen being attached to each wagon. The family settled at Garden Grove, on Mill Creek, and for a time our subject and his brother William worked at carpentering in Salt Lake City and also in the canyon getting out timber. The father had been a brickmaker in Pennsylvania, and taught his older sons this business, and after coming to Utah he engaged in that business at Murray, although against the advice of President Brigham Young, who had seen so many failures made by those attempting to make brick, that he did not believe the scheme feasible. However, he gave Mr. Atwood his blessing, and was constrained to later praise his bricks as being the best he had yet seen in Utah. The wisdom of Mr. Atwood's judgment has been verified by the fact that this brick yard is still in existence and is now the property of our subject, who turns out about twenty thousand bricks a day. The father and

sons continued together until the time of the death of the senior Mr. Atwood, after which our subject and his older brother, William, conducted the business until of recent years, when the elder brother withdrew and engaged in the mercantile business in Murray. Since then Mr. Atwood has conducted this business alone, and has been most successful in it. In addition to this property Mr. Atwood has a fine farm which adjoins that of his brother William, their homes being divided by Murray street. At the time of his death, the senior Mr. Atwood deeded to his sons one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which they have their farms, and there is still left to the estate eighty acres of valuable land, well improved, adjoining Murray. Our subject obtained the eighteenth patent issued by the Government for land in Utah, and his was the first claim to be recorded. He also enjoys the distinction of giving the first deed executed in Utah. The home of our subject consists of a fine brick house, surrounded by shade and fruit trees, the latter of which yield him an abundance of delicious fruit. He also owns considerable other property in Murray, and is at this time engaged in building a row of thirteen brick cottages for the purpose of renting them to the employes of the smelters. He also has two hundred and forty acres of dry farm land in the wheat belt. He at one time built a flour mill, in which he retains an interest, and also is interested in a creamery. In fact, he is one of the most wide-awake and progressive citizens of this flourishing little town, and either alone or in connection with his brother, William, between whom and himself exists a most beautiful friendship, has been interested in a large number of schemes for the advancement of his community.

Mr. Atwood was married in Salt Lake City on March 27, 1863, to Miss Dianica Stickney, who has borne him nine children—Lizzie, now Mrs. Shaw, of Salt Lake City; John F.; Abby R.; Ida M.; Henry C.; Edwin; Alfred W.; Lucie D., and Walter S. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have thirty grandchildren.

He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, in whose work he has taken an active interest, and has been a delegate to nearly every

convention held in Salt Lake county since he came here.

His father joined the Mormon Church when our subject was a small boy, and he himself became a member after coming to Utah. Mrs. Atwood is also a member of the Church and for two years served as a missionary in the eastern States.

Mr. Atwood is a well preserved man and all his life has been very temperate, never indulging in either liquors or tobacco. As a young man his father was a friend of President Brigham Young and after the Atwood family came to Utah the friendship was renewed and continued up to the time of the President's death.



OSCAR WILKINS has spent his whole business life in Peoa, Summit county. A native of Titbury, Gloucestershire, England, born 1851. When only thirteen years of age he accompanied his mother to Utah and soon after arriving settled at Peoa, where he grew to manhood. He started out for himself early in life, commencing at the very bottom of the ladder, and by perseverance, determination and the possession of an enterprising spirit, he has made a splendid success in life, and is considered one of the substantial, enterprising business men of Summit county.

Mr. Wilkins and his mother made the trip across the plains in the ox train under command of Captain Hyde. They arrived in Wanship on October 17, 1864, and from there came to Peoa, where they made their home. The mother married James Gardner of this place and died at the advanced age of eighty-three years, on June 5, 1892. Our subject was the only other member of the family to come to this country. He received a common school education in his native country and attended the schools in Peoa for one winter after coming to Utah. He lived with his stepfather and followed general farming until 1868, when he went to the Black Hills and worked on the grade of the Union Pacific railroad, following the road up until it reached Ogden in the fall of 1868, when he bought a team and took a sub-contract on the road. He returned to Peoa in the year 1868.

In the fall of 1870 he was married to Miss Elizabeth (Durrah) Maxwell, foster daughter of Arthur Maxwell, Senior. They have a family of eleven children—Emma Jane, now Mrs. Frank Palmer; Hannah, wife of Henry Miles; Clara, wife of George Stevens; Jeanette, now Mrs. Abraham Lyons; George E.; Oscar W., a student at the Erigham Young academy at Provo; Mary A., Albert, Reuben, Lillian P. and Edith.

For several years after he returned to Peoa Mr. Wilkins farmed on shares, and in the course of time was able to buy his own land, since then he has done a very successful farming and stock-raising business. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the South Bench Canal Company, of which he was the first president, and has since taken a prominent part in all matters pertaining to irrigation. He has several times filled the position of manager of the co-operative store at this place, his connection with that establishment covering a period of nine years, and he is at this time engaged in the general merchandise business for himself. He began in the mercantile line in a small room in his residence, building his present commodious quarters two years later and is today one of the leading merchants of this place. He also owns one hundred and thirty-five acres of good farming land, all under cultivation and well irrigated. He keeps about sixty head of stock on his place and is one of the most prosperous men in the county.

Mr. Wilkins became a member of the Mormon Church in England and has ever been a faithful and consistent follower of the teachings of that Church. He has held the office of Elder, being ordained in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City in 1870, and for a number of years was a member of the Second Quorum of Elders; also active in the Sunday school work, in which he was an officer for many years, and President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. In May, 1901, he was ordained a High Priest and chosen Second Counselor to Ward E. Pack, President of the High Priests' Quorum of Summit Stake. Mrs. Wilkins holds the office of Second Counselor to the

President of the Peoa Ward Relief Society and is prominent in all Church circles. One son, George E., has served on a mission of two and a half years in the Southwestern States, and was Counselor to President Hixson of the East Arkansas Conference.

In political life our subject owes allegiance to the Democratic party and has been one of the most active workers in its ranks in Summit county. He is the present chairman of the Democratic club and a member of the Central Committee. He was road supervisor of this county for a number of years, and has taken a keen interest in the public welfare of the community in which he lives.

His life here has brought him prominently before the people and he is known as a man of superior business ability, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and he has won and retained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated.



GEORGE W. ASPER is not a native son of Utah, but his whole life from early childhood has been spent in this State and most of it on the beautiful farm which he now owns, situated on one of the loveliest spots in the Weber valley in Summit county, between Echo canyon and Coalville, and is considered one of the finest places in the county. The land was originally taken up by Elias Asper, the father of our subject, and has been owned by some member of the family ever since.

Our subject's father, Elias Asper, was a native of Pennsylvania and born at Carlisle, York County, in that State, March 7, 1820. He was married about 1855 in Jonesville, Ohio, and was a successful farmer and merchant of that place for a number of years. He came West about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, spending a short time at Council Bluffs, and in 1861 drove an ox team across the plains to Utah. He located his home at the mouth of Echo Canyon and engaged in farming and cattle raising, also having some horses. He became a large land owner, owning most of the land around Echo



Charles Brisson

at one time, which he later disposed of, and was at one time engaged in the hotel business at that place. During the Indian war he moved his family to Coalville and kept a store there for some time. He became one of the representative men of his county, and occupied a number of public offices. He was justice of the peace at Echo about the time the railroad was built and was for several years Probate Judge of Summit county. During his residence in Ohio he had become a member of the Mormon Church and was Bishop of Echo Ward up to the time of his death, and active in all Church work. He died on his ranch March 15, 1894. His wife was Jane McCune (Morrow) Asper, also a native of Pennsylvania, was born September 20, 1816, and died at Echo, April 5, 1887, leaving three children—Mary Jane, now the wife of William Weber; George W., our subject, and Agnes L., the wife of A. G. Brim, of Echo.

George W. Asper was born near Johnsville, Ohio, in 1856, and was but five years of age when his parents came to Utah. His education was derived from the district schools of Echo and at the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, at which time he began life for himself, taking up a place near the old homestead and at this time owns about eleven hundred acres of land, on which he keeps a large herd of cattle. He has of late years made a specialty of breeding Clydsdale horses for the market. He built his present home about two miles from his father's place, in the years of 1890 and 1891. He has his place well improved with a good brick house, fences, barns, outbuildings, etc., and his land is under good irrigation. Besides his private ditches he has an interest in the Grass Creek Irrigation Ditch Company.

He was married in 1877 to Miss Jeanette Merrill, daughter of Orson L. Merrill, of Coalville. They have a family of six children—Chloe J., wife of William Robison; Ethlyn Jane, wife of Alex Robison; Marcia E., George W., Junior; Orson E. and Rebecca.

In political life Mr. Asper is a member of the Democratic party, but owing to demands of his

business has never been able to give much time to the work of the party and has never sought nor held public office.

Mr. Asper has seen the country grow from a desolate wilderness to a valley that literally blossoms as the rose, and all his life's interests have centered here. He has been energetic and persistent in all his undertakings, and today ranks as one of the leading and most substantial farmers and stock raisers of Summit county. His honorable career has won and retained the confidence and esteem of hundreds of the citizens of this county and State, and he enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.



CHARLES CRISMON, JUNIOR.

Among the pioneers who came to Utah when the land was wild and the Indians hostile and who, by their industry, have acquired prominence in its affairs, was the subject of this sketch. From a wilderness, the crossing to which was a difficult and dangerous journey he has witnessed and aided in its transformation to a progressive and wealthy city and has assisted in the development of its resources and in the building and extension of the great arteries that joins the Union in that indissoluble bond of common interest. No matter how favorably a State may be provided with natural conditions of wealth, nor how great its agricultural or mineral resources, these conditions are of absolutely no value whatever until the master hand turns the key and puts them into practical operation. By the work which he has done and the results that he has accomplished Mr. Crismon is marked as one of the leaders in the empire building of the West.

Charles Crismon, Junior, son of Charles Crismon, was born in Masadonia, Hancock county, Illinois, near Nauvoo, June 14th, 1844, and was but fourteen days old when the Prophet Joseph Smith was killed at Carthage, Missouri. When but two and a half years of age his parents came across the plains to Utah and his life has ever since been identified with this State. The Crismon family remained in the Salt Lake valley about two years, and in 1849, at the time of the gold

discovery in California, Charles Crismon, father of the subject of this sketch, went to that new country and settled on the American river where he engaged in mining and followed that occupation for some time. He later moved to San Bernardino county, which was then being colonized by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He was one of the pioneers of this new movement and was among its leaders in subjugating the country to the needs of the people, building mills and aiding in many ways in the development of the resources. Here he remained until Johnston's army marched to Utah, when, by the direction of President Brigham Young, the San Bernardino colonists were advised to return to Utah. They gave up their homes which they had established after many discouraging contests with nature and savage man and arrived in the Salt Lake valley in the fall of 1858.

The early education of Charles Crismon, Jr., was derived from the schools that existed in San Bernardino county and from such schools as existed in the early fifties in Salt Lake City. Like all sons of the pioneers his education was derived more from actual life and from the experiences which he received in the work of developing the country and in making the most of the resources of what was then a wilderness. At the early age of fifteen years he brought a drove of sheep from the Missouri river across the plains and mountains to Salt Lake valley, arriving with them in the fall of 1862.

When President Lincoln called for volunteers to protect the mails from the depredations of the Indians along the routes from Salt Lake City through Idaho and Wyoming, he was one of the first to offer his services and went out in the company that was raised in Salt Lake City. This company furnished their own outfits, including horses, saddles, arms and, in fact, all equipments. The country through which they marched was an absolute wilderness and for fourteen days they were without food, subsisting entirely upon wild berries and horse meat. They lost most of their horses and outfits in crossing the waters of the Snake river. Their escape from death at the hands of the Indians was due largely to the fact that they had provided their

equipments and accoutrements under the direction of President Brigham Young. Owing to the absence of the regular uniforms of the soldiers of the United States the Indians did not offer to molest them and they were enabled, after suffering many privations and hardships, to return to Salt Lake City. This expedition in addition to protecting the mails was also a punitive one. The Indians had stolen a large number of horses from the mountaineers and these volunteers were sent out to retake the stolen property, as well as protect the mails, and to imbue in the Indians such a respect for the property of the white men as to render further depredations unprofitable. The entire time that this party spent absent in the field was four months.

Upon his return to Utah Mr. Crismon began turning his attention to the sheep raising industry and went to California and successfully brought to Salt Lake a drove of sheep from that State, arriving here in 1863. In addition to the sheep he also brought with him a quantity of bees, which were the first introduced into Utah. The hardships of the expedition in the northern territory against the Indians was repeated to some extent in his trip across the desert between California and Salt Lake valley. For seven days and seven nights he was without water and the hostile attitude of the Indians compelled him to push on at his best speed to Utah. In crossing the desert, besides the torturing thirst which he and his animals suffered, he lost fifteen hundred head of sheep, famished by the want of water and stolen by the Indians. Some idea of the courage and determination which has marked his life in the enterprises in which he has been engaged may be had from the fact that on this trip for three days and three nights he was without water or sleep. Mr. Crismon and his brother George, together with his father and Mr. Elisha M. Weiler, were the first to recognize the possibilities attending the raising of sheep in Utah and are easily the pioneers of this great industry of the State. They established the migratory movement of sheep from one range in summer to another in winter, which has proved to be

such a great success. In 1868 he made a second trip to the East and successfully brought across the mountains and plains from Iowa another large drove of sheep.

In addition to his sheep industry Mr. Crismon successfully undertook the business of railroad contracting. The superintending of the work secured by the firm was the task allotted to him. This firm had extensive contracts on all of the different roads through Utah and the West. They built twenty miles of the Bitter Creek division and sixteen miles of the Muddy division of the Union Pacific railway and also successfully built seventy-five miles of the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and they also built the first fifty miles of the line of this latter road. They built a large portion of the Park City branch from Park City to Echo and also a considerable portion of the John W. Young road, now forming a part of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway.

From railroad building Mr. Crismon turned his attention to mining and was among the first to develop the resources of the Tintic district, locating in that district thirty years ago. He located and developed the Mammoth mine there to a depth of over four hundred feet. The Mammoth has been a very successful mine and has been a profitable undertaking. Mr. Crismon also developed the Eureka Hill and did the first work in developing that property, sinking a shaft to a depth of three hundred feet. He also began the development of the Swansea. These properties he afterwards disposed of. His work in this district stamps him as one of the pioneers in the development of the mining resources of Utah. After disposing of his interest in the Tintic district he began an investigation of the coal deposit of the State and developed at Coalville the property known as the Crismon mine, now owned by the Ontario Coal & Mining Company.

The success of his previous enterprises followed him in this new one and he again turned his attention to railroad contracting and later went to Fish Springs, in Juab county, Utah. Here he again turned his attention to mining and located and successfully developed the Geneva

mine, and the Utah mine to the depth of five hundred feet, and the Galena mine to the depth of three hundred feet. He was superintendent of both the Utah and Galena mines, of which he was practically owner, and continued to devote his attention to the development of these properties for over eight years, and retained an active interest in all of his business enterprises until attacked with pneumonia, which resulted in a partial stroke of paralysis. Since that time he has practically retired from active business life, but still retains his office of director in these companies. Throughout his long and busy life he was ever ready to grasp the opportunities which offered, to aid in the development of the State and of the entire western country. Few men have taken a more active part in the development of Utah's resources and few men have made the success from such an inauspicious beginning as was his.

Mr. Crismon married in June, 1871, Miss Elizabeth Cain, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Whittaker) Cain, among the pioneers of this country. Their daughter Elizabeth, the wife of the subject of this sketch, was born in Salt Lake City and educated in the schools that existed here. She has spent her whole life within the confines of the State of her birth and has seen Utah develop from a wilderness to a prosperous and growing State. Their family consists of five children—Florence, the wife of John Y. Rich, a banker in Brigham City; Charles C. and Joseph C., assayers and chemists in Salt Lake City, their office being on West Temple street; George W., a student at the agricultural college at Logan, and Allene, at home. After Mr. Crismon had been attacked by paralysis, which practically ended his business career, his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Crismon, was elected president of the Utah mine, which is a very prosperous mine, and mining has been carried on in a very satisfactory manner since. Mrs. Crismon is largely interested in educational work and is also one of the pioneer members of the Authors' Club in this city. She is also deeply interested in kindergarten work, being instrumental in introducing it into the city and having it included in the work of the public schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crismon and family are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.



HIRAM T. SPENCER, Bishop of Pleasant Green Ward, of Salt Lake county, and a member of one of the best-known families of this section of the country, several of whose sketches appear elsewhere in this work, was born in West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 13, 1835. He is the son of Hiram and Mary Spencer, both natives of the same place where their son was born. Hiram Spencer and Daniel Spencer, whose sketch will be found in another part of this volume, were brothers. Mrs. Spencer died when her son Hiram was a mere child, and Hiram Spencer moved to Nauvoo with his son when the latter was but four years old, and remained there until the Mormons were driven out of Illinois, in 1846. Mr. Spencer had become a convert to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints during the latter part of the thirties, and up to the time of his death was a faithful member and active and zealous worker in the interests of the church of his choice. He and his brother Daniel were much attached to each other, and the latter paid a touching tribute to his memory after his death, in the following words:

"Hiram, whose life before association with our people, and his devotion and loyalty to the Gospel after embracing it, was worthy of the highest and noblest recognition. He had left Nauvoo with the first outgoing Saints, as Captain of fifty in the company of one hundred organized under my presidency. During the journey from Nauvoo to Garden Grove he organized the labor force of the camp, and took contracts from settlers bordering our route of travel to chop wood, split rails, etc., thereby securing sustenance for the camp and acquiring much other needed means for the feeble and ailing. The next morning after his arrival at Garden Grove, he voluntarily started back to Nauvoo. Through great efforts he succeeded in emigrating from there several poor families; also to sell some of the property of the three Spencer brothers, taking payment in stock and cattle; but immediately trumped-up writs were manufactured and attachments issued to hold the property until the mob which was gathering should come into Nau-

voo. By almost superhuman efforts he escaped with the cattle and means, reaching the camp of the Saints at Pisgah; although he did so as a martyr—his exposures, anxieties and labors had killed him. He died some miles east of Pisgah and his body was brought there for burial, his grave being fenced and marked by two stones inscribed with the letters 'H. S.'"

This is one of the examples of devotion to their principles which the early pioneers have left to their posterity, and the same spirit of determination and perseverance in the face of all obstacles that caused them to endure even death itself when necessary to protect and save the Church from destruction, led them in later years to hew out of this barren wilderness, amid all manner of peril and hardships, one of the most beautiful and prosperous States of the Nation.

His father's death had left our subject an orphan and he and his seven brothers and sisters were brought across the plains by their Uncle Daniel in the train of which he was Captain. Although but a lad of eleven years our subject assisted in driving the live stock and walked a large portion of the way across the plains from Winter Quarters to Salt Lake City. Our subject, his brother Charles, whose sketch appears in this work, and his sister Martha, now Mrs. Daniel Cahoon of Deseret, are the only ones of this family of eight who are now living. Mr. Spencer began farming for his uncle at Neff's Mills in 1851 and later moved to Murray, where he followed the same line for several years. He then took up freighting and made seven trips between Salt Lake City and the Missouri river. In 1861 he settled on his present farm and in addition to farming, became interested in sheep, following these lines up to the present time. He owns between six and seven hundred acres of land at a point of the mountain fifteen miles west of Salt Lake City, where he makes his home.

On March 31, 1857, he married Miss Mary B. Young, daughter of James and Jeanette (Caruth) Young. Her parents were natives of Scotland, where her father died. Her mother came to Utah with her family in 1848, and of this family Mrs. Spencer is the only survivor. Of this marriage five children have

been born, one of whom died. They are: Jeanette A., now the wife of P. J. Reid of Pleasant Green; Mary E., now Mrs. D. H. Jacobs of Pleasant Green; Hiram T., who died at the age of nineteen years; Jane Edith, wife of W. S. Reid of Pleasant Green, and Grace Maud, now Mrs. L. B. Laker. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have nine grandchildren.

In politics Mr. Spencer has been a strong adherent of the Democratic principles ever since the organization of that party in Utah. He has been active in building up and forwarding the interests of the community in which he has lived, having served eight terms as road supervisor and ten terms as trustee of the school. He is at this time a director of the Utah and Salt Lake Canal Company, of which he was at one time President. He has not confined himself to the interests of his immediate community, but has ever been found ready to respond to the call of duty and serve his State in its time of need. In the early days he was a member of the Guard detailed to protect the settlers against the depredations of the Indians, and later accompanied Lot Smith in his campaign against Black Hawk. During the invasion of Johnston's army he was a member of the Nauvoo Legion, or the Territorial militia, and took part in the troubles which occurred in Echo Canyon. He has also been active in his Church work, as was his father before him. He was baptized into the Mormon faith in Nauvoo at the age of eight years, by his uncle Daniel, and since then has passed through all the different orders of the Priesthood, being ordained a High Priest in 1882 and set apart as First Counselor to the Bishop of his Ward, holding that position for ten years, at the expiration of which time he was made Bishop of Pleasant Green Ward. From 1878 to 1882 he was Superintendent of the Sunday School and in April, 1866, was called on a mission to Europe and labored in Scotland two years. His wife is also a member of this Church and is active and prominent in its work, especially along the lines of its charitable work, being a member of the Relief Society. Mrs. Spencer comes of an old Scotch family, noted for its broad-mindedness and liberality, and is well

known and highly respected for her good qualities of mind and heart by the older families of Salt Lake City who know her best.

Although left an orphan when but a child, having nothing to look forward to but the charitable care of the uncle who stood in the place of a father to him, and who in those early days had hard work to sustain those dependent upon him, our subject early showed a spirit of independence and perseverance, and beginning to do for himself at an early age, he has gone forward with an unfaltering and splendid courage, and by dint of much hard work has achieved a high place among the prosperous farmers and business men of this valley, being today a representative and highly respected citizen of this part of the State. He is regarded as a man of integrity, honesty and loyalty to his convictions of right and justice, and no man in the community stands higher in the esteem of the leaders of the Church, as well as among those with whom he has been associated through a long life, than does Hiram T. Spencer.



STEWART T. TANNER. In the wonderful development which has gone on in Utah during the past half a century, it has taken men of brain, energy and perseverance to convert this State from a wild and barren country to thriving agricultural and commercial center such as it occupies today in this inter-mountain region. No one stands higher in this rank than does Stewart T. Tanner and his worthy sire.

Mr. Tanner is a native of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City on June 4, 1856. He is the son of Nathan and Rachel (Smith) Tanner, his mother dying in April, 1897, at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject's father was born at Boulton, New York, May 14, 1815, and his father, John Tanner, was a wealthy farmer in New York State. John Tanner early became a member of the Mormon Church. During the trying and troublesome times which occurred at Nauvoo, the Church became embarrassed and needed assistance. Mr. Tanner came to their rescue and donated his entire fortune to the

Church, his last gift being thirty thousand dollars, which he received for his property in New York. He then made his way to Utah, but arrived here a poor man in 1848, and established his home in Salt Lake City, where he lived until a few years ago. Nathan Tanner came to this city with his parents and also made his home in Salt Lake until recent years, but now divides his time among his children, remaining the greater portion of it with the subject of our sketch. He freighted from Salt Lake City to California and had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes, the Indians at that time being very troublesome. In 1850 Nathan Tanner established what is known as the Tanner canal, which is one of the most important irrigating canals in this county. In those days it was a vast undertaking to construct a canal, but with the assistance of his brothers and several of the other pioneers, Mr. Tanner was able to complete this work, and the canal is still in use and bears his name. Our subject spent the first fourteen years of his life in Salt Lake City and here received his early education in the common schools and also Morgan's Commercial College, the first business college in the State. In 1870 he moved to Cottonwood canyon and there joined his brothers, Nathan and William, who were engaged in the general mercantile business. In connection with this business they also handled large quantities of ore. This branch of the business was taken in charge by our subject, he hauling the first load of ore that was ever brought from the Emma mine. He continued at this business for a period of five years and handled the largest volume of minerals that was ever hauled by any one concern up to that time. He later located upon his father's farm on the Cottonwood creek, at which place he continued for several years.

In 1875 he led to the marriage altar Miss Jeanette Coates, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dick) Coates, her mother having come to Utah in the early seventies. As a result of this marriage eight children have been born—Elizabeth R., now Mrs. George Grant, of Granger Ward; Helen I., Stewart T., Junior; Abigail J., William

C., Emily W., Charles F., and Fern L., all of whom are at home attending school just across the way.

In 1877 Mr. Tanner moved to his present home in Granger Ward, which is located half a mile from the old Granger postoffice. It consists of one hundred acres of land and is one of the finest improved farms in this section. In 1889 he built a fine brick house on his farm, and he has it otherwise well improved. Our subject has devoted the most of his time and attention to horses and the general farming business, and has demonstrated by his ability, untiring energy and determination that success will follow under such circumstances. Mr. Tanner has received a good education, and has always been a consistent and thorough student, not only along the lines of book education, but he has studied the great book of nature, which has assisted him largely in his successful career.

In political life he has always been a prominent Democrat, as was his father before him, and for the past twelve years he has been a school trustee in his Ward, and served one term of two years as a director in the Utah and Salt Lake Canal company. While he has led an active and busy life he has not given all his attention to business, the Church receiving its full share. He was born and raised in the Mormon faith, as was also his wife and children, and they have ever been among the consistent and faithful members of that Church. For many years he has been a teacher in the Ward. He accompanied his father on a mission to the old Tanner home in New York State. His father was one of the early missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, and visited every group thereof. The Tanner family were represented among those who went out to fight the Indians in the early days; our subject's brother Nathan was an active participant in the Black Hawk War of 1866. He had many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes, having had two comrades killed by his side and at one time he used his gun as a whip to urge on a comrade's horse and in so doing bent the barrel, rendering the weapon useless.

JOHAN MACKAY. Among the men who have passed through all the trials and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, and among those who have taken a prominent and active part in the prosperity of Utah, and more especially of Salt Lake county, and who have for over half a century been closely identified with the agricultural and commercial affairs of the State, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Mackay was born in the Isle of Man, March 18, 1834, being the son of Thomas and Ann (Rogers) Mackay. Our subject's father was born in Belfast, Ireland, but lived in Glasgow, Scotland, where he spent his early life, being of Scotch-Irish descent. The family came to America in 1841 by way of New Orleans, having crossed the Atlantic ocean in a sailing ship. They settled at Nauvoo and remained there until 1846, having come up the Mississippi river from New Orleans, when the Mormons were driven out of the State, when they moved to Bloomfield, Iowa, and the following spring they made the trip by ox team across the great American desert. In the train in which they came to Utah, known as John Taylor's Company, Joseph Horne was Captain of fifty wagons and Bishop E. Hunter was Captain of one hundred wagons. In the spring of 1848 they formed a colony at the Old Fort and in 1849 moved out to Jordan, and our subject's father assisted in building up that portion of the country. He died in February, 1880, at the age of sixty-nine years.

During the winter of 1849 our subject went to California and spent two years in that State, returning in 1851. He was married October 6, 1855, to Miss Isabella Calder, daughter of George and Ann Calder, and by this marriage they have eight children—Annie J., wife of Noah Murphy of Granger Ward; John C., Isabella, David O., William W., Jane, Walter S., and Julian B. He moved onto his present place which consists of two hundred and sixty acres of farming land, and he has divided this up among his children, giving each one a home, which they have improved and cultivated. Mr Mackay is a large real estate owner, outside of

his farms, and is prominently identified with the different interests of the county and State. He has also been largely interested in cattle and sheep and the different avocations of Utah. His present home is on the east side of Redwood road, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth South streets, on the banks of the Jordan river.

In political life Mr. Mackay has never been influenced by either of the great political parties, but prefers to use his own judgment when it comes to politics, and supports the best man for the position. He has by his straightforward and upright bearing made a reputation that will be valuable not only to his children, but to the posterity in the future generations yet to come.

DOCTOR O. W. FRENCH, leading physician and surgeon of Coalville. He is a descendant of one of the old and sturdy New England families. His great-grandfather was David French, a native of Connecticut, in the early part of the Eighteenth century. He settled in Saint Lawrence county, New York, being among the earliest settlers in that section. The French family originally came from Lincolnshire, England. In the Colonial days they owned the Islands of Martha's Vinyard and Nantucket, which they purchased from the English crown.

Our subject was born in Pottsdam, Saint Lawrence county, New York, in 1868, and is the son of Charles F. and Marian (Witers) French. The father of Charles F. was Ira T. French, a colonel in the State militia before the Civil War. Our subject's father is still living on the old family homestead, and is one of the prominent farmers of that county. The characters and scenes in "Eben Holden," one of the most popular novels of this day, were taken from this spot, and the old church and academy referred to in that book are still standing, near where our subject was born and spent his boyhood days. Our subject's maternal ancestors were of Scotch descent, and settled in Massachusetts in the middle of the Eighteenth century. The family moved to Saint Lawrence county, New York, where they are well known.

Mrs. French's mother was a Bliss, from which family Secretary Bliss of the United States Navy, is a descendant. There were four children in this family, of whom our subject is the youngest—Clifton I., George, Lottie M. and O. W., our subject.

Doctor French obtained his education in the schools of his native town and at the State Normal school. In 1890 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating from the Rush Medical college of Chicago in 1893, with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, and from there went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained six years and built up a good practice. He came to Coalville in 1899, where he purchased the practice of Doctor J. E. Hosmer, a brother of Doctor A. J. Hosmer, of Salt Lake City. Since coming to Coalville he has had very good success and has built up a large practice in the surrounding towns of Oakley and Henefer. He is also surgeon for the Grass Creek and Wasatch Mining companies.

Doctor French was married in 1898 to Miss Lillian Koolbeck, of Iowa, a daughter of Jacob Koolbeck, of that State, and a well-known man in political life there. They have two daughters, Pauline and Myrla.

In fraternal life the Doctor is a member of Knights of Pythias Lodge Number 20, of Coalville, in which he is Deputy Grand Chancellor. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen and Company Number 20, Iowa U. R. K. P. He is medical examiner for all the insurance companies doing business here. He has given some attention to the mining industry of this region and owns an interest in several mining ventures. Socially he is a very agreeable gentleman, and during his residence in Coalville has made many friends among all classes.

TAMES VERNON, Bishop of the Rockport Ward, Summit county, for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Bishop Vernon has been a lifelong member of the Church. His faithful performance of his duties as an official of the Church has gained for him not only the admira-

tion and esteem of its leaders, but of the people in the community where he has resided for many years. A native of England, yet his whole business career has been spent in this State, coming to Utah with his parents when only a boy of eight years.

Our subject was born in Lancashire, England, April 18, 1862. His father, Francis Vernon, was born in the same place in 1813. He was a mason by trade, but also made musical instruments. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church of which he became a member in 1868, emigrating to the United States with his family in the same year and coming direct to Utah. He remained for one year in Coalville and then located in Rockport, where he engaged in farming for the remainder of his life. He was an officer in the priesthood during his life and died much respected by those who knew him. His wife, and our subject's mother, was Elizabeth Cottrill, a native of Derbyshire, England. She is still living and is the mother of ten children—Martha, wife of George Robinson; Mary, wife of John Johnson; Francis; James, our subject; Joseph; Ellen, single; and four children, now dead.

Bishop Vernon grew up on his father's farm and received his education from the common schools of that place. He remained at home until he attained his majority when he started out for himself in the sawmill business, doing a partnership business in Weber canyon for four years, turning out native timber and supplying much of the building material used in that section of the country. He took up farming in Rockport in 1887, and with the exception of four years, spent at Marion, has lived on this place ever since, engaged in general farming and stock-growing. In 1901 he purchased the Wilson farm, which is one of the best farms in this section, all under irrigation.

He was married, in 1886, to Miss Emma M. Staker, daughter of William H. and Sarah (Merchant) Staker. Sarah Staker was the daughter of James and Martha (Hill) Merchant, and was the only member of her family to come to this country. Her people were natives of Derbyshire, England. Seven children have been the result of this union—James A.; Francis, died in in-



Joseph Cain

fancy; Sarah Edna; Earl; Annis L.; Edward; Nathan L., and Richard L.

In politics the Bishop owes allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has been an active worker. He has always displayed a lively interest in local affairs, and for a number of terms acted as school trustee of his district. He is also a director in the Rockport, Hoytsville and Wanship Range and Live Stock Company, and has also taken a deep interest in the irrigation system of his county. In Church circles he is President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and a Ward teacher. He has filled the offices of Elder and High Priest, and, in June, 1901, was set apart as Bishop of this Ward, by President Joseph F. Smith.

JOSEPH CAIN, DECEASED. Every year the number of those brave and noble men who came across the plains as pioneers to Utah in 1847 is rapidly diminishing, and the biographer in his work of gathering data is called upon to obtain his information largely from the lips of those with whom the early settlers were closely associated, or in rare instances from the well kept diaries of the men themselves. To this latter method the writer of this article is greatly indebted for his knowledge of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who in his day was a prominent and well-known figure in the early history of the State, taking an active part in missionary work and later, up to the time of his death, was closely associated with the early history of the *Deseret News*, the official organ of the Mormon Church, and today one of the leading newspapers of the West.

Mr. Cain's early ancestors were natives of the Isle of Man, where his grandfather, John Cain, died in July, 1837, at the age of eighty-seven years. John Cain's wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Brew. She lived to be ninety-two years of age and survived her husband seven years, dying in March, 1844. The parents of our subject were James and Ann (Moore) Cain. They reared a family of three children—William, who died May 31, 1844, at

the age of twenty-four years; Eleanor, who remained single and died in 1886, and Joseph, the subject of this sketch. The father of these children died at Douglas, Isle of Man, in October, 1836.

Our subject became converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in his native land, when a young man, and in the early forties emigrated to the United States, joining the Mormons at their headquarters in Nauvoo. He made the trip across the ocean in company with his uncle, the late President John Taylor, and while in Nauvoo, about 1843 or 1844, worked in the printing office with George O. Cannon. In 1845 he was called to go on a mission to England, remaining there until 1847, in February of that year he set sail for the United States. Upon learning that the Saints had been driven from Nauvoo he joined the main body at Winter Quarters and that same year crossed the plains in the company commanded by his uncle, President John Taylor, reaching Utah in the fall of that year. He took up his permanent residence in Salt Lake and in 1849 was called to go on a mission to California with the late President George O. Cannon. During the year spent in this work they suffered many hardships, as that country was also in an undeveloped state and in the first throes of the gold excitement, provisions being scarce and prices abnormal.

Upon his return from California in 1850 he became associated with the *Deseret News*, in connection with Willard Richards and Judge Elias Smith, and remained on the staff of that paper up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1856.

During his missionary trip to England, he met Miss Elizabeth Whittaker, who became his wife on February 1, 1847, just prior to his return to America, and she made the return trip with him, and together they endured all the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life in Utah. Mrs. Cain survived her husband and lived until 1880. Of their children one daughter, Elizabeth, is now the wife of Charles Crismon, Jr., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Cain was the first postmaster of Salt Lake

City to be appointed by the government, and while a resident of the United States proved to be a most loyal citizen. He joined the Mormon Church in opposition to his relatives' wishes, and throughout his life was one of its most faithful and consistent members, enjoying the entire confidence and esteem of not only the leaders of the Mormon Church, but also of all with whom he was associated.

BISHOP FREDERICK RASBAND. Among the prominent and successful business men of Park City, the subject of this narrative is deserving of special mention. He is a native son of Utah, having been born in Provo City, September 2, 1858, and his whole life up to the present time has been spent in this State. By careful and close attention to business he has carved out a successful career, and today he is considered one of the most successful, broad-minded and liberal men of Park City.

The father of our subject was Thomas Rasband, who came to Utah from England in the early fifties, crossing the plains from Quincy, Illinois, by ox teams. He first located at Provo, from which place he moved to Heber. He was one of the first settlers in the Provo valley, in Wasatch county. He took up government land in Heber and became Bishop of the East Ward of that place in 1873, which he retained up to 1885, when he died, aged sixty-seven years. He was a member of the Mormon Church, in which he was an active worker all his life. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Elizabeth Giles, a native of England, who came to this country with her husband in the early fifties. She was for many years Counselor to the Stake President of the Woman's Relief Society. She was the mother of twelve children, eight of whom are now living—Emily, the wife of Orson Hicken; William G., living at Heber; Frederick, our subject; Heber, was killed in the Anchor mine in 1899; James, living in Park City; Joseph, in Heber; Mary, wife of Joseph McDonald, of Heber; Charles, living in Salt Lake City. The mother of these children lived to be seventy-

four years of age and died in Park City October 15, 1900.

Our subject grew up in Heber City and there obtained his early education. He came to Park City in 1887 and became associated with his brothers Heber and James as butchers, under the firm name of Rasband Brothers, continuing until the fall of 1898, when they were burned out, and our subject became associated with the Park City Meat company.

Bishop Rasband was married September 29, 1881, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hawkins, daughter of John B. and Sarah (Moulton) Hawkins, of Salt Lake City. They have had three children—Sadie, a student in the Brigham Young academy at Provo; Ethel and Della.

Our subject has always been active in Church work and has held a number of offices in the Priesthood. He was ordained an Elder in 1881 and a High Priest in 1885. He became one of the Superintendency of the Wasatch local missionary Stake for the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association and retained that office until 1887. When the Park City Ward was organized in 1892 he became Counselor to Bishop Thomas Allen, and acted in that capacity until called on a mission to England in 1899. He labored in the London Conference for twenty months, being called home to fill the vacancy in the Bishopric caused by Bishop Allen's being ordained one of the Presidency of the Stake. He was also for six years Superintendent of the Sunday School, and active in all Church matters.

Bishop Rasband has been prominent in all matters pertaining to the political welfare of the city and is now serving a second term as a member of the City Council.

MARION FRAZIER. The newcomer to Utah is at once impressed with the remarkable number of self-made men who reside within the confines of this State. Perhaps no other section of the United States can lay claim to a larger number of this class of men than can the State of Utah. This is not a new condition of affairs, for it has ever been a marked characteristic of this country from the time the

early pioneers crossed the great American desert headed for Utah, to the present time. Among this class of men, and whose life's history has been closely identified with nearly every enterprise for the advancement and building up of Summit county, Marion Frazier is deserving of special mention.

Our subject came into this valley with his father, Thomas Frazier, in 1862. Thomas Frazier was a native of Henry county, Tennessee, where he became a member of the Mormon Church in his early manhood, and moved to Nauvoo, where he remained until the exodus of the Mormons from that place in 1846, and when the call came for volunteers in the Mexican War, Mr. Frazier was one of those who responded and went through that campaign with the Mormon Battalion. He was in California at the time of the great gold discoveries in 1849. He came to Utah in the early fifties, and was married in Salt Lake City to Miss Rachel Young. In 1862 he moved with his family to Wanship, in the Weber valley, and there took up general farming and stock raising, which he followed for the remainder of his life. He died in 1866 at the early age of forty-three. His widow still lives in Wanship.

Our subject was born at Fort Supply, Wyoming, at a time when his father was one of the guards stationed to head off Johnston's army. His birth occurred in a covered wagon June 20, 1856. He was six years of age when his parents moved to Wanship, where he grew up, and where he received his education. He began life for himself in 1881, when he moved to Oakley and engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has since successfully followed, having a good herd of cattle and a large ranch on the Weber river.

Mr. Frazier was married February 25, 1879, to Miss Nancy Richards, daughter of Franklin D. and Susan (Pilson) Richards. They have had ten children, seven of whom are now living. They are: Marion E., now on a mission to the Samoan Islands; Susan L., died in infancy; William P.; Nancy C.; Thomas F., died in infancy; Albert J., died in infancy; Lorenzo F.; Clarence R.; Walter M., and Ina Lucille.

Mr. Frazier was born and raised in the Mormon Church and has all his life been an energetic and faithful worker in its behalf. He was for thirteen years superintendent of his Sunday School, and has been successively ordained Elder, member of the Twenty-second Quorum of Seventies, and a High Priest. At the time of his ordination as High Priest he was set apart by Apostle Brigham Young, in August, 1895, as Bishop of Oakley Ward, which had just been organized. He presided over this Ward for six years, until it was reorganized in April, 1901. He was for three years President of the Improvement Association in his Ward, and has been one of the leading spirits in church work during his residence in Oakley.

The success to which Mr. Frazier has attained has been due entirely to his unflagging energy and determination to succeed. He was left an orphan at an early age and had to carve out his own career without assistance from anyone. His life has been singularly free from any of the subtleties by which men often attempt to promote their own interests, and has always been such as to command the confidence and respect of those with whom he has come in contact, while his pleasant and genial nature has won for him many friends.



MILES A. ROMNEY,—son of Bishop George Romney, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work,—is one of the most trusted employes of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of which institution his father, the Bishop, is a director. He has worked his way from a clerkship to the important position of manager of the wholesale and retail carpet department, and for a number of years has superintended the purchases of this institution in the New York market.

Miles A. Romney was born in Salt Lake City in 1862, and received his early education in the public schools of Utah. At the age of nineteen he began his business career in the employ of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, being

first a clerk in the wholesale and retail grocery department of that institution. He served for eighteen months as cashier in the retail department and for the past nine years has had entire charge of the wholesale and retail carpet department, and has under him nine employes. He has been employed in this institution for over twenty years and has made for himself a splendid reputation as an energetic and active business man.

He married in 1885 to Miss Nellie T. Smellie, daughter of David Smellie, who is now retired from active business life. By this marriage Mr. Romney has eight children. They are: Mignon; Miles, Jr.; David; Douglass, Dean, these latter being twins; Clyde; Mary Jane, and Earl.

In political life Mr. Romney is a member of the Republican party and takes an active interest in its welfare, although he has not participated in its work so far as the solicitation for or holding of public office is concerned. He, like his parents, is a devoted member of the Mormon Church, and has risen by his zeal and industry in its work to be an Elder. His career in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution marks him as one of the bright business men of this city, and the confidence and trust reposed in him by the leaders of that establishment bears testimony to his integrity and honesty. He is well and popularly known to the leaders of the church and enjoys the friendship of the citizens of Utah.



ALVIRAS E. SNOW. In connection with the life of Salt Lake City it is worthy of note that there are a large number of young men, active in the professions, in business circles and in public affairs; and certainly the city's rapid growth is due in no small degree to their enterprise. Among the young attorneys who are building up enviable reputations, Alviras E. Snow, whose name appears at the head of this article, is a noteworthy subject. He comes of one of Utah's most prominent and widely-known

families, and is a native of Utah, having been born in Brigham City, Utah, December 2, 1863, and is a son of the late President Lorenzo Snow.

Our subject spent the early days of his boyhood in Brigham City, where he received his first schooling, later attending the schools of Salt Lake City and graduating from the University of Utah in the fall of 1882. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in school teaching, which he followed for one year, abandoning that to embark in the mercantile business in Brigham City. He was for a number of years a member of the Co-operative Mercantile Company of that place, and during his residence in Brigham City was called to serve as a member of the City Council, serving with efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of that place. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, as did his father before him.

In 1895 Mr. Snow gave up the mercantile business and entered the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., where he studied law and graduated from the law department of that institution in the fall of 1897. After his graduation he returned to Salt Lake City and was admitted to practice before the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State of Utah. He opened up an office and engaged in the practice of his profession alone until the fall of 1900, at which time he formed a partnership with Judge Bowman, which has continued to the present time.

Mr. Snow has not confined his attention wholly to the practice of his profession, but has taken an active interest in developing the mining industries of Utah, being interested in a number of mining claims in the State. He has devoted considerable study to mining law and has a large and lucrative clientage among the mining men of this city.

Having spent the greater portion of his life in Salt Lake, he is well known to its citizens, among whom he numbers many warm friends. He has inherited his father's genial and pleasant disposition, and is regarded as a man of high character, strict integrity and thoroughly reliable. Mr. Snow's offices are in the D. F. Walker building, where he has a valuable library.



W. MAXWELL. A fact worthy of note is the large percentage of the native sons of Utah who, after they have grown to manhood and started out in life for themselves, choose their native State as the field of their operations, and to this fact may be accredited to a large extent the rapid development of Utah. The work which their fathers commenced has been taken up by them and carried still further and to a higher degree of success.

R. W. Maxwell, our subject, is a native of Utah, being born at Peoa in 1862. His whole life up to the present time has been spent in this State. His father was Ralph Maxwell, a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow in 1837. He there became a member of the Mormon Church and emigrated to America in 1857, coming directly to Utah, crossing the plains with the famous hand cart company and settling in the Salt Lake valley, being among the men to meet the Johnston army in Echo Canyon that same year. At the time of the general move south on account of the Johnston army troubles, he moved with his brother to the southern part of the State and spent a year or two at Spanish Fork, after which he located on the Jordan river and was married in 1860. He came to the Weber valley in 1861 and settled at Peoa, where he engaged in general farming, which he followed for the rest of his life. He became a prominent figure in business, public and church life, and was a well-known politician. In 1888 he went on a mission to Scotland and Ireland, remaining two years, during which time he preached in his native town and also in London and the northern part of Scotland. He was a member of the Seventies. He died in 1901 at his home in Peoa, aged sixty-four years. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Isabella McGavin, also a native of Scotland. She is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living, and still resides at the old home in Peoa. The children are: Nettie, the wife of John Miles; Sarah E., wife of Stephen M. Walker, Sr.; Robert E.; Arthur F.; James A., living on the old place, and Grace A., now the wife of William Milliner, of Peoa.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and

obtained his education at the district schools. He remained in Peoa until 1884, when he went to Idaho and settled on Goose creek, where he followed farming for some years. He returned to Peoa, where he built a home, and in June, 1891, moved to Oakley, where he purchased some uncultivated land and built another home, engaging in general farming and stock raising. He also raises considerable hay on this place, having it planted to timothy and lucerne. In 1897 he built a fine seven room brick house on this place, and now has a very comfortable home. He has named this place Boulderville, from which the Boulderville Ditch Company, of which he is a director, derived its name. He was married in 1884 to Miss Fannie Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Charlotte Walker, and by her has had a family of six children: Dora B.; Ella G.; James P.; Irvin L.; Elmer H., and Orson C.

Mr. Maxwell has all his life been active in church work and has held many of the offices of the priesthood. He received the ordination of Elder in 1884 and in 1890 became a member of the Twenty-second Quorum of the Seventies. In 1894 he was ordained High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Frazier. He has also been active in Sunday School work and in the work of the young men's societies.

The success to which Mr. Maxwell has attained has been directly due to his own energy and perseverance. His life has been an honorable, upright and manly one, and he has always striven to give every one their just due. Although but a young man he is regarded as one of the leading farmers of his district and undoubtedly has a very successful career ahead of him.



H. WRIGHT, the present County Recorder of Summit county, has been a resident of this county since 1869. Few men have been more closely identified with every laudable enterprise for the building up and advancement of Summit county than has Mr. Wright. To this end he has given largely of his time and means. He has been thoroughly interested in the social,

religious and political status of his county and has always taken a prominent and active part along these lines. In all his dealings in public or private life he has been found honorable and straightforward.

A native of England, born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1852. He is the son of Joseph and Martha (Rippon) Wright. Our subject's father joined the Mormon Church in England in 1852, and with his family emigrated to America in 1873, locating at Coalville, where he died at the age of seventy-five, in 1878. During the few years he lived in this State he was active in church work and was one of the organizers of the Summit Stake. His wife lived to be eighty-four years of age, and also died in Coalville. There were ten children in this family, six of whom are now living, our subject being the youngest member of the family. They are: Thomas, living in Spring Hollow, who came to Utah in 1867; John, still living in Yorkshire, England; William J., living in Coalville; Ann, widow of Robert Rippon, of Coalville, and F. H., our subject, and Marentha, wife of Levi M. Savage.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in Yorkshire, where he received his education in the common schools, and came to Utah at the age of seventeen years, two years before his parents emigrated to this country. He came direct to Coalville, which was at that time but a small mining camp and his first work in this country was in the mines at that place. In 1876 he became associated with the Coalville Co-operative Mercantile Company, where he remained for ten years, beginning at the bottom and working up to the position of bookkeeper and accountant, which position he held for a number of years, until 1885. In that year he was sent on a mission to New Zealand and labored in different parts of the island for three years, a portion of the time presiding over the Poverty Bay district. He baptized thirty-eight converts. Upon his return home he took a position as clerk in the Tithing Store of Summit Stake, holding that position until the summer of 1901.

Mr. Wright was married June 14, 1875, to Miss Emma Hickenbottom, a native of Worces-

tershire, England, who came alone to this country in 1871. They have had a family of nine children,—Amy Edith, deceased; Clara Elizabeth; Frank M.; Albert H.; John Leo; Joseph A.; Emma Lillian; Ella May, and Loraine, who died in infancy.

Mr. Wright has all his life been a Democrat and under the leadership of that party had done much for the upbuilding of his county. He has held a number of public offices, having been City Treasurer for two terms; two terms on the School Board; three terms as City Councilman and was twice a candidate for Mayor, but failed of election. He has held his present office, that of County Recorder of Summit county, since 1899. He is the present chairman of the central precinct committee and a delegate to the Democratic convention. In church life he has been active as a teacher, and has held the offices of Elder and a member of the Twenty-seventh Quorum of Seventies. In 1880 he was ordained a High Priest by President George Q. Cannon and set apart as Counsel to Bishop William Hodson of the North Ward, in which position he remained until the two wards were consolidated, at which time he was made Bishop of the new ward, acting until May, 1901, when the Stake was reorganized. He is at this time a member of the High Council of Summit Stake. He has also been prominent as a worker among the young men and was for two terms president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and Counselor to the President of that association for three terms.

Although his life has been given to clerical and public work, Mr. Wright is one of the well known stock men of this county. He has a good ranch at the site of the old Wells Fargo stage station, near the Wyoming line, which he has well stocked with cattle. He is also one of the directors of the Coalville Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and president of the Summit Creamery Association. He is a well known man in his county, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated in private, public or business life.



George Crismon



GEORGE CRISMON. To attempt to write a history of the builders of Salt Lake City, and indeed of Utah, as well, without the life and record of George Crismon, would be an imperfect and incomplete effort, for so closely has he been identified with the growth of Salt Lake City and Utah, and in fact all of the Western States, since their resources first came to the notice of the outside world, that their development and upbuilding is a story of his life work, he being one of the pioneers who came to Utah in 1847.

Born in Morgan county, Illinois, which was later divided into Morgan and Scott counties, his birthplace was in what is now known as Scott county, Illinois, in the year 1833.

When he was but three years of age, his father, Charles Crismon, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and two years later moved from Scott county, Illinois, to Caldwell county, Missouri, where they continued to make their home until 1839. When the uprising against the members of the church took place and they were driven out of Missouri, the Crismon family moved back to the old home in Scott county, Illinois, and here they remained for two years. In 1841, Mr. Crismon disposed of all his property and belongings in Scott county and moved his family to Macedonia, a small town in Hancock county, Illinois, twenty miles from the historic town of Nauvoo and eight miles from Carthage. Here the family remained until the early winter of 1845, when they moved to the headquarters of the church at Nauvoo, but only remained there until the exodus of the people of that faith took place in 1846, removing with the rest of the members of the church to Winter Quarters established at what is now Florence, near Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Crismon and his family being most of the time in the vanguard of the movement, were sent ahead to Columbus, Nebraska, and later to Niobara, where they spent the winter of 1846. In the spring of the following year they returned to Winter Quarters, from whence, after securing supplies and an outfit, they began the long, dreary and arduous trip across the plains to Utah. None but those who made that toilsome trip in

the early days can appreciate its difficulty and the hardships incident to a journey across the wilderness it then was. After numerous encounters with hostile Indians and many narrow escapes from death at their hands and from the attacks of the savage beasts that then roamed at will over the plains, the party arrived at Salt Lake City in October, 1847, a short distance behind the company of one hundred and forty-seven souls led by President Brigham Young, and surely deserve to be included in the roll of honor of the pioneers of this State.

Mr. Charles Crismon, the father of our subject, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, and lived there until he attained his majority, when he moved to Illinois. By trade he was a miller, and in addition to his work, successfully erected a number of mills in Illinois. He erected one at Macedonia, but owing to his departure for Utah, operated it for only a few years. Upon his arrival in Utah he found a large field for his efforts. At that time there was not a single mill in the territory, and indeed but few improvements of any kind had been made to assist the people in properly using the natural resources of the country. He built and successfully operated for a considerable time the first mill ever erected in Utah, its site being on City creek, about a quarter of a mile above Eagle Gate. The family remained in Salt Lake City for two years, and in 1849 removed to a site on the north fork of the American river in California, where they engaged in mining. Here they spent but a short time, removing to San Francisco, then but a straggling village, and in that place they remained until 1850. In that year they moved to Cedar ranch, about thirty miles southeast of Los Angeles. The site is now occupied by the great Chino sugar factory. In 1851 Mr. Crismon and his father purchased a thousand head of cattle and drove them to Sacramento, where they sold them at a profit.

Active work was begun in 1857 by the church in colonizing San Bernardino county, California, and to that place the Crismon family of pioneers moved. Here Mr. Charles Crismon and his son George erected the first saw mill ever built south of Monterey. When Johnston's army

was on its march to Utah, these colonists, under the advice of President Brigham Young, left their homes and returned to Utah, which place they reached in 1858. In 1865-66 they built the Husler mill on State road, about four miles south of Salt Lake. In 1878 Charles Crismon removed to Arizona, and assisted in establishing colonies of the members of the church, and while in that territory Mr. Crismon and his son George built the Crismon mill near Phoenix, Arizona. Charles Crismon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was throughout his life a staunch and valued member of the church of his choice. While living in Illinois, during the early days of the church, he was assigned to several important missions, and later, in California, was a member of the high council of San Bernardino Stake, and was a captain in Bishop Miller's Pioneer Bridge Building Company. He died in 1893 at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, loved and honored by all who knew him.

His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mary (Hill) Crismon, daughter of John Hill, a native of North Carolina. Her family moved to Kentucky, crossing the Blue Ridge mountains with three pack horses, and later moved to Illinois in company with the Crismon family, about the time her future husband settled there, and in that State they were married.

Their son, George, spent the greater portion of his boyhood days traveling from one place to another, and as a consequence his early education was necessarily of a very rudimentary character. During the residence of the family in Hancock county, Illinois, he attended the common schools then in existence there, and on coming to Utah took advantage of whatever opportunity presented itself to increase his store of knowledge. He attended the school in the old Fort block and while residing in San Bernardino county, also attended school there.

From his very boyhood days he had been associated with his father in business enterprises, building and operating mills, and in the allied work of that business and in transporting freight across the plain from the Missouri river. He later engaged in the sheep industry and then turned his attention to railroad building. In

this work he achieved signal success and successfully built large portions of the roads in the West. His firm, Crismon & Sons, had large contracts for building portions of the Union Pacific railroad, and built the Park City branch to Echo. The firm of which he was the senior member, Crismon & Weiler, also built a large part of the road of the Oregon Short Line, running west from Granger a distance of seventy-five miles. They were also entrusted with the contract for improving the Oregon Short Line near Brigham City, changing its route and increasing it from a narrow gauge to a broad or standard gauge road. The Granger contract on the Oregon Short Line was completed in 1881 and since that time Mr. Crismon has devoted his attention and energies to the development of mining property in Utah and in other Western States. He acquired large interests in the Tintic mining district and at one time held, in connection with his father and brother, Charles Crismon, Jr., the controlling interest in the Mammoth and Eureka Hill mines.

He has aided in developing the Utah mines, located at Fish Springs, Juab county, Utah, and is one of its principal stockholders. He is one of the directors of that company, and the mines, which were opened in 1891, now employ about twenty-five men in the operations. They have proved to be a very successful venture and bid fair to become the leading mines in that county. At the State Fair, held in Salt Lake City in 1901, these mines were awarded the first premium for the best and finest display of silver and lead ore. In addition to these mines, Mr. Crismon holds large interests in similar property in other parts of Utah and in Idaho.

Few men have been so widely interested in the growth and development of the West as has he and during his life he has seen the large cities of this region grown from their first settlement. His travels have been all over the mountain region, and in 1860 he saw Denver start on its present career from a small village, and four years later he was in Montana when that was a thinly settled territory.

Mr. Crismon married his first wife while in San Bernardino county, California—Miss Mary

Louisa Tanner, daughter of Sidney Tanner, who was a stockraiser and freighter in the early days of the settlement of the West. Her mother died in Winter Quarters. Mr. Crismon's second wife was Miss Mary A. Foster, and by these two wives he has fourteen living children. His children by his first wife were: Elouise, now wife of W. S. Burton, of Salt Lake City; Alice; George L., who died at the age of twenty-two; Margaret Louisa, wife of D. S. Spencer; Emily Jane, wife of George W. Thatcher, Jr.; Sidney Charles; Frank W.; Dudley N., who died at the age of fourteen; Arthur Owen; Beatrice C. and Kenneth A., at present a student in the Brigham Young College at Logan. By his second wife, his children are: Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Selley, of Salt Lake City; Herbert F.; Leo F.; Hazel F., and Duwayne F., and he has now living nineteen grandchildren.

Mr. Crismon has been a staunch member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and is at present a member of the High Council of Granite Stake. He has been on missions for the church in Europe, visiting London and Paris in 1872 and 1873 on that work.

In politics, Mr. Crismon has taken an active part, and, until the first term of President Cleveland, was a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, but disbelieving in that party's adherence to the doctrine of free trade, threw his support to the Republican party, with which he has since been identified. He served two terms as collector for Salt Lake county and served in the City Council during 1874, 1875 and 1876. His home is in Sugar ward in Salt Lake county.



M. WILSON, M. D. Everywhere throughout the length and breadth of America are to be found men who have worked their own way upwards from humble and lowly beginnings to positions of leadership, renown and high esteem. It has been this class of men who have formed the backbone and sinew of every enterprise that has been projected and successfully carried on in the United States since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Dr. Wilson, one of the

leading physicians and surgeons of Park City, was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1845, and is the son of Oren and Amelia (Merrill) Wilson, both natives of that county. The Wilson family descended from Alexander Wilson, who settled in Vermont about 1812, and followed farming. His son, our subject's grandfather, John Wilson, moved to New York State, settling in St. Lawrence county, and there our subject's father died at the age of fifty years, in 1864. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was the daughter of Richard and Margaret (Borland) Merrill. Mr. Merrill was a native of New Hampshire, but emigrated to Montgomery county, New York, where he engaged in school teaching. The Borland family came to this country from Ireland, and were also residents of Montgomery county, New York. Their ancestors, the O'Neils, were very wealthy people and at the time of coming to America chartered a vessel to bring their goods to this country. The captain of the vessel entered into a conspiracy with the crew, whereby they were to starve the family and gain possession of the goods and large sum of money which they had with them. They sailed in a roundabout way until the supply of food and water was exhausted. Finally the mate made a confession of the conspiracy and after the captain had been put in irons, brought the vessel safely to port. This family were the great-great-great-grandparents of our subject and the story has been handed down with the family history from one generation to another. The doctor's mother is still living at Canastota, New York, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Her only other living child, John Wilson, lives in the same town. The doctor's maternal grandfather was a surveyor and surveyed the St. Lawrence river for Baron de Kalb. He also surveyed a portion of St. Lawrence county, New York.

Our subject lived in Fowler, in St. Lawrence county, until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Gouverneur, where he attended the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, from which institution he graduated in 1864. He then attended the Wesleyan university at Middleton, Connecticut for two years, after which he took a course

in medicine, studying under Dr. S. L. Parmalee of Gouverneur for three years. He then entered the medical college in connection with Bellevue Hospital, New York, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1871, and from that time up to 1888 was engaged in general practice in the towns of Rossie, Hammond and Gouverneur, all in St. Lawrence county.

Dr. Wilson came to Park City in 1888, and has since successfully followed the practice of his profession. He has his membership in the New York State Medical Society; the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Wilson was married in 1875 to Miss Elizabeth Gregor, a native of Hammond, New York. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, who is at this time a student at Ann Arbor, the University of Michigan.

In political life our subject is a member of the Republican party, and is a member of the present City Council. In social life he is a member of the Park City Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F.; a member of the K. T. O. M., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is the local surgeon for the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western railroads.

During the time that Dr. Wilson has been a resident of Park City he has taken an active interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of the people of the city, and by his manly, straightforward life, and his kindly nature, has made many friends among all classes of people.

OSCAR F. LYONS has been a resident of Utah most of his life, having come here with his parents when only nine years of age. For over a quarter of a century his home has been in Peoa. His position as a government officer in Utah has scarcely been exceeded by any one man in the State, for since 1881 he has served as postmaster at Peoa. He has taken an active and prominent part in every movement and enterprise for the building up of Summit county, and is accounted one of the most substantial, wide awake and enterprising men of the county.

He is a native of Illinois and was born in Nauvoo, December 25, 1840. He is a son of Caleb W. and Sarah (Bigler) Lyons, his mother being a sister of Mrs. Bathsheba W. Smith, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. His parents were natives of West Virginia, and became members of the Mormon Church about 1836. They emigrated to Nauvoo in 1839 and remained there until the exodus in 1846, when they moved to Quincy, in the same State. The father engaged as a mate on the steamer Edward Bates and was killed in an explosion of the steamer's boiler in 1848. The following year the mother moved to Council Bluffs with her family and a year later emigrated to Utah in company with Seth W. Blair's train, locating in the Seventeenth ward, Salt Lake City. She was married to Thomas E. Taylor in 1853, by whom she had two children.

Upon coming to Utah, although but a mere child, our subject began to make his own way in the world, obtaining employment with the *Deseret News*, where he learned the printer's trade, which he followed for some years. He also became a member of the Deseret Dramatic Association, and played at the Salt Lake theater for two years. During the winter of 1864 he engaged in school teaching in Peoa, and from 1867 to 1869 was engaged as a civil engineer on the western division of the Union Pacific railroad. He also did some work on the Utah Central railroad. In 1873, in connection with Robert G. Slater and Joseph T. McEwan, he started the first paper south of Salt Lake, *The Provo Daily Times*, of which he was editor for three years. In 1876 he moved to Peoa, where he has since continued to reside, and where he taught school for eight years. He became postmaster in 1881 and has since held that office.

Mr. Lyons was married in 1870 to Miss Maria Louise Marchant, daughter of Abraham Marchant. By this marriage he has had eleven children, of whom eight are living: Oscar F., Jr.; Maria L., wife of Albert Miles; Abraham M., married to Sarah J. Wilkins; Herbert A.; Amy C.; Edith; Hazel L., and Gladys. Three children, Gilbert B.; Elbert L. and Emory L. died in early childhood.



E. F. Bheals

He has been prosecuting attorney for Summit county for two terms and active in the public life of Peoa. In church matters he is a prominent figure. He was for nine years assistant superintendent of the Stake Sunday Schools, and since 1884 has been secretary and treasurer of the Twenty-second Quorum of Seventies. He has been clerk of the ward since 1887. He is identified with the Peoa South Branch Irrigation Company, of which he has been secretary since its organization in 1887. He owns a good ranch near this place, on which he raises stock, and is doing a successful business in that line. He is also engaged in the book and stationery business on a small scale.

BISHOP ELIJAH F. SHEETS arrived in Salt Lake City with the early pioneers. His worldly possessions at that time consisted of a yoke of oxen, one cow, another yoke of oxen which he had forwarded, one wagon and a scant supply of eatables and wearing apparel; but he was the last man in the world to sit down and mourn because he was not born rich. He possessed a strong body and a willing mind, and at once set to work to carve out a successful career, in which he has succeeded admirably. During his whole life in Utah he has been an important factor in its business life, as well as in the work of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1821. His father was Frederick Sheets, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America when but a young man. He married Hannah Page, a native of Chester county, and by her had five children, of whom our subject is the youngest, and the only member of the family to come to Utah. He was left an orphan at six years of age, and then went to live with Bishop Edward Hunter, with whom he lived until he was seventeen years of age, attending school during the winter for six weeks each year, and thus obtaining his education. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed for two and a half years.

On July 5, 1840, he joined the Mormon Church and was baptized by Elder Erastus Snow, joining the Saints at Nauvoo the following year. He was called in company with Elder Joseph A. Stratton to do missionary work in his native State in 1842, and was associated with Elder Stratton for twenty-two months, during which time he preached to many of his old acquaintances in Chester county, and also labored in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. Upon their return to Nauvoo in 1844, he and Elder Stratton were sent on a mission to England, where our subject visited the Liverpool, Preston and Manchester branches, and was called to preside over the Bradford Conference in Yorkshire, and later presided over the Herefordshire Conference, where he remained until 1846.

He was married on the ocean enroute home, to Miss Margaret Hutchinson, of Radnoshire, England, the ceremony being performed by Elder Wilford Woodruff. Upon reaching Nauvoo, he found that President Brigham Young had gone with a company of Saints towards the Missouri river. He then went on to Winter Quarters, where he spent the winter of 1846-47, and where his wife and infant child died. Bishop Sheets was again married before leaving Winter Quarters, his second wife being Susanna Musser, who accompanied him to Salt Lake. They have four children living—Nephi, Moroni, Susanna, now Mrs. Thomas Wilson, and Martha, now Mrs. Franklin Davis. Three children died in infancy. The mother of these children also died, and he married Elizabeth Leaver, daughter of Samuel Leaver. She bore him ten children, eight of whom are now living—Samuel, Milton, Mary Ann, the wife of William Wright; Elizabeth, wife of Mathoni Pratt; Edward L., Joseph, Eva, and two children now dead. The mother of these children is also dead. His last wife was Emma Spencer, daughter of Edwin Spencer, who is also dead. She bore him Jeddiah S., Emma, now the wife of James Rigby; Heber S., Elija, Ray, Bertha, Eliza, now Mrs. Thomas Reader, and William, deceased.

Bishop Sheets left Winter Quarters in June, 1847, in a company of fifty ox teams, under com-

mand of Captain Perry Green Sessions, our subject having charge of ten wagons. With the exception of threatened stampedes from buffaloes and the trouble caused by marauding Indians, the trip passed without incident, and they arrived in Salt Lake City September 22nd of that year. They here found a small company of pioneers who had arrived in July of that year with President Brigham Young, camped in the barren desert covered with sage brush. Brigham Young had returned for another company of emigrants, and they had passed him at Pacific Springs. They camped in their wagons until they could get out timber from the canyons to build houses. Bishop Sheets and Elder Stratton built their houses together at the old fort, and moved into them in December, 1847. Bishop Sheets took up his trade of blacksmithing, which he followed for some years, and also engaged in farming in what was known as the "Big Field," now Farmer's Ward. In the early fifties he was elected water master for Salt Lake City, which position he filled for about fourteen years, also serving as a member of the City Council and Alderman of the first Municipal Ward during that time.

When the Union Pacific railroad was built through this country, he took a large contract under President Young for grading a portion of the road through Echo Canyon, near Summit. This contract called for fifty thousand dollars. The contract work lasted for several months, the Bishop giving employment to one hundred men.

After leaving the old fort, Bishop Sheets located in the Eighth Ward, near where the city and county buildings now stand, and made his home there for some years. In 1850 he went with President George A. Smith and a company to settle Iron county. They made a settlement at Parowan, where he remained for nearly a year. In 1868 he went to Provo in company with President Young, Heber C. Kimball, George A. Smith and Joseph F. Smith, and assisted in reorganizing the branch of the Church at that place, putting it on a solid financial basis, as well as strengthening its spiritual welfare. While there, he became First Counselor to President Abraham O. Smoot, who was president of the Stake, and at the same

time served as a member of the Provo City Council. After completing his railroad contract work, he was called by President Young to act as traveling Bishop, and traveled through Utah, Sanpete and Millard counties, receiving the tithing and looking after the general welfare of the Church.

In 1870 he was called to act as traveling Bishop by President Young, as Mr. Young was Trustee in Trust and appointed Bishop Sheets as Agent, in which position he had charge of all farms, lands and stocks belonging to the Church. He continued to hold this position under Presidents Young, Taylor and Woodruff. He has held many of the offices of the priesthood, having been ordained an Elder, a Seventy and a High Priest, being set apart as Bishop of the Eighth Ward on May 11, 1856, filling that position continuously since that time, his Counselors looking after the interests of the Ward during his absence, and is so far as known the oldest acting Bishop in the Church at this time. In 1869 he was called on a mission to the Eastern States, where he spent six months. He has been actively identified with all the auxiliary departments of the Church, and participated in the construction of the Temple, where he has worked since its completion in 1893 up to the present time. He has always been a firm believer in the doctrines promulgated by the Mormon Church, and has followed them implicitly. He was tried with a number of others in 1882 for a violation of the Edmonds-Tucker act and sentenced to eighty-five days in the penitentiary and a fine of three hundred dollars.

His home has been in the Farmer's Ward since 1881, where he owns fifty acres of choice land, which is well improved, and where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has a handsome brick residence on this place, fitted with every modern convenience, and his home is one of the most beautiful in the Ward. His long life in this place has, from the nature of his work, brought him prominently before the public, and he is widely known throughout the entire State, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

RICHARD BIRCH. To be ordained a Patriarch in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is a high honor, which but very few men ever reach, and only those who have faithfully served the church for a long time, devoting nearly their entire lives to its interest and advancement, are ordained to this high position. Patriarch Birch has been a faithful member, a staunch supporter and an eminent expounder and teacher of the principles and doctrines of his Church from the time he first joined it as a young man, up to the present time. He has filled all the different offices of priesthood in the church and in 1894 was ordained a Patriarch. His long and most honorable career in Summit county has made him one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of that entire section, and now in his declining years he can look back with pride upon a life well spent, with a true devotion and love for his fellowmen.

Richard Birch was born May 25, 1824, in Staffordshire, England. He grew to manhood and received his education in England. He united with the Mormon Church on April 9, 1849, and soon after emigrated to America, sailing on the ship *Berlin*. The voyage across the Atlantic ocean was a most perilous and terrible one, cholera having broken out on board and many of the passengers dying from the plague, our subject's oldest son, William, being among the number. He landed in New Orleans and went direct to St. Louis, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Utah, crossing the plains by ox team. He arrived in Salt Lake City on October 16th of that year and went to Sugar House Ward, being one of the first to settle there. He took up land in the ward and for some time worked at whatever he could find, being employed by President Brigham Young part of the time. In 1860 he removed to Hoytsville and there established a home for his family, returning to Salt Lake where he worked until the spring of 1861, when he returned to his farm, where he has since lived, following general farming and improving his place. He owns a comfortable stone house, where he makes his residence and has been very successful financially.

Patriarch Birch has been three times married. His first wife was Ellen Harris, a native of Staffordshire, England, who came to Utah with him in 1853. His second wife was Mary Ann Hale, now deceased, and his third wife was Mary Ann Birch. He has been the father of twenty-one children and has a number of grandchildren living.

In the church our subject was ordained a Priest before leaving his native land, and while living in Sugar House Ward was ordained an Elder by Bishop Rollins. He was made High Priest on February 4, 1877, by President W. W. Cluff and set apart as a member of the High Council of Summit Stake. He was ordained a Patriarch under the hands of Apostle Francis M. Lyman, November 4, 1894, which position he holds at this time. He has done much towards building up the State and in his younger days assisted in erecting many of the public buildings, having assisted to build the Salt Lake and Logan Temples, the Tabernacle and the Summit Stake schools. When Johnston's army came westward he was a member of Major Pugmire's company, who went to meet the army.

LACHONEUS HEMENWAY. Nature may endow a country with rich soil, splendid climate, and untold millions of wealth may be hidden in the secret corner of its mountains, yet all these conditions avail but little, unless men of unconquerable courage, perseverance and determination are found to develop and bring them from the state in which nature left them.

Utah has not been lacking in this class of men. Among those who have taken a prominent part in the development of this new country should be mentioned our subject. Lachoneus Hemenway was born in Daysville, Ogle county, Illinois, January 16th, 1849. He is a son of Luther and Alvera (Day) Hemenway, his father being a native of Massachusetts who settled in Illinois on May 27th, 1844. He was a machinist by trade and followed that avocation for a number of years in that State. He later had charge of his brother's farm, who was a wealthy land owner

in that State. In 1852 the family came to Utah, crossing the plains by ox teams, arriving in Salt Lake City October 6th, 1852. The senior Hemenway engaged in the nursery business in the Fourth ward, which he successfully conducted for many years. Having become a member of the Mormon Church, he was called upon to serve on a mission after coming to Utah, which he did in the St. George district during the early part of 1860. There he established a vineyard, which he conducted until his death, July 15th, 1891. He was buried in the St. George cemetery.

Our subject's mother died in Cache valley in January, 1800, and her remains were buried in Logan. Our subject has spent most of his life in Salt Lake county.

He was married October 18th, 1860, to Anna Roberts, daughter of John Sidney Roberts, who was born in Connecticut August 28th, 1809, and Martha Caroline (Bowers) Roberts, born in England. This family came to Utah among the pioneers in 1847. Mrs. Hemenway was born in Mill Creek ward in 1854.

Our subject and wife have eleven children, six of whom are living: Anna E., died aged 21 years; Carrie, now Mrs. George Harman of Granger ward; Ada B., now the wife of George Robinson, of Granger Ward; Lachoneus J., died aged 25 years; Grace, now the wife of David Harman, of Idaho; Ethel M.; Hazel; Amy L.; John S., died in infancy; Luther, died at birth; George L. G., died in infancy.

In 1876 our subject settled on his present place, which consists of 160 acres of land, which he originally took up from the government. During all of these years he has made substantial and valuable improvements until today it is considered one of the finest farms and homes in Salt Lake county. His large brick residence, splendid orchard, shade trees, gardens, and beautiful yards all indicate that Mr. Hemenway has been an active and enterprising citizen. Stock raising has been one of the principal factors and enterprises, as well as general farming.

In political affairs he has always been a staunch Republican, he having served a number of years as constable and deputy tree inspector of Salt Lake county.

He was ordained an elder in the Mormon Church of which he and his family are all faithful and consistent members. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society. His daughters are members of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.

Mr. Hemenway has been alive to every enterprise for the development and improvement of Salt Lake county. He was for eight years a director of the Utah and Salt Lake Canal Company and took a prominent part in its construction, as well as in several other ditches and canals in Salt Lake county.



J. TOLLERTON, General Master Mechanic of the Utah division of the Oregon Short Line railroad, is a splendid example of what an ambitious, energetic and honorable young man can make of himself. He was born and bred amid the glamour of railroad life, his father having been connected with the Great Northern Railway, and upon reaching his majority it was but natural that he should turn to the occupation with which his life had been most closely associated, beginning at the very bottom rung and working his way steadily upward, until today he is in one of the most responsible positions in that branch of railway service.

Mr. Tollerton was born in Saint Paul, Minnesota, January 1, 1869, and is the son of James Thomas Tollerton, who died in 1884. Our subject spent his early life in the vicinity of Saint Paul, attending the public and high schools of that city and becoming well fitted, from an educational standpoint, for the career he had marked out for himself. He began his railroad career at the age of seventeen years, entering the employ of the Saint Paul Foundry and Machine Company, which later became the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the shops of the latter company as an apprentice, serving his full time with that company and then went to Omaha, where he accepted a position with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in whose employ he has since remained, serving in various capacities. He

has been employed at Omaha, Kansas City, Cheyenne, Pocatello and Shoshone, Idaho, prior to coming to Salt Lake. He went to Pocatello in August, 1892, and remained there a year, when he was given charge of the shops at Shoshone. Spent two years at Shoshone, when he was returned to Pocatello and given the same position in that place, remaining there until June, 1897, when he was transferred to Salt Lake City and promoted as General Master Mechanic of the Utah Division of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and has since continued to fill that position. He has supervision over six hundred and fifty-seven miles of track, and has under him in the various departments three hundred and seventy-five men. To those acquainted with railroad life, the arduous duties attached to this position, as well as its importance, will be readily apparent. While it is true that there is a fascination in the life of the railway that holds most men to it throughout their entire lives and unfits them for other occupations, in most instances, yet the man who rises to a position of trust and responsibility must not only have himself passed through the various branches and divisions of his department and familiarized himself with the minutest details, but he must possess a peculiar adaptability for that particular work and be able to control and direct the multiplied tasks of those under his charge and keep everything in smooth running order; a mistake on his part resulting in not only large financial loss to the company, but the probable loss of life of hundreds of innocent persons. He must be a man of clear brain and quick perception, free from vices and able to command the confidence not only of his superiors, but of those under him as well, and when such a man is found that so-called "heartless corporation," the railroad company, is never slow in recognizing his merits and rewarding them with as rapid promotion as one's abilities allow. Those who know Mr. Tollerton will agree with the writer that he is all this, and more—a whole-souled, genial man, most approachable, and yet allowing no social function to interfere with his duties.

Mr. Tollerton is a single man; in social life he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Master Mechanics' Association.



DH. RANDALL. Whoever labors for the advancement of his community with an unselfish devotion to duty and right, assisting in promoting its agricultural, financial and commercial interests; inspiring energy, confidence and progressiveness in his fellow men, will never lack for friends or admirers. Such a man is Mr. Randall, than whom Morgan county has no more highly respected or honored citizen. He has been thoroughly alive to every enterprise and legitimate undertaking which has been successfully carried on in his county during the past decade, and today ranks among the leaders in the financial world of his county.

He is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City January 11, 1850, and is a son of Alfred Randall, who came to Utah in 1848. He was a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1813, and became a member of the Church about the time the Saints gathered at Kirkland, Ohio. He was in Nauvoo at the time of the exodus, and crossed the plains with ox teams in 1848, settling in Salt Lake City. In 1858 he went back to the Missouri river, and there purchased cattle and brought a train of merchandise across the plains for Livingston & Bell, who were among the first merchants in this valley. He accumulated some considerable means, and aside from his home in Salt Lake City purchased property in North Ogden and at Centerville, in Davis county. During his residence in Utah he filled two missions to the Sandwich Islands, and was a High Priest in the Salt Lake Stake. He enjoyed the friendship of such men as George Q. Cannon, Heber C. Kimball and Brigham Young, and was foremost in all enterprises looking to the upbuilding and advancement of the State. He built and for many years ran the Ogden Woolen Mills. He was the husband of five wives and the father of thirty-three children, our subject being the oldest of seven children of Margaret Hardy, who is still living in Centerville. The senior Mr. Randall died in Ogden in March, 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Our subject lived in Centerville for thirty years, where he successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, and where he still owns

his farm. In 1892 he came to Morgan county and established the I. X. L. Creamery Company, in which his brother, M. H., is a partner. He also opened up a general store in Morgan, in the South Ward, and also has a ranch at Peterson, on the line of the Union Pacific railroad, where he has his cattle. The ranch is incorporated under the name of Randall Brothers Live Stock and Land Company, of which our subject is president. The ranch is under the management of his nephew, Harley P. Randall. The creamery manufactures a very excellent grade of butter and American cheese.

Mr. Randall was married in 1877 to Miss Julia Woolley, daughter of John Woolley, of Centerville. They have seven children—Orrin L., Julia L., John W., Rachel, Camilla, Alfred and Harold—all of whom are living at home. One daughter, Mary A., died at the age of fourteen years.

Mr. Randall is a Republican in politics, but, owing to the nature of his business interests, has never been able to take any active part in the political life of his community. He has been a member of the Mormon Church the greater part of his life, and passed through the different offices of the priesthood. In 1889 he went on a mission to Pennsylvania and West Virginia where he served for over two years, presiding over the Eastern States Missions and Conference. He was ordained a High Priest of Morgan County Stake and set apart as a member of the High Council, which position he still holds and is at this time President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

JOHN SHAFER, deceased. The history of the pioneers of Utah has formed a chapter in the annals of this country which is replete with thrilling incidents, hardships, trials and difficulties which the early settlers passed through.

Among this list of pioneers should be mentioned the subject of this sketch and his worthy wife who survives him. John Shafer was born in New York State, June 30, 1820. He was the son of Jona and Hannah (Rose) Shafer. When

he was only ten years of age his people moved to Ohio, and purchased a farm where the subject of this sketch spent his early life, and where he received his education in the common schools of that State. From Ohio the family moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, and later to Missouri, where Jona and Hanna (Rose) Shafer died, just south of the Valley of the Nauvoo, which occurred in 1840.

October 27, 1844, our subject met Miss Hannah Casto, daughter of Abel and Mary (Gallon) Casto, and they were married at Nauvoo. Mrs. Shafer is a sister of William Casto, who was a member of the Mormon battalion and a pioneer to Utah. His son, Santa Ana, being at the present time Bishop of the Cottonwood Ward.

Both our subject and his worthy wife were intimately acquainted with the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and witnessed the scene of his imprisonment at Carthage. They were present on the day of his death and saw him brought home a corpse.

Mrs. Shafer was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, June 27, 1826. After she married Mr. Shafer, she lived in the vicinity of Nauvoo until the exodus which occurred in May, 1846. On May first of that year they crossed the Mississippi river, journeying to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and remained in that State until 1849. In the spring of that year they joined the train of which President John Taylor was captain, crossing the plains with ox teams and part of the way on foot, and arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley October 4th of the same year. They took up their residence in Salt Lake City, where they continued to live for a period of thirty-nine years. During all of these years Mr. Shafer was engaged in farming, gardening and all kinds of work to support his family. Eleven children were born to them, eight of whom are still living—William Orson, Mary A., now Mrs. Jacob Hunter of Granger; John H., Eliza, now Mrs. Jno., W. Snell of Salt Lake City; Oliver, James, Eleanor, died aged eighteen months; Frank, and Mabel, now Mrs. W. R. Smith of Tooele. Charles died at the age of 35 years, just twenty days before his father's death, which occurred December 17, 1900. Their first-born child died in infancy.

During the thirty-nine years spent in Salt Lake City, Mr. Shafer accumulated enough to purchase a large farm in Granger Ward, being situated just east of the Granger postoffice, where they removed in 1888, and where Mrs. Shafer still resides.

In politics Mr. Shafer was a staunch Democrat; was active in his party and was for many years connected with the police department in Salt Lake City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shafer were adherents of the Mormon faith in the early history of that church in Illinois, and were baptized in the Mormon faith at Nauvoo.

Our subject had been a faithful and consistent member of the Church for a great many years, but through some cause or trouble which came up in the management of the Church, he was barred from its membership. Notwithstanding this, however, he continued to believe in the principles and doctrine of that church and to serve it to the best of his ability until the day of his death. Mrs. Shafer and her daughters are still faithful members of the church, and are at present taking steps to have the husband and father reinstated, which they hope to succeed in.

Of the early pioneers, the life and record of John Shafer formed an important part in the history of this country, and by his straightforward, conscientious, self-sacrificing and enterprising spirit he has left a wide circle of friends to mourn his demise.



OA. PALMER. Just as the most important industry of Utah is the development of its mining resources, so it necessarily follows that the most prominent profession is that of mining engineering, the members of which spend their lives in the economical and efficient development of this property, and aid in the financial prosperity that the State enjoys. Few men have taken so active a part in this work as has the subject of this sketch, and no man is more familiar with the geological formation of the entire West than is he. He has followed the profession of surveyor throughout Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and other portions of the Western coun-

try, surveying and platting the public land of the United States Government. He has risen by his own ability and by the exercise of his talents to the prominent position that he now occupies in the professional life of Utah.

O. A. Palmer was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1839, and spent his early life in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, where he took a course in the study of engineering. After the completion of his education, feeling that the far West afforded greater possibilities for the exercise of his ability as an engineer, he went to the Pacific Coast in 1860, settling in San Francisco, where he engaged in the stock and mining business for three years. In 1864 he removed from California to Idaho and began his active work as a mining engineer. This, however, was not his first experience in this line of work, for before he left for the West he had followed that profession in Wisconsin, where he was employed as railroad engineer in the engineering department of the city of Milwaukee. His experience thus gained stood him in good stead, and he soon made for himself a prominent place in his profession in Idaho. From Idaho he removed to Utah in 1872, and from that time has been a resident of Salt Lake City. He has followed his profession in this State, and has come to be one of the most prominent experts in all the inter-mountain region. In most, if indeed not all of the large and important mining controversies which have arisen throughout Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada, he has been called in to give expert testimony. He is widely known through his long experience, and his ability as an engineer places him in the front ranks of his profession.

Mr. Palmer was married in Salt Lake City in 1875 to Miss Margaret McClelland, daughter of Thomas McClelland, who for many years was Bishop of the Seventh Ward of Salt Lake City, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. By this marriage they have four children—Lydia, Ruth, Elizabeth and Margie.

In political life Mr. Palmer has been a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for the first nominee of that party for President—Abraham Lincoln. While in Idaho, he served as County Surveyor, and so prominent had he become that

he was chosen by the Government to conduct its surveys in various portions of the inter-mountain region, and throughout the territory east of the Pacific slope. In social life he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being Past Master and Past High Priest.

His father, William H. Palmer, was a painter in Wisconsin and Massachusetts, and spent most of his life in those two States. His wife, Lydia (Alley) Palmer, was a member of one of the old and prominent families of Massachusetts. The Alley family first settled in Maine, and later removed to Massachusetts, where they have ever since been prominent in the affairs of that State. Mr. Palmer has now achieved such a successful career that he is easily among the leading men of Utah, and his previous achievements have made him the foremost mining engineer in this region. His strict integrity and honesty have won for him the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he has been associated, and there is no more popular man in the entire West than he.



MILLO ANDRUS, one of the successful farmers of Salt Lake county, in the vicinity of the settlement of Holiday, was born in Liverpool, England, September 30, 1848. He was the son of Milo and Sarah Ann (Miles) Andrus. His father was a native of New York and his mother was born in Connecticut, their son being born in Liverpool while his father and mother were on a mission to Europe. In 1850 his father returned from missionary work in Great Britain, and came direct to Utah, where he lived until his death. He joined the wagon train at Florence, Nebraska, and was captain of a train. His father later made several trips to the Missouri river and successfully conducted trains of emigrants to Utah at a time when travel across the plains was accompanied with many dangers and hardships. Our subject's father had a number of wives. He was the first to plant trees east of the county road, and planted three-quarters of an acre of land with apple trees, some of which are still living. He lived in Salt Lake county for many years, and

died in Idaho in June, 1893. Owing to the necessity of having every available hand assist in the support of the family, our subject was early forced to gain his own livelihood, and has made his own way in the world ever since.

Mr. Andrus was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Boyes, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Taylor) Boyes, and by this marriage has had ten children, all of whom are still living—Milo, Elizabeth, Sarah, George, Ann E., Joseph, Elena, Lavina, Willard, and John. Elizabeth is now Mrs. Thomas Richey, and lives in Idaho, and Sarah is now Mrs. James W. Brockbank, and resides in the Big Cottonwood Ward. All of his sons are engaged with their father in the farming and cattle business. He has about eighteen acres of land, situated three-quarters of a mile south of the Holiday postoffice. His place is well improved, and he has a good home, with all modern improvements, located upon it. In addition to this, he also holds other land in Salt Lake county—one lot containing eighty acres and another in the West Jordan Ward contains one hundred acres. He also has a cattle range at the head of Lamb's Canyon, and has some cattle on that property. He is now building a comfortable stone and brick house for the occupancy of his eldest son. The children have all been a source of pride and pleasure to their parents, and his sons have always co-operated with him in the work that he has done.

In politics Mr. Andrus is independent, and votes for the best man, regardless of party affiliations. He has had several opportunities to affiliate with one or the other of the parties, but has preferred to remain unattached, and not to be a candidate for public office. His children are all members of the Mormon Church, of which his parents were also members. He is one of the staunch members of the Church in Salt Lake county, and especially in his Ward, and is now First Counselor to Bishop Casto, and was Counselor to Bishop Brinton from 1875 to 1900. Bishop Brinton was Bishop Casto's predecessor in this position, but relinquished it to go on a mission to the East. Mr. Andrus has also been Ward teacher and superintendent of the Sunday Schools of his Ward, and has won for himself a

high place in the regard of the people of his locality, and is now enjoying the fruits of the toil of his life, and is a successful, well-to-do farmer, who holds the respect and confidence of the people with whom he associates.

JOHAN A. MARCHANT. In reviewing the history of Summit county, there are a few men whose names stand out in bold relief, because they have possessed keen intellectual faculties and been broad and liberal in their views, and have taken the lead in all matters pertaining to the welfare and improvement of the county. Such men are a credit and an honor to any community. By their influence and enterprise the county advances commercially, intellectually and morally. Among the men who have done more perhaps to improve Summit county than any other, is the man whose name heads this narrative. He has been a resident of Peoa since 1861, and his straightforward business life, his devotion to duty, and his high sense of honor have made him one of the most highly respected men in the county.

Abraham Marchant, father of our subject, was a native of Bath, England, where he became a member of the Mormon Church in 1845, and for some time thereafter presided over the Birmingham Conference. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States with his family, and upon arriving in Utah located on the South Cottonwood, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Peoa. Soon after locating in this place he was appointed Bishop of Peoa Ward, being the first Bishop of that Ward, and later presided over the Wards of Peoa, Rockport, Wanship and Kamas. He held the office of Bishop until his death on October 6, 1881, at the age of sixty-five years. When not engaged in laboring for the Church, Mr. Marchant devoted his time to the mercantile business, and was also a large farmer and stock raiser, and one of the leading and prominent men of Peoa. His wife was Lydia Lidiard, also a native of Bath. She died here in June, 1891.

Our subject was born in Bath, England, May 7, 1848, and was but six years of age when his

parents emigrated to this country. He grew to manhood in Peoa and received his education from the schools of this district, growing up on his father's farm and taking up that occupation after reaching his majority. He has been very successful as a farmer, and now owns a ranch that covers almost an entire section of land on the Weber river, where he has a large herd of cattle. He also has another farm of eighty acres, all under irrigation, and has one steam sawmill in Peoa and one water mill on his ranch. In the fall of 1882 he began in the mercantile business in a small way, opening a store next to his residence, and in 1891 built his present business place, known as Marchant's Hall, the upper part of the building being devoted to the purposes of a hall and the lower part occupied as a store.

Our subject was married March 30, 1867, to Miss Hannah Maria Russell, who died in 1893, leaving a family of six children—Myrtle S., John R., Abraham H., Franklin R., Austin W., and Willard. Mr. Marchant was married a second time, to Miss Jane Ann Maxwell, daughter of Arthur Maxwell, Senior, who bore him seven children. They are, Arthur W., Jane Ann, Elbert H., Ruby, Clyde, Ivy, and Gilbert.

In politics Mr. Marchant is a Republican, and president of the Peoa Republican Club. He has always been a prominent figure in all the State conventions of his party, to which he has been a delegate, and has held a number of public offices in his town, having been Justice of the Peace and United States Court Commissioner at Peoa. He was for six years Constable of this precinct, and also a member of the School Board for nine years. He is one of the staunch members of the Mormon Church and active in Ward and Sunday School work. He was ordained an Elder at the time of his first marriage, when he went through the Endowment House in Salt Lake.

Mr. Marchant belongs to one of the oldest and best-known families of this place, and as one of the leading merchants and most prosperous farmers and stockmen of Summit county, has for many years been prominently before the public. His upright and honorable life, both in public and private, has won him many friends.



FREDERICK R. KRAMER, one of the successful farmers and fancy live stock men of Morgan county. Mr. Kramer has proved the exception to the general rule and oft-repeated saying that after a man has spent fifteen or twenty years of his life in the railroad business he is unfitted and unqualified to succeed in any other calling or business in life. For twenty long years Mr. Kramer successfully filled important and trusted positions for railroad companies, and for the past twelve years he has thoroughly demonstrated his ability to succeed at his chosen vocation, that of farming and the raising of fancy live stock.

Mr. Kramer is a native of Clairmont county, Ohio, where he was born in 1862, and is the son of William and Mary Ann (Jenkins) Kramer. His father was a contractor and builder, and after the birth of our subject moved to Cincinnati, where his son was raised and educated.

At the age of sixteen our subject became apprenticed to the machinists' trade, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship came West, locating at Ogden and becoming employed as a fireman on the Southern Pacific railroad, running between Ogden and Wells, Nevada. He was a fireman on one of the passenger engines for four years, and during the greater part of the time worked under Engineer J. C. Martin, who is now traveling engineer on the coast division. Mr. Kramer was promoted to be an engineer in 1886, and was given a freight run between Carlin and Winnemucca, Nevada. He held this run for a number of years, when he was transferred and given the division between Winnemucca and Wadsworth. He kept this run for five years, and was then put on the run from Carlin to Wells, remaining there for three years, when he was once more transferred, this time taking the run from Ogden to Carlin, which he kept two years, completing sixteen years as engineer for the same company. Upon resigning from railroad service, he received a personal letter from General Superintendent of Motive Power H. J. Small, highly recommending him for the very efficient service he had rendered the company. In 1893 he bought forty-one acres of land in Morgan county, which was at that time in a wild and uncultivated state,

mostly covered by willows and wild fruit trees. He has since devoted his time to clearing and cultivating this land, and it now yields fifty bushels of wheat and four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre. In extra favorable seasons he has raised five hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre. He moved his family onto the farm in 1898, and has made his own home there since 1900, giving his time and attention aside from his farm work wholly to the raising of blooded stock, having on his place some fine Poland China hogs and Durham cattle. He is at this time making arrangements for planting a five-acre orchard to fruit, and expects to raise only choice varieties, it being his ambition to make his farm a model one in every respect. His handsome brick residence is a model of convenience and comfort, containing six rooms and a bath, and his place is already one of the most beautiful in Morgan county. He has been very successful in all his business ventures, and finds his farm a very good paying proposition.

Mr. Kramer was married in 1884 to Miss Martha M. Stewart. They have two children—Ada May and William A.

He has retained his membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Kramer is very liberal and public spirited in his views, and has done much during his residence in Morgan county to further its interests, giving much of his assistance to irrigation matters, and was identified with the building of the North Morgan ditch. He is also part owner in the North Morgan Grazing Land Company, Incorporated.



ARTHUR MAXWELL, Bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, for the Peoa Ward, Summit Stake of Zion. A native of Utah himself, he comes from that sturdy Scotch stock which has been an honor to every country where they have settled. His father, Arthur Maxwell, was born in Scotland in 1825. When a young man, he became interested in the doc-

trines and principles of the Mormon Church, and after a thorough investigation he became convinced of its correctness and authenticity and cast his lot with the fortunes of that faith, and for many years was President of the Glasgow branch of the Church, before coming to America. In 1856 he sailed for America on the vessel *John M. Hood*, and that same year came to Utah, crossing the plains as a member of the famous hand cart brigade. He located at West Jordan, where he spent the first winter, and at the time of the general southward movement of the Church, caused by the entrance of Johnston's army into the Salt Lake valley, he moved to Spanish Fork, and after a time went to live in Goshen. From the latter place he returned to West Jordan, and in 1864 went to Peoa, and there took up farming, in which occupation he remained for the balance of his life. He was ordained High Priest and set apart as Counselor to Bishop Abraham Marchant, retaining that position until his death in 1872, at the age of forty-seven years. At the time of his death Mr. Maxwell was one of the best-known and most prominent men of his community. His wife was Elizabeth (McAuslin) Maxwell. She is still living and has been the mother of six children, four of whom are now living—Arthur, our subject; Jane Ann, wife of John A. Marchant; Elizabeth, wife of Abraham H. Marchant, and Catherine, wife of John R. Marchant.

Bishop Maxwell was born at West Jordan, December 14, 1858, and was but six years of age when his parents moved to Peoa. He grew to manhood in this place, working on his father's farm in the summer months and attending the district school for a few weeks in winter. He was about fourteen years of age when his father died, and since then has had to make his own way in the world. He has followed the business of farming and stock raising, paying particular attention to the latter industry and raising a high grade of cattle.

In 1882 he married Miss Wealthy Ann Casper of Big Cottonwood. They have a family of five children—Bethia B., Duncan A., William, Matilda and John.

Mr. Maxwell has been prominent in the public

life of Peoa since he reached his majority, and has filled a number of public offices. He was born and reared in the Mormon faith, and has been all his life a consistent and faithful worker in the Church. He was ordained an Elder, and was later a member of the Twenty-Second Quorum of the Seventies, later becoming one of the Seven Presidents of that body. On May 1, 1901, he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of the Ward. He labored in the Southern States for two years as a missionary, being called in 1888. In 1900 he was sent out as a Mutual missionary to Saint George Stake, he being the only one sent out at that time from Summit Stake. In business life he is a prominent and well known figure, and has been one of the staunch supporters of the irrigation system in Summit county. He was at one time President of the South Bench Irrigation Company, in which he now holds the office of vice-president, and is also interested in the system for irrigation of the upper Bench. His whole life having practically been spent here, he has been identified with the growth and progress of the place, and is today regarded as one of the solid and substantial citizens of Summit county.



STEPHEN WALKER came to Utah as a boy, and has lived in Summit county since 1862, doing his full share towards developing this part of Utah from its original state of barrenness and bringing it up to its present fertile condition. He was born in Titchfield, England, October 14, 1842, and is the son of Edmund and Maria Antoinetta (Swallow) Walker, natives of England, who came to this country with their family at an early day, the mother dying in Peoa and leaving a family of five boys—Stephen, our subject; Walter, Charles, Cyrus, and William—all of whom are still living and members of the Mormon Church.

Edmund Walker, our subject's father, was born in London, England, June 11, 1818, growing up in that city and living there until after his first child was born. He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1840, and emigrated

to America on board the ship *George Bouine*, in the early fifties. He first settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, from which place he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until April, 1859, at which time he started for Utah, and crossed the plains with the company over which Captain Wright had command, reaching Salt Lake City, October 11th of that year. He bought a home in the Eleventh Ward and lived there until the spring of 1862, at which time he moved to Peoa, where he has since been active in the affairs of Summit county, following general farming and stock raising, and is still in the enjoyment of good health at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Our subject obtained his early education in the common schools of England and the Eastern States, where he lived after coming to the United States, completing his education in the schools of Utah. He took up a farm near Peoa, which he has since improved and cultivated, doing a general farming business and gradually branching out into the cattle business. He has taken a lively interest in the question of irrigation, and has been connected with the "New Field Ditch," of which he is at this time president and secretary, for several years. He is also interested in a number of smaller ditches gotten out to water the bottom lands. Mr. Walker was also one of the organizers of the Peoa Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of which he was president and secretary for many years, and has been identified with all the leading enterprises for the up-building of the town since he has lived there.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Lydia Elizabeth Marchant, daughter of Bishop Abraham Marchant. By this marriage eleven children have been born, of whom but four are now living—Stephen M., Counselor to Bishop Maxwell, and at present absent on a mission to the Samoan Islands; Abraham, Superintendent of the Peoa Sunday school; Mary M., teaching, and Louisa M., at home with her parents. Mary M. also holds the office of one of the Stake Presidents of the Primary Association, while Louisa M. is one of the local Presidents of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.

In politics Mr. Walker is a member of the

Republican party, and has held a number of minor offices in his town. He has been an active party worker since its organization in this State.

While residing in Cincinnati, Mr. Walker was ordained a Deacon and member of the Lesser Priesthood, and shortly after coming to Peoa became an Elder, and was also Superintendent of the Sunday schools for a number of years. He was ordained High Priest at the organization of the Summit Stake, and set apart as Second Counselor of Bishop Abraham Marchant, of the Peoa Ward, succeeding to that office at the death of Bishop Marchant, May 15, 1882. He held the Bishopric until the Stake was re-organized in May, 1901, when he was set apart as First Counselor to President Ward E. Pack of the High Priests' Quorum of Summit Stake. He has also since then labored as Priest of the Ward and a teacher of religious classes. The life of Mr. Walker has been crowded with stirring incidents and he has taken his place in the thick of the fight and ever stood for the right. He has been foremost in every good work in his county, taken an active part in developing the town in which he has lived, and is today one of the staunch men of that locality, looked up to and highly respected by all who know him.

JOHAN HORTIN. No country of the civilized world has furnished as many worthy sons and thoroughly wide-awake, energetic and enterprising citizens for Utah as has England. From the days of the early pioneers to the present time, they have ever played a leading part in the vast work of transforming this new country from a wild and most desolate land to its present wonderful state of prosperity. Among the native sons of England who settled in Utah in 1860, and whose history has been closely linked with many of the leading enterprises of the State, John Hortin, the subject of this sketch, is worthy of special mention.

He was born in Leamington, Warwickshire, March 29, 1835. His father, Edmund Hortin,



Abraham O. Woodruff

was born in Brailes, Warwickshire, in 1808. He became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1853, and two years later emigrated with his wife and family of eight children to America, living for the first two years in Kentucky, from which place he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he lived three years, and in 1860 crossed the plains in ox teams, locating on the present site of Rockport, where he took up government land and began life as a farmer. At the time of the Black Hawk War he moved his family to Wanship, where he remained during the rest of his life, dying in 1890. Our subject's mother was Maria Meades, a native of the same part of England. She died six months previous to her husband's death.

Upon his arrival in Utah, our subject took up government land and built a home, on which he has continued to reside up to this time, doing a general farming business. For a time he worked in Salt Lake City to obtain means to improve his place, and was engaged in 1862 in bringing emigrants across the plains from the Missouri river, putting his farm out on shares. He moved his family onto the farm in 1864 and during the Indian troubles in 1866 moved to Wanship, where he remained for three years, making another series of trips to the Missouri river for emigrants. He again moved his family to the farm, and they have since resided there.

Mr. Hortin was married December 3, 1864, to Miss Maria Wilkenson. She died in 1882, leaving a family of seven children—John W. W., Elizabeth E., Maria, wife of John B. Rhead; Joseph E., Grace E., wife of Joseph E. Jensen; Arthur Charles, at this time absent on a mission to the South Sea Islands, and Clara W., living at home. Mr. Hortin married again in February, 1883, to Mrs. Fannie (Proberb) Johnson, by whom he has had four children—John Meade, Fannie, deceased; Mary B., deceased, and Hazel J.

In political life Mr. Hortin is a member of the Democratic party, and the present chairman of the Democratic Committee, and a member of the County Committee. He held the office of Constable for six years, and for eight years was Justice of the Peace. He has also been a school

trustee for a number of years past, and has done much towards building up the county and town in which he resides. He was for twenty years water master, and has been actively identified with all irrigation matters in his district. In the Church he has held the office of a member of the Thirteenth Quorum of Seventies, a High Priest and member of the High Council of Summit Stake, filling that office until May, 1901. He has for a number of years been foremost in all work pertaining to the Sunday school, and is now a teacher.

Mr. Hortin has, by dint of hard work and unwearying perseverance, worked his way up from a position in which his only capital was a pair of strong hands and an undaunted determination to succeed, until today he is among the prosperous and leading farmers in his county, commanding the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.



ABRAHAM O. WOODRUFF, one of the youngest of the Twelve Apostles in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is a son of President Wilford and Emma (Smith) Woodruff, biographical sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this work. He is a native son of Utah, and while yet in the sunrise of his career, bids fair to stand at no distant date as high in the ranks of Church and business life as did his illustrious father.

Abraham O. Woodruff was born in the southern part of the city, November 23, 1872, and still resides in the old home where he was born. He grew to manhood on his father's farm; and received his early education from the district school in the vicinity of his home, which is still standing, though it is not now occupied for any purpose, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of the Latter Day Saints' College, conducted in the old schoolhouse which President Brigham Young had erected for the purpose of giving instruction to his children, and which stands just within the enclosure near the Eagle Gate. He completed his education in this institution and entered the employ of the Zion's

Savings Bank and Trust Company, in the capacity of a clerk, remaining there three years, at the end of which time he was called by the heads of the Church to go on a mission to Europe. He had at this time just attained his majority. During an absence of a little more than two and a half years, he labored for seven months in the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and there established the first branch of the Mormon Church in that section. From there he was called to Dresden, Saxony, where he remained seven months. He next labored in Berlin, where he was made President of the Berlin Conference, and in that capacity visited the cities of Hanover, Stettin, Drouskau, Sorau, in Germany, and made a trip to Vienna, Austria, Venice and Rome, in Italy, and did missionary work in those places. He also visited Pompeii and Switzerland. He returned to Berlin, and later visited the missions of London, Edinburgh and Glasgow. He returned to Salt Lake City in the spring of 1896, and at once resumed his duties in the Zion's Savings Bank. On October 7th of the following year he was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles by his father, Counselors and the Twelve Apostles, and has since been engaged in ministering to the needs of the Church, principally in the outlying Stakes.

During President Snow's administration, Mr. Woodruff was made Colonization Agent for the Church, and has devoted most of his time for the past two years to that work, laboring in Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming. In the latter State he organized the Big Horn Basin Colonization Company, having for its object the securing of contract work on railroads, and the furnishing of employment to the members of the colony, thereby enabling them to get a start in their work of opening up and developing this new country. This company, of which Mr. Woodruff is president, has already been the means of distributing over one hundred thousand dollars among the people of that valley. He is also at this time a director in the Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company and president of the Wood River Live Stock Company.

Apostle Woodruff was married in Salt Lake City in 1897, to Miss Helen M. Winters, of Pleasant Grove, Utah county, a daughter of Oscar and

Mary Ann Winters. By this union he has two children—Wilford Owen and Helen Mar.

RRANK HIXSON, Bishop of Wanship Ward, Stake of Zion, Summit county. Bishop Hixson is a native son of Utah, having been born in the same Ward over which he presides as Bishop of his Church. He has always been a progressive and enterprising citizen, giving of his time and means for the building up and development of his county, and today ranks among the leaders in his community.

Bishop Hixson was born on February 28, 1869, and is the son of James M. Hixson, a native of Indiana, who came to Utah about 1862 and first settled on Mill Creek and became associated with Henry Alexander and President John W. Taylor. He remained there about ten years, when he moved to Wanship and bought land and ran a sawmill, and also engaged in farming and stock raising. During his younger days he was quite prominent in all the affairs of his community, being for several years Counselor to Bishops J. C. Roundy and E. R. Young. He died March 2, 1902. His wife was Margaret Rank, daughter of Peter Rank, of East Mill Creek. They had a family of eight children—Monroe, now on his second mission to New Zealand; Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Brown; Vantyle, living in Park City; Frank, our subject; Peter, Mark, Lyle, Carl, and Hazel.

Our subject was raised on his father's farm, and received his education from such schools as the district afforded, working on the farm during the summer months and attending school for a few weeks in the winter. He still lives on the old homestead, having an interest in the stock raising and farming business.

He was married in 1901 to Miss Priscilla Judd, daughter of Charles Judd of Wanship. Mrs. Hixson is president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association and a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, of which her husband's mother is president.

Bishop Hixson is but a young man, but he has all his life been a zealous worker in the Church,

and has risen rapidly from one position of trust and honor to another, until he now enjoys the distinction of being Bishop of his Ward. He was ordained an Elder in 1892 and became a Ward teacher. In the following year he was made a member of the Twenty-second Quorum of Seventies and in 1896 ordained a High Priest by President W. W. Cluff and set apart as second Counselor to Bishop E. R. Young, and when the Ward was reorganized in May, 1901, was made Bishop of the Wanship Ward. He has been a teacher in the Sunday School for ten years, and is also President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He comes of one of the staunch families of the Church, his brothers having filled a number of missions for the Church, and his brother Peter, while on a mission to Arkansas, was President of the East Arkansas Conference.



S. McCORNICK. The dean of the financial world of Utah, and his great wealth and the wide ex-
gion as well, both by reason of of the entire inter-mountain re-
tent of his operations, is undoubtedly W. S. McCornick. Many men have creditably performed their tasks in the development of Utah and in the work of bringing Salt Lake City to its present importance as the distributing center for the region covered by Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada and Arizona, but few have equalled the record of this great captain of the industrial forces of the West.

Born in Ontario, Canada, his early days were spent upon the paternal farm, but imbued with the opportunities of the great western portion of the United States, he emigrated to California in 1860, where his first work was on a ranch, which he followed for two years.

At this time, the attention of young and venturesome men was turned to the possibilities of Nevada, then being unfolded, and to that Territory Mr. McCornick moved. His capital at that time consisted of a splendid physique, a clear head, calm judgment, and a pair of willing hands. These assets were so judiciously

invested there, that the foundation of his present great fortune was soon commenced. As his capital increased, his operations were on a larger scale, and soon embraced the territory covered by and tributary to Virginia City, Austin, Hamilton, Belmont, and the other important and promising centers of Nevada.

From Nevada, Mr. McCornick moved to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City in 1873, where he at once engaged in the banking business and laid the cornerstone of the great institution which now stands as the first private banking house west of Chicago, and whose credit is second to none in the United States. From a small beginning, made under extreme difficulty, it has now grown to large proportions, and the bank occupies the first floor of the spacious, seven-story, gray stone building, known as the McCornick Block, on First South and Main streets, Salt Lake City. From the very beginning of his residence in Utah, Mr. McCornick evinced a deep interest in the welfare of the State, both financially and industrially. He did not confine his interest entirely to banking, but took part in all the industries of the State. His residence in Nevada and the knowledge he acquired of mining properties there stood him in good stead in Utah, and in his mining investments he has been singularly fortunate. He now owns large interests in the Silver King mine, the most valuable mining property in Utah, the Daily West, Centennial, Eureka and Grand Central. In addition to these properties, he is also interested in a number of mines of lesser value, and has large holdings in mining property in both Nevada and Idaho. He is a stockholder in the American Smelting and Refining Company, which corporation controls nearly all of the smelters in the United States and Mexico, and has large interests in other industries throughout Utah. In addition to the presidency of the bank he founded, he also holds the office of president of the First National Bank of Logan, at Logan, Utah, vice-president of the First National Bank of Nephi, treasurer and director of the Silver King Mining Company, treasurer and director of the Lucky Boy Mining Company, treasurer and director of the Daly West Mining Company, di-

rector and treasurer of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, president of the Gold Belt Water Company of Utah, president of the Raft River Land and Cattle Company of Idaho, and holds large blocks of stock and interests in many of the leading mercantile organizations in Salt Lake City, and indeed throughout Utah—director in the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, director in the Utah Sugar Company, director in the Utah Light and Power Company, director in the Bear River Land and Water Company, director in the Sanitarium Company, director in the Bingham Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. His business sagacity and his unimpeachable record for honesty and integrity have won for him his position as leader in the industrial and commercial development of Salt Lake City and of the State as well. His wealth has been the result of judicious investments in legitimate enterprises, he never having believed in or practiced speculation. He is also a large owner of real estate in Utah, the constant increase in valuation of which has added to a considerable extent to his present wealth.

In addition to his mining interests, he has also taken an active part in the development of the agricultural resources of Utah, and has aided greatly in bringing the State Agricultural College of Utah to its present high standard and efficiency. Eleven years since he was elected president of the board of trustees of that institution, which is supported in part by the Federal Government and by the State of Utah, there being but a nominal fee charged the students. The able faculty which has administered the affairs of that college, and the reputation which it has won for excellent results—a reputation not bounded by State lines—is due largely to his ability and judgment in selecting the right man for the right place.

Although his attention and energies have been almost wholly devoted to the pressing needs of his enormous business, he has yet found time to participate in the political affairs of the State of his adoption. He has always been a staunch Republican, and while never active in the work, so far as the solicitation of offices is concerned,

has always aided that party in its work. When Salt Lake City was organized and a council elected, he was one of the first non-Mormons to be elected to that body, and his ability and worth have become so generally recognized throughout the city that on two occasions, when the affairs of the city had become complicated beyond the hope of unravelling, the people, without reference to party lines, selected him a Councilman, confident in the belief that if any one could straighten the tangle, Mr. McCornick could. This confidence was also shared by the other members of the Council, who unanimously elected him chairman. With his ability and clear comprehension of the difficulties of the task, he discharged his office with rare sagacity and successfully completed the task to which he had been set by his fellow citizens.

When the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce was organized, he was unanimously called to its presidency, and during his tenure of office he successfully inaugurated and carried to completion several badly needed reforms. Prominent among these were the changes he secured in the transportation rates and the abolition of the discriminating rates from which the city suffered. During his administration he accomplished much good for the city and aided materially in accelerating the impetus which Salt Lake City had already begun to feel and which has resulted in its satisfactory growth. Upon the organization of the Alta Club, an association of the wealthy men of Utah, and which now owns one of the finest club houses west of Chicago, he was elected its first president, and did much to make assured the prominent position the club has since acquired.

Mr. McCornick is a believer in the future importance of Salt Lake City, and is, therefore, interested in securing for it better transportation facilities. He is a director in the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, designed to connect Utah with the Pacific coast and furnish a direct route to Southern California. Besides his interest as director, he is one of the promoters of this new route and thoroughly believes in the benefit that will accrue to the southern part of Utah through its completion. Even

this interest did not blind him to the increased facilities that would be afforded by the construction of another line into Salt Lake, and he was at the head of a movement of the business men of the city to induce the Southern Pacific road to build a connection to Salt Lake.

His home life has been as clear and as much above reproach as his business life. Believing in the advantages of education and travel, he had his wife and their eight children spend several years in Europe, and he owns one of the most palatial residences in Utah, which, at the head of Main street in Salt Lake, overlooks the Temple and the entire city. His wife has been an ideal helpmeet to him in his career, and has won for herself a reputation for charity and goodness that makes her beloved by all the citizens of the city and State. Several of his sons are associated with him in his varied business enterprises.

His career has been almost without a parallel in Utah, and he easily stands at the head of the men of wealth and influence in this State. His wealth has been garnered by his own unflinching industry, and by his ability to do with all his might whatever he undertook. His genial and pleasant manner and his ability and integrity have secured for him a lasting place in the annals of Utah, and his career is one that the State, as well as his posterity may well be proud of.

PRESIDENT RULON SEYMOUR WELLS. In the development of Utah and in the building up of its commercial and industrial resources, there have been many opportunities for men of ability to acquire prominence in its affairs. These opportunities have been grasped and turned to account by many men who have succeeded in accumulating wealth, and in aiding the State in its work of development. There are many men who by their life work have aided in bringing Utah to the fore in the ranks of the Western States, and prominent among these is the subject of this sketch, a Utahn, born within the confines of this city.

Rulon Seymour Wells, the son of President

Daniel H. and Louisa F. Wells, was born in Salt Lake City, July 7, 1854, at a site inside the stone wall, east of the *Deseret News* corner. He has spent his whole life within this city, except when absent on foreign missions. In 1861 the family moved to the Wells home, just across the street from where their son was born, and here he lived until his marriage in 1883. He was baptized by his father at the age of eighteen years, and confirmed as a member of the Church by Elder John V. Long. His early education was derived from the private schools which then existed in this city. He first attended school in the old Deseret Museum building, and later attended the schools of Doctor Doremus at the Union Academy; Doctor Standard, at the Thirteenth Ward Meeting House; Bartlett Tripp, in the Fifteenth Ward Granary; O. H. Riggs, in the Fourteenth Ward Meeting House, and later in the Seventies' Hall on State street, and still later in the old Union Academy. Passing from these primary schools, he attended Morgan and Macaulay's night school of penmanship, and after a course there entered the Deseret University, then under the direction of Elder David O. Calder as a commercial college. Our subject was in attendance here when Doctor John R. Park changed the commercial college to a collegiate institution, and in the new school President Wells took a scientific and classical course of study. He was ordained an Elder of the Church on August 15, 1868, by Elder W. J. Smith, and on April 1, 1871, gave up his studies to accept employment with a party of engineers, under the leadership of Jesse W. Fox, who started from Salt Lake City to locate and survey the route of the Utah Southern Railway, which now forms a part of the Oregon Short Line system. His next work was in a public capacity, and in 1873-74 he was appointed engrossing clerk by the Territorial Legislature; in the latter year being employed in the Assessor and Collector's office for Salt Lake City, this office at that time being held by John R. Winder. In the next year he was employed at the saw mills in the Big Cottonwood Canyon, belonging to his father. It was while engaged there as a book-keeper in October, 1875, that he received the assignment

to his first mission for the Church, and on the 22nd day of that month he was ordained a Seventy and assigned to missionary work in Europe by President Brigham Young.

Upon his arrival in Liverpool he was assigned to the Swiss and German mission, in company with Elder Martin Lenzi. In the following year he assisted Elder Theodore Brandley in holding a public meeting in Berlin, Germany, at which meeting were present dignitaries of the German Empire, members of the Reichstag, the royal police and several representatives of the State Church. He returned to the United States in 1877 in company with Elder Lenzi and a number of emigrants, these two elders being in charge of the Swiss and German branch of the company. They held meetings on board the steamer "*Wisconsin*," and continued the work of the education of the new members of the Church until their arrival in New York City on July 7th of that year. Here Elder Wells was met by his mother and sister, and after a visit with his father's relatives in that State continued his journey, arriving in Utah on July 23, 1877. His missionary work did not cease with this journey, and he continued to be active as a home missionary for a number of years.

Upon his return to Salt Lake City, our subject secured employment in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, where he remained until 1880, during which time he also acted as book-keeper for John Brooks, then operating the Chicago Smelter, at Rush Lake, Tooele county. Like so many of the men who have taken an active part in the work of the State, he turned his attention to railroad work, and in 1881 had charge of the books and clerks of John W. Young, in Arizona, on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, on which Mr. Young had a contract for building one hundred miles of the road, in addition to getting out ties and timber.

Our subject returned to Salt Lake City in December, 1882, and on January the 18th of the following year he was married to Miss Josephine E. Beatie, daughter of H. S. and Marian T. Beatie, and his family now consists of seven children—two sons and five daughters. In the

first year of his married life he built his present home in the Eighteenth Ward, and occupied it for the first time on January 9, 1884, and has resided there ever since. Upon taking up his residence in that Ward, he identified himself with its work and has served in the capacity of teacher in the Sunday schools, Ward teacher, President of the Mutual Improvement Association, and second Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School. During this time he was also employed by the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, in which service he continued until March, 1886, when he accepted the position of secretary of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, then known as Grant, Odell & Company. He held this position and also acted as treasurer and director of this institution until 1896, with the exception of one year—1891—during which time he had charge of the office work of Heber J. Grant & Company. He was Secretary of Zion's Benefit and Building Society, and was elected Secretary of the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah also, holding this latter position until 1896.

Upon the death of President Jacob Gates, he was chosen to fill the vacancy in the First Council of the Seventy on April 5, 1893, and was ordained on the same day to that position by President George Q. Cannon, assisted by President Woodruff, President Lorenzo Snow and several of the Apostles. His next active work for the Church in the missionary field was in 1896. On May the 8th of that year he was unanimously chosen by the First Presidency, and the Twelve Apostles, to succeed Apostle A. H. Lund in the Presidency of the European mission, and he departed for this field in company with Elder Joseph W. McMurrin, on June 29, 1896. During this mission he visited the various Conferences of Great Britain five or six times, and those of the continental missions three or four times, most of the time in company with President Joseph W. McMurrin, his co-laborer in the Presidency of the mission. He returned home with President McMurrin and arrived in New York on December 18, 1898, where he was met by his wife and oldest daughter, and reached Salt Lake City on Christmas eve. Soon after

his return to Utah he engaged in the insurance business, and on December 1, 1899, was made manager for Utah at Salt Lake City of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which position he still holds. Since his return from Europe he has visited many of the Stakes of the Church at the Quarterly Conferences, and taken his full share of the work devolving upon the Seventies. He is also one of the General Board of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

The confidence of the people of Utah in his integrity and ability was shown by his election in November, 1900, to the lower house of the Fourth Legislature of Utah, and he served in that capacity from January 14th to March 14, 1901. President Wells is essentially a business man, and has brought to his work in the Church the same ability, energy and application which has made him a success in business enterprises in Utah. In his chosen field of work he is one of the leaders of the State and has built up for himself a reputation for honesty and unimpeachable integrity. His work among the members of the Church has won for him the love and confidence of all its members, and his career as a business man has been marked with the confidence and respect of all the people of Utah. He is still in the prime of life and has already achieved such success as to make him as one of the helmsmen of the State and of the Church of his choice.



WILLIAM NEWJENT WILLIAMS. Few citizens of Salt Lake City are more thoroughly representative or more devoted to the promotion of her welfare than is William Newjent Williams, whose name has become a household word, not only in the homes of the city, but throughout the State on account of the prominent part he has taken not alone in the development and growth of Salt Lake, but for the hearty support he has given to the mining, agricultural and other business enterprises of Utah. His means and influence have been un-

sparingly used in the fostering of infant enterprises and improvements which he believed would be of permanent benefit to the city or State. The high position which Mr. Williams today occupies in the commercial world of the West is the result of long-continued, indefatigable industry, perseverance and a determination to make an honorable career, and those who have been in closest touch with his long life in Utah are highest in their praise of the bravery and pluck with which he has met and conquered every obstacle in the pathway of success. Mr. Williams is a man of more than ordinary strength of character, which he has undoubtedly inherited from his mother, a woman of rare mental attainments and great will power and force of character. Hers was one of those noble natures that seem able not only to stand quite alone in the battle of life, but also to guide and direct and strengthen those of a weaker nature. In the woman this trait creates the ideal mother, counsellor and friend; in the man it becomes the pillar of strength on which large and substantial business and commercial enterprises are built, cities founded, and around which men and women instinctively gather in times of peril to home and community. Defeat is a word of which he does not know the meaning, and to secure his co-operation is to insure success in any enterprise.

Mr. Williams was born in Llanegwad Parish, near Brechfa, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, March 17, 1851, and is the son of Evan and Sarah (Jeremy) Williams, who belonged to very old and respected families of that locality. His father was born in 1807, and lived to be almost eighty-three years old, dying in Salt Lake City in 1890. He and his wife had become converts to the Mormon Church at an early day, his wife joining in 1848. However, they did not come to America until 1861, traveling by sailing vessel from Liverpool to New York, thence by rail to St. Joseph, Missouri, and by steamboat to Florence, Nebraska. They crossed the plains by ox teams, the children walking the greater part of the distance, and arrived in Salt Lake City September 23rd of the same year, where the family continued to reside. The senior Mr. Williams

first became an Elder in the Church after coming to Utah, and for years acted in the capacity of teacher. He was later ordained a High Priest, which office he held up to the time of his death. Our subject's maternal grandmother was the eleventh generation born in the farm house, Llystin, and her daughter, the mother of our subject, was the eighth generation born in the neighboring farm house, Crybinau; also our subject was born there, which makes nine generations born there. Mrs. Williams was one of the earliest adherents to the Church in her native town. She became prominent in Church work after coming to Utah, and died at the age of seventy-eight, beloved and mourned by the entire community.

Our subject grew to manhood in Salt Lake City, and obtained his education in the public schools, Morgan's College and the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. His life in this new State was much the same as of other sons of pioneers, and he performed the various tasks allotted to him with the same energy, zeal and attention to detail that has since characterized his business career. He learned the carpenter trade at an early age, and his business ability was soon manifested when he launched out into the business of contracting and building, in which undertaking he was very successful. However, this work was not congenial to him, and he decided to enter the commercial world, believing the opportunities to be better. In 1883, in company with a few others, he organized the Co-operative Furniture Company, which has done a constantly increasing business ever since, and is to-day one of the leading houses in its line in the whole inter-mountain region. During the first five years of the organization Mr. Williams was Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and since then he has acted in the capacity of Manager, and its most astonishing growth during these years is undoubtedly due to his able and efficient management. Mr. Williams is the largest individual owner of stock in the concern.

He was married, July 17, 1877, to Miss Clarissa W. Smith, eldest daughter of the late President George A. and Susan E. (West) Smith. Mrs. Williams was born in Salt Lake City, April

21, 1859, in the Historian's Office, where her parents resided. She received the best education the Territory could then afford, her father being a progressive, liberal-minded man, believing in the higher education of women. Her earliest education was received in the Social Hall building, on State street, and at the age of fourteen she occupied the position of pupil-teacher in Miss Mary E. Cook's school, then the best in the city. She graduated with the Normal Class of 1876, from the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, which was the first class ever graduated from that institution. From the time of her graduation until she was married to Mr. Williams she followed school teaching. She has always been a firm adherent of the Mormon Church and an active Church worker. For the past five years she has held the position of President of the Seventeenth Ward Relief Society, and is also General Treasurer of the National Woman's Relief Society. Mrs. Williams' father was first cousin to the Prophet Joseph Smith, their fathers being brothers. Her father and the Prophet were close associates and very warm friends. Mr. Smith was one of the original pioneers of Utah, and assisted very materially in the organization and building up of the new Territory. He founded the counties of Washington, Iron and Utah. He also was called the Father of Southern Utah. He also served the Territory in various official capacities. On April 12, 1839, Mr. Smith was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, which position he held until October, 1868, at which time he was called to act as First Counsellor to President Brigham Young, continuing in that position the remainder of his life. He was also Church Historian from 1854 until his death, in September, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had a large family born to them, of whom seven daughters and two sons are now living. They are Clarissa, Sarah, Josephine, Hetty, Eva, Georgia, George Albert, Bathsheba and Lyman. During their married life they have lived in their present beautiful home, opposite Temple Square.

In political belief Mr. Williams is a staunch and consistent Republican, and has been an active worker in the ranks of that party. In 1900 he

was elected to the fourth session of the Legislature of the State, as a Representative from the Eighth District, and his sound judgment and large business ability made him a valued member of that body.

Like his parents he has ever been a faithful follower of the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon Church. He was baptized at the age of ten years by Elder George Teasdale, at Florence, Nebraska, the ceremony occurring June 10, 1861, while he was enroute to Utah with his parents. Since then he has been an active worker in religious circles. Elder George C. Reiser ordained him an Elder on February 21, 1875, and on March 11, 1876, he was ordained a Seventy by Elder William Robertson, and is at this time a member of the Third Quorum of Seventies. He was called on a mission to his native country, South Wales, in 1877, and left home on the 18th of July, thirty-six hours after receiving the first intimation of the call. He labored in the Welsh Conference during the whole of the time, during the latter part of which he presided over the Conference, and after a most successful mission returned home in company with sixteen other returning missionaries, of whom he was the youngest, having charge of a company of six hundred and twenty-two converts. They arrived in Salt Lake July 16, 1879.

Mr. Williams is closely identified with the mining, agricultural and other business interests of the State, in which he has large holdings, and is one of the leading business men of Utah. He is a member of the Commercial Club of this city, and was one of the promoters and organizers of the Cambrian Association, being Vice-President of the State organization and a Director of the local organization. He was also one of the Directors who so successfully conducted the great Eisteddfod held in the Mormon Tabernacle October 3rd and 4th, 1895. This Eisteddfod exceeded in scope and attendance any musical and literary event of its kind ever held in the United States, with the single exception of the Eisteddfod held during the World's Fair in Chicago.

While an article of this nature has to deal principally with the commercial side of a man's

career, we may with perfect propriety note in passing the high social position held by Mr. and Mrs. Williams and their interesting family. As a leader in Church circles, Mrs. Williams is well known, and the accomplishments of the daughters make them welcome members of the best social life of the city. Personally Mr. Williams is a man of most genial and winning address, and both in public, private and business life numbers his friends by the score.



WILLIAM MONTAGUE FERRY.

But few young men who have of recent years settled at Salt Lake City have taken a more intelligent interest in the affairs of the State and in the development of its latent resources, especially in the exploitation of its mineral wealth, than has the subject of this sketch; and while yet but a young man, having just passed his thirty-first year, he has demonstrated his ability to manage and control large financial matters and successfully carry to completion projects involving the distribution of large sums.

He is a son of Edward P. Ferry, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and was born in Grand Haven Michigan, March 12th, 1871, where his boyhood days were spent. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and attended the military academy there for two years, later entering Olivet College, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1891. The same year he removed to Utah and became identified in business with his father, who had resided here for a number of years previous. His first work was in connection with the famous Silver King Mine. After being connected with that enterprise for some time, he entered the State School of Mines, at Denver, Colorado, and took a special course in mining and metallurgy. Upon returning to Utah he became connected with the Marsac Mill, in the leaching and refining process, and later continued in the refining department of that company. At this time and later he became interested in various mining companies of this State, among the most im-

portant of which is the Anchor Mining Company, in which he is a Director. He is also President and Director of the Boss Mining Company, of Park City; Secretary and Treasurer of the Crescent Hill Mining Company, and Director of the Woodside Mining Company, also located in Summit county, Utah, and he is a Director and Secretary of the Salt Lake Mining and Improvement Association. These companies are among the important mining corporations in Utah, and afford employment to a large number of men. In the development of these properties there have been expended large sums of money, and a considerable amount of machinery has been purchased and installed for their more economical operations. Mr. Ferry is also President and Director in the Ferry-Baker Lumber Company of Everett, Wash., in which capacity he represents his father, Edward P. Ferry, who controls the corporation.

Mr. Ferry was married, in 1896, in Michigan, to Miss Ednah Truman, daughter of George A. and Julia F. (Frink) Truman. They have twin sons, three years old—William Montague and Sanford Truman.

In political life Mr. Ferry is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and while he takes an active part in the general affairs of his party, he has as yet never sought public office, nor does he desire such distinction, his whole time being monopolized by his business enterprises. Personally Mr. Ferry is a very genial, pleasant gentleman, and but few young men in this city rank as high in business and social life as does he. His general office is in the McCornick Building, at the corner of Main and First South streets.



IN. BARRATT. The development of the industrial and commercial resources of Utah and the increasing of the material prosperity of Salt Lake City has been a task fraught with difficulty and hardship, and to the men who have so signally discharged their duties much credit is due. Prominent among these men is I. N. Barratt, who now controls and directs the affairs of perhaps the largest firm of its kind in the western

country, known as "The Western Arms Sporting Goods Company."

Mr. Barratt was born in Cecil county, Maryland, and spent his early life in that State. He is a lineal descendant of Americans who fought in all the wars in which this country has been engaged since its independence. His father, Andrew, was a prosperous farmer in Cecil county, Maryland, and lived in that State all of his life. He served in the War of 1812, and he and his father built the chapel known as the "Barratt Chapel," for years an old landmark in Delaware, and at the time of the Chicago Exposition, in 1893, a model was exhibited there. The structure is still standing.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was Rosa Lort. She was a daughter of Joseph Lort, and belonged to one of the oldest and best known families in Maryland. Her father also participated in the War of 1812.

The early education of our subject was derived from the common schools of Cecil county, Maryland. In his boyhood days he was of a delicate and apparently weak constitution, and at the age of twelve years, upon the advice of his family physician, his father decided that he should take a sea voyage. The sea voyage lasted four years, and the lad returned home at the age of sixteen.

Two years after his return from the sea he secured employment as a clerk in a wholesale grocery business in Philadelphia. Finding that this business was uncongenial, he soon left that and secured employment in the construction and building of bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Prominent among the important works of the early days of railroading was the railroad bridge across the Susquehanna, between Perryville and Havre de Grace, Maryland, which completed the connection between the North and the South, in the building of which Mr. Barratt was employed.

Shortly after the Civil War ended Mr. Barratt determined to remove to the great West, at that time a new and sparsely settled country. He came to Salt Lake City in 1868, having crossed the plains and the mountains by mule team, after a long and arduous trip. Hostile Indians were

encountered several times, and although often attacked, Mr. Barratt got through with the loss of two teams, there being no sacrifice of human life. Finding the speed of the wagon train too slow to satisfy his desire to get to the end of his journey, he parted company with it, and for five hundred miles traveled alone, reaching here ahead of the train.

Upon his arrival in Utah Mr. Barratt engaged in the general mercantile business with his brother, the latter being established under the firm name of Ross & Barratt. In this employment our subject remained for some time, and upon the death of Mr. Ross, in 1869, the firm was reorganized, and was thereafter known as C. R. Barratt & Company. The operations of this firm were not confined to Salt Lake City, and the possibilities arising from the prosecution of mining led to the establishment of a branch house at Corinne in 1869. Here Mr. Barratt remained in charge for three years, when he returned to Salt Lake and again took up his work in the firm of Barratt Brothers.

It was at this time that the feeling ran high between the Mormons and the Gentiles, and the boycott established by the Church against the non-Mormon firms seriously crippled the resources of this firm. With the passing of years this feeling died, and to-day there is as much liberty of trade between the members and the non-members of the Church as between the people of any other section of any State of the Union.

The firm of Barratt Brothers continued in existence until 1892, when they disposed of their business. Leaving the general merchandise business, Mr. Barratt was made Manager of the Garfield Beach property, owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and remained in that employment for five years.

After the explosion in the Pleasant Valley Coal Mining Company's works, when over two hundred men were killed, a fund of one hundred thousand dollars was raised in the State to provide relief for the families of the sufferers. For the distribution of this money the Governor of the State chose Mr. Barratt, and he was sent

into that region to take entire charge of the relief forces and to direct the work of bringing order out of chaos. The magnitude of the work may perhaps be realized from the fact that he had to provide for ninety-two families, numbering over four hundred people. The first day after his arrival at the scene of the explosion he superintended the burying of one hundred and nineteen men who had been killed in the catastrophe. He successfully discharged the duties of this sad task, and restored conditions to their normal state. Immediately after the completion of this work he returned to Salt Lake City and at once began the organization of the Western Arms Sporting Goods Company, which is now the leading firm of this kind in the inter-mountain region. Mr. Barratt was elected Secretary and General Manager of that company, and has continued to fill those positions ever since.

Mr. Barratt was married, in Denver, to Laura M. Watson, daughter of Joseph W. Watson, of an old Ohio family, prominent both socially and politically in that State. His wife died in 1884.

In the administration of the political affairs of the State Mr. Barratt has taken the part that the man of business should take in the regulation of the affairs of the community of which he is a citizen. He is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, but has never participated in the active work of that party, so far as running for office is concerned. His brother was post-master of Salt Lake City for two years before his death. Mr. Barratt, in social life, is a member of the Elks.

Mr. Barratt's life has covered the most stirring periods in the history of the United States. He has seen the East developed and brought closer together by the construction of the steam railroads, and the West consolidated with the East by the great arteries of the transcontinental lines. His success has been due to his own energy, his ability to work and to do well whatever presented itself, and to grasp and make the most of opportunities. His education has been derived from the great school of experience, and the character and reputation he has built up for honesty and integrity is a record of which his posterity may well be proud. His genial, kindly

manner, together with his broad experience in the settling of the great West and the active part which he has taken in that work, has made him one of the best known men in the country and brought him the enjoyment of a wide popularity.



RODNEY HILLAM. The Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution is recognized as one of the leading commercial concerns west of Chicago. The vast business carried on by this institution is the wonder of the whole business world, located as it is in the heart of the inter-mountain region, which at one time was considered almost uninhabitable by white men, but as time has passed and rapid progress has been made in America by the assistance of the steam engine and the most wonderful electrical appliances, it is no longer remote from the seat of civilization. The Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution was established in 1869 by President Brigham Young and his associates. Among the many departments of this great business house the shoe and clothing factories and the wholesale shoe department constitute one of its important branches. As general manager of these departments Rodney Hillam, the subject of this sketch, deserves special mention. For over a quarter of a century he has been identified with various positions in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and for many years has been manager of the shoe and clothing factories and the wholesale shoe department, and under his able management these departments have grown to wonderful proportions and been placed on a sound financial basis, and are to-day considered among the most profitable adjuncts to the Institution.

Rodney Hillam, the son of Abraham and Hannah (Helliwell) Hillam, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, October 16, 1844. While yet an infant his parents moved to the village of Horseforth, Woodside, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and there he received his early education, attending St. Stephen's National School, Kirkstall, until the spring of 1855, when he was out to

work in the silk factory for half of each day, the other half being devoted to study. He remained at this occupation until the early part of 1856, when, on the 10th of February, his parents sailed for the United States, starting from Liverpool on board the *Caracan*. There were four hundred and fifty-four people on board this vessel, and the trip of six weeks was a most dangerous one, a terrific storm being encountered, in which one of the sailors lost his life. Upon landing in New York, they were taken to Castle Garden, where they remained two days. They came by boat as far as Cleveland, Ohio, at which point our subject's father left the rest of the company and went to Cincinnati, reaching there April 1st. Here they were met by a friend of the father's, Mr. John Hill, who had advanced the money for them to come to this country. The family lived in Cincinnati until 1859, our subject continuing his studies, working one day in the week in the office of the *Gazette*. He completed his scholastic education in this city. When our subject was fifteen years of age, the family started for Utah, taking passage on the river boats as far as Florence, where they remained some weeks, and on June 26, 1859, started across the plains in ox teams, in a company of fifty-four wagons, under Captain Edward Stevenson. During the trip of eleven weeks, our subject took his turn with the men detailed to guard the camp and cattle from the Indians. They arrived in Salt Lake in September, and went to live with the family of W. W. Burton, on the County Road, near the Sugar House Ward, the father and son running threshing machines and doing whatever they could get. In the fall of that year they made their first trip into the canyons with Mr. Burton, after wood, and had some very uncomfortable experiences, their food being stolen while they were absent from camp, and the men having to go without food until the boy could be sent back to the farm for a new supply. On the return trip a severe storm came up, and thinking best to send our subject home, where he could be sheltered, the cattle were unhooked from the wagon, which the severity of the storm made it impossible for them to haul, and he was sent ahead, the men remaining with the wagons.



J. E. Taylor

However, he became lost in the blinding storm, and was compelled to lie out all night without shelter of any kind. The experience was a terrible one for a young boy, fresh from a large city and unused to the hardships and dangers of the western wilds, but fortunately no bad results came from his experience.

In the spring of 1860 the family moved to the Tenth Ward, in Salt Lake City, and the following year our subject began work in the tannery belonging to Mr. Jennings, at which he remained for four years. In the spring of 1866 he was sent to the Missouri river to assist emigrants across the plains, and on the return trip the Indians were very hostile, burning a number of the mail stations and driving off cattle. They stole a hundred head from the train of Captain Chipman, and it was only by doubling the number of guards and exercising the utmost vigilance that the emigrants were able to reach Salt Lake in safety. From this time until 1872 Mr. Hillam alternated between hauling timber from the canyons and working in the tannery. In 1870 he moved to Brigham City, and for two and a half years worked at the tannery business.

He was married to Miss Mary Ann Grimsdell on January 26, 1868, and in 1872 moved his family to Salt Lake, where he found employment on the Temple Building. His connection with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution began in 1874, when he was engaged as a teamster. From that he rose to the position of checking all the freight received by the Institution, and while engaged in this received a very bad injury. Upon his recovery he was given a clerkship in the retail shoe department. In 1881 he was sent on a mission to England, and on his return was transferred to the wholesale department, and later sent out as a traveling salesman. His work alternated for some years between that of traveling salesman and assistant manager of the wholesale shoe department. He was promoted to his present position on November 1, 1897, which he has since continuously filled. With the exception of about a year, during which time he served on a mission to his native country, laboring in the Leeds Conference and in the Bradford District, Mr. Hillam has been

a continuous resident of Utah from the time he came here as a boy until now.

Mr. Hillam is a self-made man, having started out in life with no capital except a strong body, willing hands and a determined mind. He is thoroughly acquainted, by actual experience, with the hardships and many discouragements incident to settling in a new country. By patience and perseverance he has carved out a successful career, of which any man might well be proud. By his long, honorable and upright life in Utah he has won and retained the confidence and respect of all the people of Utah.



JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, the pioneer undertaker of Salt Lake City, was born December 11, 1830, at Horsham, Sussex county, England, and received his education in his native land. At the age of seventeen he entered the ministry of the Mormon Church, traveling as a missionary for three years.

On January 4, 1851, he sailed from England for America, and after being detained for a year on account of sickness in St. Louis, he came to Utah, traveling overland with ox teams, arriving in Salt Lake City September 6, 1852. In those early days trades and professions were of little avail to the possessors; consequently Mr. Taylor, like many others, labored at various occupations. In 1858 he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, William Capener, and began the manufacture of furniture from the native wood, in which business they continued until 1863, at which time he started his present business of undertaker, embalmer and funeral director; also the manufacturing of undertakers' supplies. During a period of forty years Mr. Taylor has furnished the necessary outfits and prepared the bodies of over twenty thousand persons for burial.

He is recognized as one of the leaders in his line of business, and has done much to bring the undertaking profession to its present high standard. He has also been active in building up the city and State, building in both the residence and business sections.

In 1853 he was married to Miss L. R. Capener,

a daughter of his former partner. He has contracted other marriages, and is the father of twenty-two living children, all residents of this State. He and his entire family are members of the Mormon Church, and several of his sons have served on missions for the Church, one son, Alma O., being at this time on a mission to Japan. Mr. Taylor has at different times filled offices in the priesthood, from that of Priest to High Priest. Upon his return from a mission in the East, in April, 1876, he was set apart as Counselor to Angus M. Cannon, President of the Salt Lake Stake, which office he still holds. He has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the Church, and is a liberal contributor to educational enterprises, being the founder and supporter of many of the Church institutions. He has served as a member of the Board of Education since its organization in 1896.

In politics Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, and in 1896 was elected to the State Legislature and served one term. He was for thirty years Sexton and Recorder of Vital Statistics. He has been one of the successful men of Salt Lake City, and those who have come in contact with him have learned to recognize his force of character, and his reputation is above reproach. He has won a high rank in the business world of this community, and is regarded as a man of unimpeachable integrity.



SPENCER CLAWSON. Prominent among the men who have developed the commercial resources of Utah and have so materially aided in bringing Salt Lake City to its present satisfactory condition, is the subject of this sketch. A comparatively young man, he has already demonstrated his ability to stand in the front ranks of the leaders of the State, and his business successes have been such as to make him easily one of the most prominent men in the business world of the West.

Spencer Clawson is the son of Bishop Hiram B. Clawson, and was born in Salt Lake City in 1862; was educated in the private schools of this

city, and completed his education at the Deseret University, graduating at the age of eighteen. On the completion of his education he secured employment with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, where he remained for ten years. During the decade covered by the years from 1872 to 1882 he had charge of all the purchases made by this Institution in the Eastern markets, and it was in this work that he developed his business ability and gave promise of his future success. In 1882 he left the service of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution and engaged in the dry goods business, locating at 55 South Temple. This establishment he continued until he built his new store on Broadway in 1889. For the following ten years he remained at this site, and then removed to Southwest Temple, where the Oregon Short Line Building stood, and there he remained until the entire block was consumed by fire, in September, 1901. In addition to his wholesale dry goods business, he also found time to engage to a greater or less degree in other business enterprises in this city, and erected the Aztec Block, now occupied by the offices of the Mine, Smelter and Supply Company. After the fire in the Oregon Short Line Building, he secured a lot on the old "Walker Grounds," on Main street, above Second South, where he is erecting a commodious building, thirty-five by one hundred and sixty-five feet and two stories high.

Mr. Clawson was married in 1876 to Miss Nabbie Young, daughter of Brigham Young, and has six children. His wife died in 1894. His children are: Spencer, Junior, at present in Leipsic, Germany; Claire, who is now the wife of Dr. Benedict; Curtis, Grace, John and Neels.

In political life Mr. Clawson is a member of the Republican party, and is at present a member of the Board of Public Works. In addition to this office, he was elected City Counsellor, which position he held for a term of years. He has witnessed Salt Lake grow from a small inland town to its present metropolitan standing, and has aided considerably in its growth. He is a Trustee of the Brigham Young Trust Company, in the incorporation of which he also assisted. It is capitalized for five hundred thou-

sand dollars, and owns valuable real estate throughout the city. He is also one of the Directors of the Consolidated Railway and Power Company, which owns and operates all the street railway systems of Salt Lake City.

In the affairs of the Church of his choice, Mr. Clawson has been very active, and has contributed materially to its development. His success in life has been due entirely to his own efforts, and the career which he has built up stamps him as one of the leading business men of this city, and, in fact, of the entire West. Whatever enterprises he undertook he successfully carried to completion, by reason of his untiring energy and unflagging application to the work in hand. Salt Lake City and Utah owe a great deal to the men of Mr. Clawson's stamp, who have done so much for them in the development of their commercial and industrial resources.

JOSEPH L. HOLBROOK. Throughout the State of Utah there is no more highly respected citizen than the subject of this sketch. Coming to Utah among the pioneers of 1848, he has successfully followed agriculture from an unpromising beginning until now he is one of the most successful farmers in Davis county.

Joseph L. Holbrook was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, January 31, 1837. He is the son of Joseph and Nancy (Lampson) Holbrook, who were among the first members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. His father was a native of New York, but was reared in Massachusetts and later moved to Ohio, where he was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and joined his fortunes with it and journeyed to its headquarters, then in Missouri. He was first married in Massachusetts, but believing in the doctrine of plural marriages, married two other wives. By the mother of our subject he had six children, of whom Joseph L. is the only one now living. By his other wives he had families, but of them only eight children remain alive at this writing.

When their son Joseph was yet a child his parents removed from Missouri, with the migra-

tion of the members of the Church, and settled at Nauvoo, residing there when the Prophet Joseph Smith was killed, of whom our subject's father was a close friend. When the exodus of the members of the Church took place from Nauvoo, the Holbrook family went with them to Winter Quarters, but passed on to Ponco, where they spent that hard winter. In the following spring they returned to Iowa, and settled on Mosquito creek, where they remained until 1848, when they made the long overland journey to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, being members of a portion of Brigham Young's company of five hundred wagons, they being under the leadership of Captain Isaac Morley, who had charge of one hundred wagons.

Upon their arrival in Utah the family settled in Salt Lake City, where they spent the first winter, moving to Bountiful in the following spring. The family at once took an active part in the settlement of this new region, our subject's father being elected the first Probate Judge of Davis county, in which office he served four terms, aggregating eight years. He at once took up farming, and made a success of that avocation, and his reputation, which he acquired by his industry, integrity and honesty, made him one of the most respected men in his community. He died, beloved and respected by all who knew him, on November 14, 1886. The mother of our subject died when he was quite young, passing away shortly after the arrival of the family at Nauvoo from Missouri.

Joseph L. Holbrook was married on July 23, 1854, to Catherine Watterson, daughter of William and Mary Colvin Watterson. Her family were natives of the Isle of Man, where she was also born, and came to Utah in the early days, arriving here in 1850, and settling in Bountiful. Her father died in that town in 1855, and her mother lived there until her death in 1887. The family of Mrs. Holbrook has been widely scattered throughout the West; one sister, Margaret Parks, is now a resident of Idaho, and her brother, William Watterson, lives at Logan, in this State.

Mr. Holbrook was baptized into the Church at the age of eight years, at Nauvoo, and has

been a consistent and faithful follower of it all his life. He was called to go on a mission for the Church in 1880, and was assigned to England, where he labored in the Newcastle Conference for two years. Upon his return to Utah he again took up his business as a farmer, and has devoted his time and attention to that and to his work in the development of his Church. In this organization he is now acting as Second Counselor to Bishop Stoker of East Bountiful Ward.

In the affairs of State he has always taken a lively interest, and believes in the principles of the Democratic party. He was elected County Commissioner of Davis county in 1888, and again in 1898. He was also selected by the citizens to serve as Mayor of the town of Bountiful, which position he filled with satisfaction for a period of five years. His wife takes a prominent part in the work of the Church, and is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society.

Mr. Holbrooks' career has stamped him as one of the substantial men of Davis county, and the success he has achieved in his chosen work has brought him the reward that follows industry and hard, unflagging application, and he is now looked upon as one of the most substantial men of his community.

BISHOP JABEZ W. WEST, member of the wholesale house of Knight & Company, and Bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of the Ninth Ward of Zion. Bishop West has spent most of his life in Utah, having crossed the Atlantic Ocean and the great American Desert in his mother's arms when he was but four years of age. During his long residence in Utah he has proved an important factor in developing many of the successful enterprises in this inter-mountain region. He is well acquainted with many of the hardships incident to settling in a new country, but these difficulties have only tended to make him a stronger and better man. His efforts here have been crowned with a reasonable degree of success, and his long and honorable career in this State has won for

him a large circle of friends, among all classes and creeds, in Salt Lake City and vicinity.

A native of England, born in London in 1859, he is the son of Charles H. J. and Eliza (Dangerfield) West, who came to Utah in 1863. They became connected with the Mormon Church in the time of Prophet Joseph Smith. The father labored in England as a missionary, and in 1863 crossed the plains in ox teams, accompanied by his family. They located in Provo, where he taught school for two years, and later returned to Salt Lake City, where he taught for two years in the Sixth Ward. At the end of this time he engaged in the mercantile business, and still resides here. He was ordained a High Priest in 1896, and has been an active member of the Church since its infancy.

Our subject grew up in Salt Lake City, and obtained his education here, attending schools usually about three months out of the year, the rest of the time being employed in herding cattle and sheep and hauling wood from the canyons, experiencing many of the hardships encountered by the sons of pioneers. In 1877, at the age of eighteen, he engaged in the retail meat business, in partnership with W. H. Peterson, and one year later dissolved partnership with Mr. Peterson and conducted the business alone for three years. In 1883 the firm of Knight & Co. was organized as wholesale and retail butchers, Mr. West becoming a member of the firm at that time. The firm has discontinued the retail department, and now does an exclusively wholesale trade. They have a complete plant, with ample cold storage facilities and a slaughter house in North Salt Lake, and furnish employment to thirty men. They have built up a large trade in and out of the State; and furnish largely to the retail dealers of this city.

In 1881 Mr. West married Miss Jessie Hoggan, daughter of Walter and Agnes Hoggan, who came to Utah in 1863. By this marriage they have seven living children and three deceased.

Bishop West has all his life been an active member of the Mormon Church and was ordained an Elder by Joseph Felt in 1881. In 1897 he was called on a mission to Great Britain, and

labored in the Manchester Conference for a year, and for eight months was President of the London Conference. He was ordained a Seventy in 1893, and called to preside as Bishop of the Ninth Ward on April 16, 1890. His Counselors are A. H. Woolley and John Holt.

Mr. West is an entirely self-made man, and in spite of a number of serious accidents has persevered over all obstacles, and by energy and determination fought his way to a place of prominence among the business men of Salt Lake City. When but a child of four years he was severely injured by a large van falling on him, and the injury was thought to be permanent, but his health was restored by the voyage across the ocean. While the family were en route to Utah the little fellow was run over by a large freight wagon and his knee crushed, and in later years, when driving a delivery wagon, he was severely injured by his horse falling on him. However, he recovered from these various mishaps, and has been able to pursue his usual avocations through life.



MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN. A city may have fine homes and have a grand climate, and yet, if it be unadorned with nature's most beautiful gifts, flowers and trees, it will be a desolate place. In the beautifying of a home flowers form a very important part, and there are but few people who are not lovers of beautiful flowers. The lovely rose, chrysanthemum, geranium and magnolia have each held an important part in the beautifying of many homes, delighting the senses by their color and perfume. Martin Christophersen, the subject of this sketch, has perhaps done more towards decorating and enhancing the beauty of Salt Lake City than any other man who has ever lived here, and too much praise cannot be bestowed in behalf of his work, and today our city is noted for the abundance and beauty of its shade trees, as well as the well-kept lawns and elegant flower gardens which adorn the homes of its people.

Our subject was born in Christiania, Norway, on April 13, 1850, and was the son of Christopher

Peterson and Elien (Hansen) Christophersen. His father died when he was but twelve years of age, and the mother being left alone to support her family, was unable to give them any but a scant education, which our subject, however, made the most of, and being possessed of a great thirst of knowledge, has improved every opportunity to gain an education, and to-day is a well-read man, as well as a man of wide observation, and during his trips abroad has availed himself of the opportunities afforded to broaden his knowledge of men and things. He spent his early life in Norway, and learned the trade of florist and landscape gardening, which he followed until his twentieth year, being assistant gardener at the King's palace. At the age of sixteen he became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and four years later received a call from the Church to go on a mission in his own land, giving up his position at the King's palace to obey this call. He served fourteen months on this mission, and in August, 1871, sailed for America, landing at New York City, and came direct to Salt Lake City, where he obtained employment as florist for the Walker family, which position he filled for twelve years, during which time he received several medals for keeping the best lawns and gardens in the State. He was again called on a mission in 1883, to go to his native country, and after his return he located at his present home, where he has since built a beautiful residence and engaged in the nursery business, having some of the finest gardens and lawns in the city. His attention has not been wholly given to private lawns and grounds, but he has supplied millions of trees to the State, and was the man chosen to lay out the plans for the beautiful grounds around the City and County Building, and also the grounds at the Ogden Reform School. He is regarded as without a peer in his line of work.

Mr. Christophersen was married December 26, 1874, to Miss Jeanette Ledingham, daughter of Alexander and Jeanette (Forquer) Ledingham, and of this marriage nine children have been born. They are: M. E., who served on a mission for two years in Norway, being called there in 1895; Willard A., now on a mission to Norway; Vic-

tor, Jessie, Walter, Ella, Norma, Alvin and Edna. The children are all of high musical ability, all being well-known singers, and his son M. E. is now a teacher of vocal music at Mount Pleasant, in this State.

Mr. Christophersen is a member of the Republican party, and has taken an active part in its work. He was elected a County Commissioner in 1893, and it was during his term of office that the City and County Building was completed. When that Board of Commissioners took their positions the county was financially embarrassed, and Mr. Christophersen and his colleagues did a great deal towards placing the county on a sound financial basis. Mr. Christophersen was the first Precinct Chairman of the Republican party after its organization in this State, when there were but few members, and before his term expired its membership had grown until it held the balance of power, and has since been the dominant party. Mrs. Christophersen, as well as all the children, are also members of the Mormon faith, being members of the Relief and Aid Societies in their Ward, and have ever been active in the service of the Church. They are prominent not only in their immediate neighborhood, but in the city and State as well, and Mr. Christophersen enjoys a wide reputation, not alone as an artist in his particular line of work, but as an upright and conscientious business man, and his integrity, honesty and pleasant and genial manner have won for him a host of friends.

BISHOP REUBEN MILLER. No pioneer or early settler in Utah but knew Bishop Reuben Miller, whose well-spent life leaves only kindly memories of usefulness and activity in the early history of Salt Lake county. He died where he first settled, on the banks of Big Cottonwood creek, but the scene had undergone a transformation from bleak and arid sagebrush desert to fertile meadow and fallow land. In the early fifties Reuben Miller built for himself and his family a two-story adobe dwelling house, which is now occupied by the widow of one of his sons, Mrs.

D. L. Miller. The building has been remodeled of late years, but the walls are still the same old walls which Reuben Miller built a half century ago. It was within those walls that his family grew up to manhood and womanhood. All of the sons settled on or around the old homestead and followed up the business of sheep and cattle raising.

Reuben Miller was born in Pennsylvania December 4, 1811. As a young man he settled in La Salle county, Illinois. Mormonism was then in its infancy, and Mr. Miller being carried away by the zeal and earnestness of the proselytes to the new doctrine, joined their ranks. He remained true to the teachings he then imbibed until his death, which occurred July 22, 1882, and during his life was an earnest laborer in the faith. He was at Nauvoo when the Mormons were expelled from the State. He wandered to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and from there to Pottawotamie county, Iowa. In the year 1849 he started out, with a large family, to the almost unknown mountain home of the Mormons in the valley of Salt Lake. Their store of worldly goods was small, but their hearts were stout and brave. Mr. Miller settled down in the sagebrush in Big Cottonwood creek, and went into a deserted dug-out and lived there eighteen months. A man of energy, he began to prosper and make his presence felt in the sparsely peopled settlement. He cleared his land, built himself a home, and began to raise stock. In the first winter after his arrival in the new Mormon settlement Mr. Miller was made a County Commissioner. Term after term he was re-elected Commissioner, and he held this office at the time of his death in 1882. In the fall of the year 1849 Mr. Miller was ordained Bishop of Mill Creek Ward, and this Church position he also retained till his death. His term as County Commissioner (thirty-four years) was the longest unbroken term of public office ever held in Utah.

Not only as a man of upright and honorable character was Reuben Miller a man for his fellows to emulate, but he was a financier of no mean ability, and his teachings, both in matters spiritual and temporal, were eagerly absorbed by his children, have borne fruit in their lives.



Heber J. Grant.

And not only his own family, but all who came in contact with him, were benefited by the precepts promulgated by this good man.

Deeply attached to her husband, and equally beloved with the Bishop, was his wife, who married him back in Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, April 17, 1836. Her maiden name was Rhoda Ann Letts, and she was born in Knox county, Ohio, November 25, 1814. She only survived her husband one year, passing away August 9, 1883. The Bishop and his wife were buried in the city cemetery in Salt Lake City, where a handsome monument was erected to their memory by their children, of whom there were eight.

HEBER J. GRANT. The first Utah to be called to an Apostleship in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and the thirty-third one chosen, is the subject of this sketch. Born in this State in 1856, his whole life has been devoted to the work of developing the Church and in building up and utilizing the industries and resources of his native State. Few men have participated more actively in the work of the Church and in the upbuilding of the prosperity of the State than has Heber J. Grant.

He was born in Salt Lake City November 22, 1856, on the present site of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, then the home of his father. He was the only son of Jedediah Morgan Grant and Rachael Ridgeway (Ivins) Grant. His early education and business training were secured by his own efforts and the sheer force of determination which has since brought him such success in life. The first school he attended was taught by the mother of Matthias F. Cowley, and he later attended the school directed by the father and mother of A. F. Doremus, situated in the old Deseret Hospital building, opposite the University. He later attended the sessions in President Young's school house, in the Eighteenth Ward, and the school in the Thirteenth Ward. From here he went to the Deseret University, then occupying the Council House, the

Deseret Museum and the Deseret Hospital buildings. He was also a pupil of Mary E. and Ida Ione Cook.

Apostle Grant is pre-eminently a business man, and would doubtless have devoted his entire time and attention to financial matters had not the call to the Apostleship changed the trend of his life from its natural course and awakened in him that strongly rooted religious feeling that possesses his soul. He began his business career as an office boy in an insurance office, and rose step by step.

As a boy he dreamed of being an insurance agent, and determinedly bent all his energies to the mastery of that business, with the result that he succeeded, and is to-day President of the largest insurance agency in the inter-mountain region. His aspirations did not cease with becoming an agent; he dreamed of becoming a president of a company, and in this he also succeeded, and to-day is President of the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah. While at work in the insurance office he decided to learn the banking business because of what he saw in the bank of A. W. White & Co., located in the same building, and to this end devoted all his spare time in assisting the book-keepers and others. Subsequently the insurance office was removed to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank building, where he followed the same course, and in this way acquired a considerable knowledge of the business of banking. His close attention to his work, and his energy and ability were recognized by his employer, Henry Hadsworth, who was also agent of the banking house of Wells, Fargo & Co., and on New Year's Day presented him with one hundred dollars. His efforts to learn the banking business led to his securing the position of Assistant Cashier in the Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Assistant Cashier B. H. Schettler on a mission for the Church. This position led him to desire the presidency of a bank, and this was gratified in 1890, when he was chosen President of the State Bank of Utah, then organized, which position he held until he resigned, just prior to departing on a mission to Japan. He is at present President of the Home

Fire Insurance Company of Utah, Vice-President of the Salt Lake Theatre Company, President of the insurance company of H. J. Grant & Co., Director of the Utah Sugar Company, and also of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company. He was elected a Director of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution in 1887, and later became Chairman of the Executive Committee of that institution, which position he still holds. His business maxims are promptness in keeping appointments and in fulfilling promises. He has always aimed to give value received to those who employed him, and since he has become an employer has always endeavored to treat his employes with respect and consideration.

An illustration of his persistency, application and determination to succeed is to be found in his relations with the Salt Lake Theatre Company. He was passionately fond of the theatre, and being too poor to pay the admission price to the cheapest seats, secured admittance by carrying water to the third gallery. Because of his faithfulness, he was soon promoted to the second gallery, where he was employed in the same work. From that he has now risen to be one of the principal stockholders in the company, which carries with it the privilege of occupying a private box whenever he so desires.

Apostle Grant has filled a number of important financial missions for the Church, as well as for the institutions with which he is connected. In the panic of 1890-91, he visited several of the leading Western and Eastern cities, and secured several hundred thousand dollars to aid institutions in Utah that were in financial difficulties. In the dark days of 1893 he crossed the continent on such missions four times, and succeeded in securing over half a million dollars for the Church and his business establishments.

He held the offices of Elder and Seventy prior to his ordination to a High Priest in October, 1880. He was ordained an Apostle under the hands of the First Presidency and the Apostles on October 16, 1882, President George Q. Cannon being mouth in his ordination. His missions for the Church have been to the various Stakes of the Church in Utah, in many of the States and Territories of the Union, and to Mexico as well,

and he is now engaged in opening a mission in Japan. He accompanied Apostle Brigham Young and other members of the Church to Sonora, Mexico, before any of the members of the Church had located in that country. Their mission was to preach the Gospel to the Yaqui Indians. In 1883 he again accompanied Apostle Young on another mission to the Indians, this time to the Navajo Nation, the Moquis, Zuni and Pappago, and this mission resulted in active operations being begun by the Church for the conversion of these people.

Apostle Grant's efforts, both in business and religion, have been inspired largely by his strong love for his mother. His father died when he was nine days old, and out of the poverty in which his mother reared him he has, by his own efforts, placed her in comfort and happiness.

Apostle Grant was married, in St. George, on November 1, 1877, to Miss Lucy Stringam, who died some years ago, leaving behind her a small family. Her only son, Heber Stringam Grant, died a few years later. He married again, to his present wife, Miss Augusta Winters, on May 26, 1884. He has ten daughters.

In the administration of political affairs Apostle Grant has had considerable experience, having served one term in the Territorial Legislature and several terms in the City Council of Salt Lake City. He is a member of the Democratic party.

He is now in the prime of life, tall and erect in figure, with prominent features, indicating energy and ability. His desire to aid others has inculcated within him a love for his fellow man, and to-day there is not a more loving, helping heart throughout Utah than that of Heber J. Grant. One of his most prominent traits of character is his determination to overcome obstacles and defects that bars his way to a perfect character. When discovered, he devotes all his energies to overcoming it, with a persistency that few can command. He has gained the love, confidence and respect of his friends and business associates by his upright life and his honesty and integrity. The authorities of the Church repose perfect confidence in him, and he is assigned to the most responsible trusts. He is an active worker in the Church, and besides his position

as Apostle, is a member of the General Boards of the Sunday Schools and the Improvement Associations, being First Assistant to General Superintendent Joseph F. Smith of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations. Before being chosen President of the Japanese Mission, he was constantly among the people, guiding and assisting them with his practical advice and his counsel, in both temporal and spiritual affairs.

JACOB MORONI SECRIST. The success of any county or State depends almost wholly upon the character, energy, perseverance and determination of its citizens. Few counties in the State of Utah have had a more enterprising and thoroughly progressive people than has Davis county. While one of the smallest counties in the State, from the standpoint of area, it is among the most prosperous and highly developed counties of Utah. Among the men who have taken a prominent and active part in its development from a wild and barren waste to its present prosperous and thriving condition, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention.

Bishop Jacob Moroni Secrist is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City August 15, 1850. He is a son of Jacob Foutz and Eliza (Logan) Secrist, his father being born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and his mother in Waynesboro, in the same county, where they spent their early life and were married. Later they settled in Illinois, where they resided for about two years, until the exodus of the Mormon people in 1846. With the main body of the Church they moved to Winter Quarters, on the Missouri river, and came to Utah in the second company to cross the plains. The first few years they spent in Salt Lake City, where our subject was born. They later moved to Davis county, which was in a comparatively wild state. Here the senior Mr. Secrist took up and improved one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he spent the remainder of his life, and this land is now in the possession of our subject. In 1852 Jacob F. Secrist was called to serve in Great

Britain on a mission for the Church, and spent three years in that work. On his way home he died while crossing the plains, and was buried at what was known as the Blue River. He left a family of four children, two sons and two daughters—Louisa, married Charles Parker and died some years ago; Mary E., now Mrs. Emory W. Soule; Jacob Moroni, our subject, and Heber Nephi, now engaged in business in Idaho.

Our subject married, September 13, 1879, Miss Polly Estella Smith, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Clark) Smith, her people having come to Utah among the early pioneers in 1848. Mrs. Secrist was born in Farmington, and died December 12, 1882, leaving six children—Jacob Moroni, married Ruth Barber and died, leaving two children, Ralston, who was killed by a kicking horse, and Moroni. Their mother later married James Smith. Our subject's second child, Thomas E., married Lillian Wood, and they have three children—Edwin, Sterling and Wallace. The third child is Polly Estella, now Mrs. Frank D. Welling, and they have five children—Franklin, Ray, Emory, Estella and David Ralston, who died in infancy. The others are Charles Albert, who has been serving on a two and a half years' mission to California; Annie L., who married George C. Layton (she has two children, Vera and Ralph), and Horace, attending the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, preparatory to taking a medical course. Mr. Secrist's second wife was Monica A. Potter, daughter of Gardner and Evelyn (Hinman) Potter. By this union he has two children—Henry and Ethlyn.

Notwithstanding all the hardships and trials which Bishop Secrist has passed through, his life has been crowned with success. He now owns one of the best farms in Davis county, which consists of one hundred and seventy acres, located two and a half miles north of Farmington post-office, which by energy and perseverance he improved mostly himself. His splendid brick house, barns, orchards, etc., all indicate that thrifty hands have had it in charge. Farming, stock raising and the dairy business have been his chief avocations. He was ordained Bishop of his Ward July 2, 1882. For a man who has passed through as many hardships and trials

and led so busy and active a life, Bishop Secrist is wonderfully well preserved, his appearance indicating that he is about thirty years of age. He participated in the Black Hawk War and in nearly all of the Indian troubles of the early days. Few men of Davis county have been more active or taken a more prominent part in the development of that section; and few are considered more substantial, wide-awake and business-like by those who are intimately acquainted with him than is Bishop Secrist, and he enjoys the esteem and respect of the entire community.

In politics he has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization in the State. During 1890 he was nominated to run for the Legislature, and later was nominated for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket, but was defeated in Davis county. He is President of the Farmington Commercial and Manufacturing Company and a Director in the Davis County Bank of Farmington.

JAMES R. MILLER. Two trains of wagons (fifty in each train) crossed the plains in 1849 to the new Mormon settlement in the Great Salt Lake Valley. With the party was James R. Miller, then a boy of eleven years, and a son of Reuben Miller, who soon afterward became Bishop of Mill Creek Ward. The tedious journey occupied from June 2nd to September 24th, and cholera carried off the captain and seven of the party. His tender years did not hinder the lad from pitching in to help his father, and in the second year after his father had taken up a hundred-acre tract of land on the Big Cottonwood creek James was driving a team, and hauled forty cords of wood down the canyon to his father's farm. This active, strenuous life suited the boy, and the time devoted to his studies was limited to such portions of the winter when the weather was too severe to work—from thirty to sixty days each year. The first winter he attended school thirty days, and the second winter sixty days. There was much work before the Millers in order to convert the sagebrush desert into arable farming land, and a little

adobe school house, where split logs served for writing desks and slabs did duty for seats, had but slight attraction for James. It was but natural, then, with such surroundings, that he should develop into a rancher and sheep raiser, as did all his brothers.

James R. Miller was born at Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, on October 2, 1838. He is a son of the late Bishop Reuben Miller of Mill Creek Ward, by his first wife, Rhoda Ann Letts. The family came here from Omaha in 1849, and for a while camped on the present site of Salt Lake City, later moving out to the Big Cottonwood creek, where Bishop Miller took up a government claim after the fall conference. Shortly afterwards he was ordained Bishop of Mill Creek Ward and County Commissioner, which offices he held until his death in 1882. The Bishop had become a member of the Mormon Church in Nauvoo about the time of the death of the Prophet, Joseph Smith.

At the age of twenty years our subject started out in life for himself. He married Mary Jane Gardner, a daughter of Robert Gardner, a pioneer who came to Utah in 1847, when Mrs. Miller was only four years old. Of this union fourteen children were born, seven of whom are still living, all in Utah. Reuben G., the oldest, is now President of the Emery County Stake; Mary Jane, the wife of James F. Whitney, lives at Mendon, in Cache county; William E. is a sheep raiser at Mill Creek; Leroy C. is superintendent of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, of Salt Lake City, his headquarters being at Montpelier, Idaho. The three younger children, Maude L., Leonard M., and Eva M., live at home. Leonard is a student at the State University. James Miller built his home about a mile to the east of Murray, and here he has lived for forty-two years. The house, which is built of brick, is beautifully situated on a hill. It has been fitted up with all the modern improvements, has spacious barns and an up-to-date creamery, with water power to do the churning. There is also a steam laundry on the premises. Water from an artesian well irrigates the garden and lawn. The farm, consisting of eighty acres, is irrigated from the Tanner ditch.



R. P. Miller

Mr. Miller has always been in the sheep business. He has a farm on the Provo bench and one in Cache county. In February, 1900, he established the firm of J. R. Miller & Co. at Murray, which carries on a lumber, coal, hardware and stove business. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican. He was First Counselor to Bishop James C. Hamilton of Mill Creek Ward for ten years, after which he became First Counselor to President F. Y. Taylor of Granite Stake of Zion, and this office he still holds.

No less than seven times has Mr. Miller crossed the plains freighting. He has never forgotten the advice of Brigham Young about treating the Indians—that is to feed them and not to kill them—and as a consequence, he has never been molested by them. On one occasion a band of Indians on the war path rode into his camp. After looking over the train the chief said to his warriors the word, "Momidy," and then all the bucks dismounted. Miller ordered his men to divide their rations with them, and that night the Indians camped with them and parted at two o'clock in the morning.

REBUBEN PARLEY MILLER, son of the late Bishop Miller and Rhoda Ann (Letts) Miller, was born in La Salle county, Illinois, on December 22, 1844. His parents had joined the Mormon church prior to their removal to Utah, and were among the early pioneers to this State in 1849, where they settled in Mill Creek Ward, and where our subject lived until the time of his death, on March 27, 1901. In the pioneer days of Utah he was one of the most active men. He willingly performed all of the tasks that were allotted to him and cheerfully did all the work required of him and of the other pioneers in assisting in the building up of the State and in the maintenance of the people. He was engaged in crossing the plains and bringing emigrants to Utah, and twelve of these trips were made by him after he reached manhood. The dangers of traveling across the plains, from the hostile Indians, were then very great, and he participated in many skirmishes with the savages. Although always ready

to fight when the occasion demanded, he was a believer in the doctrine of peace, and believed in settling differences amicably rather than resort to more stringent measures. He was noted for his sterling character and for the kindness of his disposition and the willingness with which he assisted those whom he could help. He numbered his friends by the legion, and won the confidence and trust of all with whom he was associated, by his energy and upright dealings, and by the integrity of his life, which was characteristic of the entire family of his father, Bishop Reuben Miller. He was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits and was a stockholder in the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, and was also the president and manager of the Inter-Mountain Milling Company. In addition to these commercial enterprises, he also owned large herds of cattle and sheep, and for many years conducted a live stock business, being associated with his brothers, James R. and M. M. Miller, and centered all his energy and industry in amassing a considerable fortune.

He was married on October 10, 1868, in the Temple at Salt Lake City, to Miss Margaret Gardner, daughter of Robert and Jane (McCune) Gardner, the ceremony being performed by Daniel H. Wells. His wife's parents were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Miller was born in Canada, and when three years of age, her parents left that country in 1847 and made the journey across the plains to Utah with the pioneers. In this marriage there were born eight children, four of whom are still living—Reuben Edgar, manager of the Inter-Mountain Milling Company; Uriah G., Bishop of the Murray Ward; Edith L., and Melvin Parley, now on a mission to the Southern States. Robert G. died aged seven years past; David O. died in infancy; Maggie M. died in infancy; Ernest F. died at the age of eight years past. After this marriage Mr. Miller removed to what was then the Mill Creek Ward, on State street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth South, now known as Murray Ward, where he built a comfortable home and improved the homestead upon which it stood.

He was a Democrat in politics, but his duties in the Church and his business interests pre-

vented any active participation in the affairs of the party. He, like his parents, was a staunch member of the Mormon Church, and lived and died in that faith. His integrity and ability had won for him a prominent place in the business world of Utah, and he had won the confidence and respect of not only the leaders of the Church to which he belonged, but his faithful service had also brought to him the respect and esteem of all the citizens of his community. He died on March 27, 1901, from a severe attack of long-continued stomach trouble, beloved and honored by all who knew him.



MELVIN MORMON MILLER. The full history of Salt Lake county could not be properly written without giving due notice to the Miller family founded here in 1849 by Reuben Miller. As agriculture is the principal avocation of the residents of this county, so the lives of this family run like a scarlet thread through its history for a period of more than fifty years, standing for advancement, uprightness and the highest ideals of citizenship.

Reuben Miller, the founder of this family, was born in Pennsylvania, and after migrating to different parts of the country, finally became a convert to the teachings of Mormonism, and thereafter cast his lot with this people, passing with them through all the vicissitudes, trials and persecutions of the days in Illinois, and finally crossing the plains to Utah in 1849 and taking up his abode on the banks of the Big Cottonwood, that being his home during the remainder of his life, and is now occupied by the widow of his son, D. L. Miller. A complete biographical record of the life of this remarkable man will be found elsewhere in this work, as also of his wife, Rhoda Ann (Letts) Miller, the mother of our subject.

Melvin Mormon Miller was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, October 17, 1846, and therefore all his conscious life has been spent within the confines of this State. He grew to manhood in the locality where his father settled, attending schools such as the district afforded during the winter months, and worked at farm life in the summers, following much the same routine as

the sons of other pioneers. Up to the age of twenty-four years he spent his time between his father's farm, working in the canyons and herding cattle and sheep on the plains.

In February, 1872, he was married to Miss Martha M. Shurtliff, daughter of Venson and Mary Shurtliff. This family also came to Utah in the latter forties. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller—Melvin L. died at the age of three years; Effie M., Nettie and Lettie, twins; Martha, Arthur V., James A., Clarence G., died aged one year; Doris C.

After his marriage he settled at his present home on the banks of the Big Cottonwood, near Seventeenth South street, and on a part of the old homestead. Here he has since built a handsome fourteen-room pressed brick house, fitted up with hot and cold water, electric lights, and all the conveniences that go to make up the modern home. The house is surrounded by a beautiful lawn, embellished with flowers, shrubs, shade trees, etc., and the water is supplied from an artesian well. Aside from this home place, which consists of fifty acres of fine farming land, Mr. Miller owns a second place of one hundred acres in Cache valley. He has been engaged in raising live stock, both cattle and sheep, ever since he began life for himself, and has met with excellent success. Almost twenty-five years of his life has been spent in the saddle. He is also a stockholder in a number of paying business enterprises in Salt Lake City, and has ever been foremost in all that has tended to the upbuilding or advancement of his county or State.

When but a lad of fifteen years he made two trips to the Missouri river, driving four yoke of oxen and assisting to bring back emigrants. In 1864 he spent a year on the trail bringing sheep from California.

In political life his sympathies and support have been given to the Democratic party, but he has never been an active participant in its work, nor sought to hold office.

He was born and raised in the Mormon faith and was baptized in Mill Creek Ward. He was ordained a Seventy at the age of fifteen, and is now a High Priest and Second Counselor to Bishop Hamilton of Mill Creek Ward.

Mr. Miller has through life exemplified the noble example of true manhood left him by his father, and has in every way proven himself a worthy offspring of such a parent. He has ever stood ready to assist his fellow-men in any way possible, and has had the growth of his community very near his heart. In his business and private life his life has been such as to win only words of praise and commendation, and he is one of the substantial men of this county.



CHILION L. MILLER. The pioneers who fought through all the trying scenes, difficulties and hardships incident to crossing the great American plains in the early days and settling in a new country, at that time so remote from the seat of civilization, are one by one fast dropping off the scene of action. But the great work which they accomplished in the now prosperous and great State of Utah will continue to live throughout all the succeeding generations yet to come.

Chilion L. Miller, the subject of this sketch, was born in Pottowatomie county, Iowa, November 29, 1848. He is a son of Reuben and Rhoda Ann (Letts) Miller, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. They were among the early members of the Mormon Church in Nauvoo during the trying scenes and difficulties which the Church encountered in that section. In 1846, when the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo, they wandered to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and from there removed to Pottowatomie county, Iowa, where the subject of our father continued to reside until the spring of 1849, when they fitted out ox teams and prepared to make the journey across the plains to Salt Lake City. The difficulties and hardships which were encountered in making that tedious and long trip will never be fully known, only to those who participated in the journey.

The family arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley in the autumn of 1849, and settled in what is known as Mill Creek Ward, where our subject spent his boyhood days. Like most boys in the early history of Utah, his education was neces-

sarily limited, attending school for a few weeks during the winter months and assisting on the farm herding sheep, hauling wood from the canyon and performing every duty to assist his father in making a living in this new country. In these modern times the young girls and boys can hardly appreciate what their parents passed through, the many inconveniences, and crude ways in which they have existed.

The school house in which our subject received most of his school education consisted of adobe school house equipped with split logs for seats and writing desks and flooring. Notwithstanding the inconvenience which they have experienced and the limited means for an education, Mr. Miller has, by his own efforts, determination and perseverance, carved out a successful and honorable career. In 1869 he started out for himself and engaged in the business of freighting and running threshing machines, and in fact all kinds of business connected with farming. In 1886 he became interested in the sheep business, with his brother David, who was his youngest brother, and for many years they were partners in that business.

Mr. Miller, in 1885, was called to serve on a mission for two years, during which time his business was looked after by his sons. He was absent about nineteen months, and on returning, he took up the sheep business, which he continues to follow successfully. He has ranged his herds in Utah.

January 24, 1870, he married Harriet Jane Webb, daughter of Chauncey G. and Elizabeth (Taft) Webb. As the result of this union, nine children have been born, seven of whom are still living—Chilion W., Seth R., Maggie M., Harriet E., Letts T., Rhoda E., and Fern; Ethel died aged twelve years; Loura died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Miller has always been a staunch Democrat, but has never sought office of any kind.

He has always been a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and he owes his success in life to the moral training which he received from his father, and he thoroughly believes that any religion which would assist his father in leading such a splendid life,

would also assist his sons in following in his footsteps. His son, C. W. Miller, was called to fill a mission in the Northern States some years ago, but was taken sick and was compelled to return home, after an absence of several months.

Mrs. Miller is a member of the Relief Society, and takes a prominent part in that society. Their daughter, Harriet Edna, now Mrs. A. H. Turner, is serving on a mission with her husband in England.

In 1870 Mr. Miller settled on his present place, which is considered one of the finest farms in that vicinity, being located on State street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth South.

DAVID LETTS MILLER was born on the banks of the Big Cottonwood in the Mill Creek Ward, October 8, 1856, and was the youngest of a family of eight children of Reuben and Rhoda Ann (Letts) Miller, and lived in that neighborhood throughout his whole life, until his death, on June 6, 1901. He was associated with his father all through the latter's life, and engaged in business with his brother, Chilion L., in the sheep and cattle industry, for many years. The old homestead was built by his father over fifty years ago, and to this our subject has made improvements and additions until, when completed, it was a splendid two-story adobe building, surrounded by well-kept lawns and fields and supplied with water from artesian wells. The boyhood days of our subject were spent on the farm of his father, and his education was received from the schools that then existed in that locality. He early entered upon his business career in the raising of sheep and cattle, which he carried on until his death.

He was married on December 27, 1877, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Emmeretta Boyce, daughter of William and Phoebe (Speere) Boyce, one of the old families of Utah, coming here in 1849. His wife was born in South Cottonwood Ward, of Salt Lake county. By this marriage ten children were born, nine of whom are still living. They are: Emmeretta, now the wife of George T. Brown, of Grant Ward, Salt Lake county;

Rhoda Ann, now Mrs. Ephraim Gaufin; Phoebe L., Grace I., who died at the age of seven years; Cora E., David P., Margaret E., Mary G., Katie L., and Claude. Mr. Miller was a successful farmer, and at his death left a fine farm of seventy-seven acres, and the farm clear of all indebtedness.

In political affairs he was a believer in the Democratic principles, and held several minor offices in his district. He was also actively interested in educational matters and was school trustee for his district for several terms. Like all the members of his family, he was a believer in the doctrines of the Mormon Church, and was a member of the Seventies. He was called to go on a mission to the Southwestern States on March 3, 1898, and labored in that field until May, 1900. He was a prominent man in Church affairs, and held the office of High Priest and Second Counselor to Bishop Hamilton, at the time of his death. He was also one of the most prominent home missionaries, and was prominent in the Sunday School work of the Ward, being Sunday School teacher, as well as a Ward teacher. He left behind him a reputation as an honorable, upright and honest man, beloved by all who knew him. To his family he was a noble husband and a kind father, and has left a name of which his posterity may well be proud.

JESSE M. SMITH. The name Smith is a common one throughout the United States, and has been associated with the history of America ever since the Pilgrim Fathers landed in this country. The family from which Jesse M. Smith descended has made a name and record which can never be obliterated from the fair pages of the history of this country.

Jesse M. Smith was born in Salt Lake City November 21, 1858, and is the son of Elias and Amy J. (King) Smith. His father was born in Royalton, Vermont, September 6, 1804, and his mother was born in Portage county, Ohio. Elias Smith became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church in New York. He was a first cousin to the Prophet, Joseph Smith, their fathers

being brothers, and all lived in the same part of New York State. He was with the Prophet from the beginning of the Church and left Nauvoo with the main body of Mormons. When they arrived in Iowa the grandparents of our subject, being old and feeble, succumbed to the hardships and privations they had endured, and our subject's father remained there with them until their death, coming to Utah in 1852, settling in Salt Lake City. He had the distinction of being the first Probate Judge in Salt Lake City, which position he held for thirty-two years. During his life time he was one of the most active and well known men of this city, and was largely instrumental in constructing many of the canals of Salt Lake county, and was ably seconded by his son, Jesse M., the subject of our sketch. He died in this city after an eventful and honorable life, full of years and widely mourned. His death occurred June 24, 1888. His widow is still living in the city.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Salt Lake City, and at the age of fifteen began life for himself, doing teaming and freighting. He was married February 19, 1880, to Miss Harriette E. Smith, daughter of John Sivel and Jane (Waddley) Smith, of Kaysville, where his wife was born. Although of the same name, the two families were not related.

Mr. Smith lived at Riverton for some years, and in 1890 bought his first home in Layton, one mile west of the depot, where he now resides. This place consists of ninety acres of well improved land under irrigation and highly cultivated, on which he has built a comfortable home. Although he has followed farming in a general way and has been very successful in this line, his principal business for many years has been sheep raising, and he has come to be one of the largest sheep owners in this northwestern country, taking a prominent part in all conventions of sheep and cattle men, and is perhaps better known throughout this region than any other individual sheep owner. He is especially enthusiastic over the future of Utah as a wool producing State, and believes there is a fortune awaiting the man who will follow this industry and give it the attention it deserves. He ranges his sheep prin-

cipally in northern Utah and southern Idaho, and is one of the leading sheep men of Davis county. He has been for several years president of the Utah Wool Growers' Association, and is now president of the Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' Association. At this time a new corporation, to be known as the Associated Wool Growers' Company, is being formed. The object of this new company is to give the growers of wool facilities for carrying, handling and marketing their own wool. Mr. Smith has been appointed to represent this organization in Utah and vicinity, and it is the generally expressed opinion that the company could not have made a better selection, as he is not only one of the best informed men on the wool question in this section, but is widely known and enjoys in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of the stockmen of the northwest.

In political life Mr. Smith is a member of the Republican party, and has always actively participated in its work; although he is a staunch party man, his large business interests have demanded most of his time, yet he has acted on State and county committees at different times.

Both he and his wife are loyal, consistent members of the Mormon Church, in which faith they were raised. Mr. Smith has served as Counsel to the Bishop in Riverton, and at this time is a High Priest. He served on a two years' mission to the Southern States, returning in 1884.

PERRY S. HEATH, publisher and general manager of *The Salt Lake Tribune*, is a comparative stranger to Western newspaperdom, his connection with this publication only dating back to the fall of 1901, since which time, however, his time has been spent in Salt Lake City, looking after the paper which he now owns. Mr. Heath has been prominently connected with newspaper work in the Central and Eastern States for many years, and is a well-known man in literary circles throughout the East. He was President McKinley's First Assistant Postmaster General, and is now Secretary of the Republican National Committee. His connection with newspaper life in

Salt Lake City means much for the State, and assures the future prosperity of *The Tribune*, which is undoubtedly among the leading daily newspapers of the West.

The Salt Lake Tribune was started on January 17, 1868, by William S. Godbe, as the financial backer, and E. L. T. Harrison as editor. It was in those days a Mormon publication, and issued in magazine form under the name of *The Utah Magazine*, its object being to advocate liberal ideas and independent thought among the members of the Church, and also to give a true interpretation to the religion of Mormonism. However, the magazine soon grew into a newspaper, and its tone gradually assuming an antagonism towards President Brigham Young, the publishers were tried by the Church on the charge of starting a spirit of apostasy. Among the others who left the Church at that time on this account was Henry W. Lawrence, then a prosperous merchant, and who later became the largest financial backer of the publication known as *The Salt Lake Tribune*. *The Utah Magazine* was changed to *The Mormon Tribune* on January 1, 1870, and on April 15, 1871, the paper was issued under the name of *The Salt Lake Tribune*, which it has since retained. Mr. Godbe put fully fifty thousand dollars into the three papers—a large sum in those days for a small city—realizing nothing in return, and towards the last Mr. Lawrence carried the greater part of the financial burden, it being customary for the book-keeper, George W. Reed, to draw upon Mr. Lawrence every Saturday for the deficit, which ran all the way from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars.

The paper changed hands on July 24, 1873, the owners realizing practically nothing out of their investment, and it was about this time that the paper became the organ of the Liberal Party and the open antagonist of the Mormon Church, inaugurating the journalistic battle which brought wide-spread fame to the publication; but it was not until 1880 that its ascending star began to mount rapidly towards its zenith. In that year the paper once more changed hands. Mr. P. H. Lannon and his associates bought four-fifths of the stock, the other fifth being retained by O.

J. Hollister. On April 23rd of that same year the announcement was made that the editorial department would hereafter be in charge of Judge C. C. Goodwin, at that time an already widely-known and popular editorial writer, connected with the *Enterprise* of Virginia City, Nevada. His first editorial appeared on April 25, 1880, and from that time forward the success of the paper was assured, Judge Goodwin towering head and shoulders above any other newspaper man in the entire western country, his brilliant articles being copied in every newspaper of the West, and bringing to the paper thousands of subscribers. He continued with *The Tribune* for over twenty-one years, resigning his position when the paper changed hands in the fall of 1901, at which time Mr. Heath became the owner of the plant.

The Tribune is the organ of the Republican party, and has a wide circulation throughout this and the neighboring States. While it was at first bitterly anti-Mormon, it began gradually to change its policy many years ago, and is today as popular with the Mormons as with the Gentile population.



ISTER M. LUCRETIA, Sister Superior of St. Mary's Academy, Sisters of the Holy Cross. Among the noble Sisterhood of the Catholic Church are to be found women from almost every walk in life; filled with the desire to devote their lives to the uplifting and betterment of humanity, they come from Catholic and Protestant families alike; from among the rich and the poor, the highly educated and those whose education has been limited. In the scope covered by this great work there is a niche for each one, and as each steps into her appointed place and takes up her part of the common burden, she puts away forever whatever honor may have come to her in the world from family connection, education or wealth, and merges her individuality into the life of those about her, becoming henceforth only a part of the great whole, and as she comes and goes about her daily tasks and ministrations of love, there is nothing to indicate to those with whom she comes

in contact that she might if she desired take her place among the great ones of earth.

Sister M. Lucretia, the subject of this sketch, was born at Coldwater, Michigan, and is a daughter of Judge Esbon G. Fuller, for many years on the bench of the Superior Court of Michigan. Judge Fuller was a native of Vermont, and through his mother a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin. He settled in Michigan in the early forties, and became one of the most prominent lawyers and best known judges in the United States. His son, Colonel J. B. Fuller, of San Francisco, served with distinction throughout the Civil War, and was commander of the Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, and Department Commander at the National Encampment held in Washington, D. C. He is ex-Bank Examiner of San Francisco, and at present is at the head of the United States Pension Bureau at that place. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Beech, and was related to Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame.

Our subject was educated at the Episcopal school in Cleveland, Ohio, her parents being members of that church. In 1863 she entered the Mother House, Sisters of the Holy Cross, at South Bend, Indiana, graduating from that institution in 1865. In 1867 she took up the work of teaching at the Mother House, and in 1872 was given charge of the vocal music department, teaching the Italian and French methods, which she continued with wonderful success for several years, some of her pupils having since made a wide reputation as vocalists. In 1881 she became head of the Academy at the Mother House, which position she filled for five years.

In 1886 she came West to open schools in California. At this time there were no schools conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross west of Utah. She established the Holy Rosary Academy at Woodland, Yolo county, California, and remained in charge of that institution for nine years. This being the first school opened in the State, it was necessary to begin at the very bottom, and she built up what is today one of the most prosperous and well known educational institutions on the Pacific coast.

In 1893 she took charge of the Sacred Heart

Academy at Ogden, Utah, and from there came to Salt Lake in 1897, becoming Sister Superior of the Saint Mary's Academy at this place. Under her wise and able administration the school has been built up and put on a good financial basis. When she took charge there were about sixty pupils attending the school, and this number has been increased until at this time the boarders number about ninety, and there is an attendance at the day school of about one hundred and twenty pupils coming from the homes of the city. Sister Lucretia has four departments under her charge—the Academy, Literary, Art and Musical departments—each one being under competent instructors, there being a staff of twenty teachers in the institution. She has also made some needed improvements in the building, completing some unfinished departments, erecting a new steam laundry and doing everything possible to make the place attractive and homelike for the students. Sister Lucretia is a woman of broad intellect and sympathies; she makes no distinction between the Catholic and non-Catholic pupils, but endeavors to win the friendship and confidence of all, and it is her aim to make the students realize that in her they have a wise and sympathetic friend—one who is at all times ready and willing to give them the advice or assistance they need, and the parents who place their daughters in this institution do so with the full assurance that they are giving them into safe and kind hands.

RICHARD J. EVANS. Utah has a world-wide reputation as one of the most prolific States of the Union, and within her confines are to be found not only people from every land under the sun, but citizens from every quarter of the United States, attracted hither not alone by the desire to gain wealth or position, but because in this less densely populated district there is an opportunity afforded for operating on a broader scale; in this rare and invigorating atmosphere men may expand and grow, untrammelled by custom, and here every man must stand or fall, ac-

ording to his merits, unsupported by wealth or social prestige. Among the successful and prominent young men who have cast their lot with the fortunes of this State, is the subject of this sketch, a well-known stock broker and mining man of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Evans was born in 1865, in Calumet, Michigan, and grew up in a mining atmosphere. His father was James Evans, one of the operators of the famous Calumet mine, and when but fifteen years of age our subject commenced his mining operations in this mine as drill boy, in which department he remained for seven years, and at the end of this time, under the direction and advice of his father, began to take contracts on his own account. Mr. Evans, senior, organized the first mining club in Calumet, which is now one of the wealthiest clubs in the world, and for years was one of its executive committee up to the time of his death. He took a prominent part in nearly all of the large conventions and meetings held in the interests of the mining men, usually attending as a delegate. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was before her marriage Miss Eliza Gundry. She was a native of England, her father being a prosperous foundryman of that country. She was the only one of the family to come to America.

Our subject obtained his early scholastic education in the common schools of Calumet, and in 1888 gave up his mining operations and entered the International Business College at Saginaw, Michigan, from which institution he graduated and took charge of the college as manager, remaining in that position until 1891, at which time he severed his connection with the college and assumed charge of the *Saginaw Courier Herald*, a Republican paper. He has to his name the credit of running the first exclusive newspaper train across the State of Michigan, in the year 1894. At that time the paper was the leading Republican publication in Northern Michigan, and is still the leading paper in that section. Mr. Evans built it up from a comparatively small sheet to a forty-six page paper. His connection with that paper covered a period of about four years.

In 1896 Mr. Evans came to Salt Lake City as

secretary of the Primrose Mining Company of Tintic, which position he still holds, and is also president of the Creole Mining Company of Park City, the mines of which company are in the same district as those of the Silver King. Since coming to Utah, he has, among other mining ventures, developed the Ophir mines, on the State line, which he sold to Detroit parties for one hundred thousand dollars, and which property is at this time valued at half a million dollars.

Mr. Evans married a Michigan girl, Miss Bertha M. La Due, whose father, John La Due, was one of the prominent lumber merchants of that State. Two children have been born to them—Richard J., Junior, and Gladys May.

In politics our subject has all his life been identified with the Republican party, although since coming to Utah he has not been an active participant in the work of that party, nor sought public preferment, devoting his time to the building up of his business interests. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he is a Knights Templar and Shriner. He also has his membership with the Elks' Lodge in this city.

Mr. Evans is still a young man, just at the dawn of his career, but he has already displayed a rare talent for business enterprises of magnitude, and it is confidently expected that he will yet rank among the leaders in financial and mining circles of the West.

JUDGE SAMUEL FRANCIS. With justice the subject of this article is conceded to fill a most important position among the prominent professional men of Utah. Although he had but limited means when a young man, and had no influence to aid him except his own good name and his upright conduct, with these, and by indomitable perseverance and the exercise of wise judgment he has steadily risen until now he occupies a place of consideration both on the bench and at the bar. Since he came to Utah he has enjoyed uninterrupted success.

Judge Francis is a native of England. He was born July 3, 1830, in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and grew to manhood in that place, receiving his education in the public schools. He followed the



Francis

trade of manufacturing woolen goods up to 1847, when he became a member of the Mormon Church, and was ordained an Elder, and from that time traveled as a missionary for the Church, through England, Switzerland and Italy. He came to the United States with his family in 1861, sailing from Liverpool on the ship *Monarch of the Sea*, landing in New York. He came by rail to Florence, and from that point to Salt Lake City by ox team. He spent the first winter in Salt Lake, and in the spring of 1862 went to Farmington, where he ran a carding machine. In the spring of the following year he moved his family to Cottonwood, expecting to run a carding machine, in which he met with disappointment. In the fall of 1863 he moved to Morgan county, locating his farm on what afterwards became the site of Morgan City, and where he still lives. He engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has followed to a greater or less extent ever since, and is at this time interested with his sons in the cattle business. They have a ranch of seven thousand acres on Lost creek.

Judge Francis' public career began in 1866, when he was elected a school trustee and Justice of the Peace. He took up the study of law about this time, and has since been admitted to the bar. In 1870 he was appointed County Clerk by the Probate Judge, and held that office for sixteen years; he also served nineteen years as County Recorder. During this time he also filled the office of County Attorney. He was elected to the office of Probate Judge in 1886, and held that office until it became appointive by the President, and was re-appointed by President Cleveland. He took up the practice of law at the expiration of his term of office, and has had the bulk of the practice in that county ever since. During the years 1880 to 1886 he was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives, and in 1886 was a member of the Territorial Council. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1895, and assisted in drafting the Constitution of Utah.

Judge Francis was married in Geneva, Switzerland, to Miss Esther C. E. Weisbrot, and by this marriage has had seven sons and three daughters—Samuel, Junior; Joseph E., Alonzo, Wil-

liam W., Hannah L., Arthur W., Amelia L., wife of James S. Hopkin; Eliza, wife of Frank B. Hopkin; Walter E., and Albion. Judge Francis has nineteen grandchildren.

He has also been prominently identified with the work of the Church in this country. When the Morgan Stake was organized, in 1877, he became Counselor to President W. G. Smith, who was succeeded by Richard Fry. He remained in the Stake Presidency until September, 1900. He has also been a member of the Quorum of Seventies and local missionary for Utah. The Judge has always taken a lively interest in anything pertaining to the building up of the State or county, and has been prominent in all public matters in his community. By his advice in legal matters he has always been the friend of the people, and has given much professional service gratis. In business life he was for two years prior to 1899 superintendent, manager and director of the Morgan Branch of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and is also president of the Morgan Mill and Elevator Company. His life has brought him prominently before the public, and by his uprightness, honesty and strict integrity he has won not only the confidence of the public, but the warm admiration and friendship of hundreds with whom he has come in contact.

LEMUEL U. COLBATH. Among the men who have achieved success in the profession of mining engineering, and who by their work have made the mines of Utah among the first in the world, both in size and wealth, none holds a higher position than does the subject of this sketch. The career that he has made for himself in the West marks him as a leader in his profession, and one of the most valued men of the State in his calling.

Lemuel U. Colbath was born in New York, but when he was three months old his parents removed to Ohio, settling near Toledo. His father secured a farm near that city, and on it the boyhood days of his son were spent. His early education was obtained in the district schools, and at the age of sixteen he secured his first work,

being employed in a wholesale dry goods establishment in West Liberty, Ohio. He followed that business until his twenty-second year, but finding the opportunities limited in his contracted sphere, he decided to try his fortunes in the West, and removed to California, where he undertook mining in the Gold Gulch. He followed this for fourteen years, operating in both California and Nevada, but confining his attention for the most part to lode mining. He became interested in the Comstock Lode in 1860, and remained there for eight years, when he sold his interest in that property and went to Wyoming Territory in 1868, where he remained until 1870, mining and prospecting. In this latter year he removed to Salt Lake City and turned his attention to mining in Utah. He developed the Vallejo mine, and other valuable properties in the Little Cottonwood, and acquired a large interest in the City Rock group. He was also interested in mining properties in Idaho, and with R. C. Chambers owned the Wood River Company in that State, and was also interested in gold mining in Baker county, Oregon.

He married in 1873 to Miss Carrie Simons, a native of Philadelphia, who died ten years ago. His family consists of five children—Lemuel, Harry, Alexander, Carrie and Harriett.

In political life, Mr. Colbath is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President on that ticket in 1856, when the first ticket by that party was put in the field. He has, however, never participated in the active work of the party, so far as the solicitation of office is concerned, although he has been elected School Trustee and has been Chairman of the Board of Public Works. In fraternal life he is a member of the Masonic order, and has passed through all the degrees of that fraternity.

Mr. Colbath is essentially a self-made man. He has carved a fortune and success in life by his own efforts and by the exhibition of rare industry and application. When he came west he drove an ox team across the plains in 1854. He has seen Salt Lake City burst from the bonds that held it to the narrow life of a border settlement and grow to its present proportions of wealth and

prosperity. He is thoroughly imbued with the future importance of Salt Lake City, and believes in the great position Utah is bound to assume in the ranks of the Western States.

The father of our subject was a school teacher in his early life, but later abandoned that calling to take up agriculture in the West 65 years ago. Mr. Colbath's mother died when he was a small boy, leaving behind her a family of ten children, of which he is now the only surviving member.

The courage and zeal which Mr. Colbath brought to the accomplishment of every task which he has undertaken has brought him the high position he now holds in the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens. His integrity and ability have made him one of the most respected citizens of this State, and few men enjoy as wide popularity as does he.



THOMAS J. NIPPER. To a great extent the material well being and development of a city depends upon the character of its food supply, and in the provisioning of the citizens of Salt Lake City, and indeed of the entire State of Utah, few men occupy as important a position as does the subject of this sketch.

Thomas J. Nipper was born in Georgia, about twenty-five miles from Atlanta, in 1858, and a few years after his birth his parents removed to Fort Worth, Texas. Here his father, Jacob, engaged successfully in stock raising, but owing to his early death, his prosperous career was brought to a sudden end. His wife, Susie (Mitchell) Nipper, also died when their son was but a small boy.

Thrown on his own resources and forced to earn his living at an early age, our subject took hold of the problem of life with an energy and industry that foreshadowed his future success in mercantile projects. His early education was derived from the schools of Fort Worth, but at fifteen he was at work in the stock raising business, which he followed until he reached his majority.

Believing in the greater opportunities afforded by the great Northwest, he left Texas, upon reaching manhood's estate, and removed to Idaho. Here he spent a number of years, being success-



Gen. A. Elshelg

fully engaged in the raising of cattle and sheep in both Idaho and what was then Washington Territory. In addition to his stock raising interests, he was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boise City, Idaho, and made as great a success in that business as he did in stock raising. He remained in Idaho and Washington until 1899, when, in the beginning of that year, he removed to Salt Lake City and engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business. He purchased the entire establishment of J. M. Marriott, one of the oldest firms of that nature in this city, and his enterprise and business sagacity has increased that business over one-half of its original extent. It is now the largest market in Salt Lake City, and indeed in Utah, giving employment to about twenty-eight hands. His business extends over the entire State and parts of the neighboring States as well, and he enjoys a large wholesale and retail business. The industry and ability he has exhibited in his business affairs and the confidence that the people of Utah repose in him, mark him as one of the leading business men of the State.

Mr. Nipper was married in Boise, Idaho, to Miss Bertie Gilman, daughter of William J. and Savariah Gilman, and they have one daughter—Susie May.

While Mr. Nipper has never taken an active part in politics, in the sense of competing for public office, he has been a consistent and staunch Republican. In social affairs he has taken great interest, and is a member of all the branches of the Masonic order, a prominent member of the Elks and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

The success that Mr. Nipper has achieved is due to his own efforts. Starting out early in life to earn his own living, his career has been built by his own hands and by his untiring energy and his application to business. Today he is one of the leading merchants of Utah, self-educated and self-made, he has won his place by dint of hard work and the ability to turn to account whatever work his hands found to do. His enterprise and integrity, coupled with a pleasing and genial manner, have brought him wide popularity and a large circle of friends throughout the West.

JAMES A. ELDRIDGE. So closely identified with the history and development of Utah has been the Eldredge family that to attempt a compilation of a work of this kind without a proper mention of the family would indeed prove materially lacking.

Mr. Eldredge is a native son of Utah, having been born in the Thirteenth Ward of Salt Lake City on February 15, 1857. He is the son of Horace and Hannah (Adams) Eldredge, whose history appears in the biographical sketch of Ben. R. Eldredge, in this volume. Our subject spent the first five years of his life in Salt Lake City, when he and his mother and the rest of the children moved to Bountiful, where our subject grew to manhood, being educated in the common schools of Davis county, and later completing his studies in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. Most of his education was secured during the winter months, the summers having been spent on his father's farm and assisting in conducting its affairs. He is the oldest son, and has four brothers and one sister living, two of the brothers living in Utah and two in Idaho. Christie E., the sister, is now the wife of Mr. John L. Fackrell, of West Bountiful.

Our subject married on June 23, 1879, to Miss Jane Jennings, oldest daughter of William and Jane Jennings. They have two children—Susie E., now the wife of George Hendricks, of Logan, and Aiton, at home with his parents.

Early in life our subject became interested in the stock business in Idaho, which he has followed successfully ever since. Two years ago the business was consolidated under the firm name of the Eldredge Brothers Live Stock Company, of Southern Alberta, Canada, where they own an immensely large live stock interest, being one of the largest in that country. In addition to the stock business, they do general farming as well. Mr. Eldredge's residence in Davis county is considered one of the finest in the vicinity, and which he designed and planned himself, and which is a model of convenience, being furnished with electric lights, hot and cold water, etc., and is modern in every particular. Aside from his farming business he is a director and vice-president

of the Woods Cross Canning Company, of which he was one of the organizers and promoters. This was one of the first canning companies to be organized in Utah, their principal product being tomatoes. They enjoy a large trade throughout Utah and the entire inter-mountain region, giving employment to over one hundred hands during the season, and so noted has their brand become that during the past year they were unable to fill their orders.

In political life Mr. Eldredge has always identified himself with the Republican party. He is essentially a business man, however, and gives but very little of his time or attention to politics. He was born and raised in the Mormon faith, as was also his wife, and they have always been prominent and faithful members of that church. In 1883 he was called to serve on a mission to the Southern States, where he labored for a period of two years, to the entire satisfaction of the Church. In 1896 he was again called to go on a mission to California, and this time took his family with him and spent several months in that State and Nevada, his headquarters being at Los Angeles.



ABRAHAM PARKER. The history of Abraham Parker is that of a man who has made the best use of the opportunities that have come to him. He came to Utah poor and unknown, being compelled to walk the greater part of the way across the plains, and having no friends in this country, and beginning at the very lowest rung of the ladder he has successfully climbed it, rung by rung, until today he is one of the wealthiest sheep men of his county, and able to loan money to those in distress. His long and sometimes bitter struggle with adverse circumstances has not, as is so often the case, dried up the milk of human kindness in his breast, but has, on the contrary, imbued him with a tender sympathy for the poor, the struggling and the friendless, and he is today noted not only for his kindly and sympathetic manner, but for his many charitable deeds.

Mr. Parker was born in Yorkshire, England, October 18, 1825, and served a seven years' ap-

prenticeship under the Duke of Devonshire, studying mineralogy, becoming an expert on that subject, and for a number of years followed lead mining. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1862, and three years later emigrated to America, crossing the great American plains on foot from Omaha to Carbon, Wyoming, where he stopped three months, working in the coal mines as an expert miner. He came to Henefer, March 1, 1870, and engaged in farming, and as his means permitted invested in sheep, gradually enlarging his business until at this time he has two thousand head on the winter range. He has been successful to a very marked degree in all his business ventures since coming to Utah, and now, in the declining years of his life, is enjoying the fruits of a most honorable and well spent life, living a practically retired life, loaning money out to those in less fortunate circumstances.

Mr. Parker was married at the age of twenty-one to Miss Sarah Baldwin, a native of Yorkshire, who died in England, leaving no family. He again married in Yorkshire to a Miss Barbary Scott, who came to Utah with him and died in Henefer April 20, 1890, leaving a family of four children—Alice, wife of John Arbottla; Mary, died aged twenty-three years; Elizabeth, wife of R. A. Jones, and Isabella, wife of Thomas Britton. His next wife was Mrs. Ellen (White) Nichols, who died in Coalville on February 7, 1901, leaving no family. He was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Edwards) Ditcher, a native of Leamington, Warwickshire, England, who is still living. They have no family. Mrs. Parker lived for some years in Saint Louis, prior to coming to Utah. Her brother, Solomon Edwards, is Counselor to President Steele of Bingham county, Idaho.

Since he became a member of the Church, Mr. Parker has been an active worker in its ranks, and has held the office of Elder and High Priest since 1873, and he has taken a lively interest in everything that pertained to the promotion of the interests of the Church, having been an active worker in the Sunday schools in his day. In 1893 he met with a very painful accident, having his leg broken in two places.

JUDGE JOSEPH E. FRICK. Among the prominent members of the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, the subject of this sketch has taken a prominent position. He is now one of the most successful lawyers in Salt Lake City, enjoying a lucrative practice, and the confidence and esteem of his associates.

He was born in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, and when but a few years of age his parents removed to Iowa, being among the early settlers of that region, and on his father's farm in that State he spent his boyhood days. The Frick family settled in Iowa when it was necessary to hew out the lines of the farm from the thick growth of timber; and in the cultivation of the farm our subject assisted his father, attending school in the winter months, and receiving his education from these schools and from private tutors. Like all the sons of pioneers, he early turned his attention to the means of gaining a livelihood, and at the age of seventeen he began to learn the building trade, and from nineteen to twenty-four he was engaged in contracting and building. He later went to Toledo, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for a few years. Finding this uncongenial, and opportunities for the exercise of his ability scarce, he abandoned that and took up the study of the law. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Iowa and practiced in that State until 1880. He then removed to Fremont, Nebraska, and practiced his profession there for eighteen years; during that time being County Attorney of Dodge county for the years of 1884 and 1885. He was also assistant attorney for the Fremont and Elkhorn Valley Railroad, now forming a part of the Northwestern system, and was also counsel for a number of other large corporations. He was a candidate for a position on the Supreme bench of Nebraska in 1893, but was defeated. In July, 1897, he removed to Salt Lake City, coming here to represent the Mercer Gold Mining Company, and when that was consolidated with the De La Mar Company, he was made general attorney for the new corporation. He is also attorney for the Salt Lake and Mercer Railroad, and for a number

of other large corporations in the inter-mountain region.

The Judge was married in Iowa, in 1872, to Miss Lena Kunz, a native of Wisconsin, and an accomplished and highly educated woman. They have three children—Laura E.; Frederick O., who assists his father in his law office, and Etta L.

M. A. Frick, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer in Iowa, where he settled. He was a native of Alsace Loraine, France, which was ceded to Germany in 1871, and came to America when a young man. Mary (Kuen) Frick was a native of the same section of the country as her husband.

In political affairs Judge Frick has always been a staunch Republican, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of that party. In fraternal life he is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows; belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and to the Woodmen of the World. The reputation which the Judge made for himself in the East has been duplicated by his success in Utah. He has not only won for himself a prominent place in the State, but he is also one of the most highly respected citizens in the community. His integrity and honesty, together with his ability and industry, have won for him the confidence and respect of all the people.

HENRY WELSH, secretary of the Welsh, Driscoll & Buck Company, one of the leading mercantile houses of Park City. Mr. Welsh has spent over a quarter of a century of his life in the West, and twelve years of that time has been spent in Park City, and while he has had many obstacles to overcome, yet by patience and a firm determination he has successfully overcome every discouragement, and today is considered one of Park City's most substantial business men.

He was born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, in 1855, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (White) Welsh, both natives of Ireland. His father came to the United States as a boy in 1828, and located at Watertown, New York, where he took up the manufacture of woolen goods, being

an expert in that line. This business he followed through life, until he finally retired from active business. He settled in Massachusetts in the early fifties, and about 1870 went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he died at the age of ninety-one years. He always enjoyed good health. He was a life-long member of the Democratic party, being one of the pioneer members of that organization. His wife is still living, at the age of sixty-seven. Their family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are now living—Henry, our subject; Mrs. James Ivers, of Salt Lake City; James W., living in Concord; Mrs. Conners, living in Concord; John F., Mrs. Miles Sweeney, of Concord, and Mrs. Lovelley, of the same place. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he offered his services to his country, but was not allowed to enlist. He then moved to Salem, New Hampshire.

Our subject received his early education and training at Salem, and worked for a number of years in his father's woolen mills. He was working in the mills at Salem when the news came of the assassination of President Lincoln. He moved to Concord with his family and remained there until 1877, at which time he emigrated to the West and landed in central Nevada, where he obtained work on the railroad as a common laborer. He later became stationary engineer, and while engaged in this work became familiar with the process of reducing ore by amalgamation, and became amalgamator and roaster for Simeon Wenbon, at Cartes, Nevada, where he remained for twelve years, part of that time being storekeeper for Mr. Wenbon. He later took charge of the books of the concern, and after Mr. Wenbon had made his fortune out of the property and returned to London our subject assumed charge of the entire business, which was very successful under his management. He devoted his time during these years to the study of surveying, but never put his knowledge to any practical use, except in a general way.

Mr. Welsh came to Park City in 1891 and organized the mercantile firm of Conlon, Welsh & Company, which lasted but a few months, when Mr. Conlon died, and the firm was reorganized under the name of Driscoll, Welsh & Company,

which firm continued until Mr. William J. Buck became a partner in 1895, when the name was changed to Welsh, Driscoll & Buck. Their trade increased rapidly, and on October 7, 1898, the business was incorporated, Mr. Buck being made president and Mr. Welsh secretary and manager. Mr. Welsh has been the leading man in the business since its organization in 1893. They carry a complete line of merchandise and do an immense trade. When they began, the business made about four hundred dollars a month, and it is estimated the business of 1901 exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. They give employment to twenty clerks.

He was married in 1891 to Miss Mary Murphy, daughter of Michael and Mary Murphy, of Concord, New Hampshire. They have no family.

In political life Mr. Welsh is a member of the Republican party, in whose ranks he has always been an active worker. For a number of years he was chairman of the Republican County Committee and a member of the Executive Committee. He also served as Commissioner of Summit county from 1895 to 1897, and in the latter year was a candidate for office in the State Legislature. At the time of the split in the party upon the silver question Mr. Welsh took sides with the Silver Republicans.

In fraternal life he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Welsh is one of the most prominent and best known of Park City's business men, active in all social affairs, popular as a speaker and often called upon to make addresses of welcome, etc. He is also a contributor to the newspapers, and has done considerable writing on political subjects. He is genial and courteous in his manner, warm hearted and hospitable, and has won for himself a host of friends among those with whom he has been associated, both in public and private life.



D. MATHIS, one of the leading druggists of Salt Lake City and one of the most prominent mining men of Utah. The varied resources of this State have attracted to her confines men from all over the world. The man in search of wealth, the pleasure seeker and

the invalid all turn to this as the Mecca where all these may be found, and if he seek honestly, he is but very seldom disappointed. Few men seeking wealth have been as successful as has Mr. Mathis, and while he has only spent the past ten or twelve years of his life in Utah, during that time he has assisted largely in the development of the commercial interests of the city and State, giving largely of his means for the furthering of those interests. He has perhaps been identified with more mining enterprises in this inter-mountain region than any other man who has lived in the State for the same period of time, until today he is considered one of the most substantial and successful men of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Mathis was born in Randolph county Missouri, in August, 1853, and spent his early life on his father's farm, attending the district schools and later entering the University of Missouri. He also attended the Methodist Episcopal Institute for some time. He started out for himself quite early in life, beginning as a drug clerk at the age of seventeen. After serving an apprenticeship of two years, he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he took a course in pharmacy. Upon leaving college, he opened a drug store in Saint Louis, which he successfully conducted for ten years. Being of an adventurous and ambitious turn of mind, Mr. Mathis became imbued with a desire to seek new fields, where he might have better opportunities, and during the "boom" days of Minneapolis sold out his interests in Saint Louis and moved to the latter city, where he established himself in business and built up a prosperous trade. However, he did not feel quite satisfied with his prospects in that city, and resolved to go farther West, going to Denver, Colorado, and spending a year in that State, principally in travel and sight-seeing. He came to Salt Lake City in 1893, and has since made his home here. Upon coming here he purchased the business of W. A. Nelden, located at the southeast corner of Second South and West Temple streets, where he continued to do business for a period of seven years, and in 1900 moved to his present place of business at No. 324 South Main street.

Mr. Mathis has not confined himself entirely

to the drug business since coming to Salt Lake. While he has perhaps built up one of the leading businesses in that line in the city, he has also been identified with many other enterprises and industries for the upbuilding and development of the city and State, prominent among which has been his connection with the mining life of the State. The best known of the mines with which he is identified may be mentioned the Park Gold Mining Company, whose properties are located in Marysville, Utah, and of which company Mr. Mathis is president and treasurer. This property, while it has not as yet paid any dividends to its owners, is considered a very valuable one, and has bright prospects. During the time Mr. Mathis has been president a very large amount of work has been accomplished and much development done. It has been successfully worked without the loss of a single day for the past three years, and they have done over twelve hundred feet. The property is in the same belt as the famous Annie Laura mine. He is also treasurer of the Blaine Gold and Silver Mining Company, located in the Erickson district, in Tooele county, about thirty-five miles from the Tintic mines. These mines were incorporated, and have been successfully managed by Mr. Mathis, being constantly worked. They give promise of being among the leading mines of that vicinity. Another company in which he is interested is the Northern Gold Mining Company, of which he is treasurer. He was the founder of this company, and has been its leading spirit since its organization. He is also a director in some mines located in the Detroit district, in Juab county. The company has a shaft of over eight hundred feet on this property, and have done considerable development work. He is also treasurer of the Wandering Jew Mining Company, in Davis county. This mine also has a bright future. The company has developed the property to a depth of seven or eight hundred feet, at a cost of as many thousand dollars, and while it has not as yet paid any dividends, it promises to equal any of the mines in Davis county. Mr. Mathis has been treasurer of this company for the past four years. These are but a few of the mines with which he is connected, his interests

extending all over this inter-mountain region.

Mr. Mathis married his first wife in Bloomington, Illinois, and she died some years later. His present wife was a Mrs. V. R. Hughes. He has four children—Laura May, at home; George W., check clerk of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway; S. J., interested with his father in the mining business, being principally connected with the Blaine property, and June, the child wonder of stageland. This little daughter though but fourteen years of age, has captivated the amusement loving public of America by her wonderful acting. Almost from babyhood this little girl has displayed remarkable talent along this line. At the age of ten years she had memorized "Ingomar," and was giving scenes between the bandit and Parthenia, his Grecian love. As young as seven years she began to astonish Salt Lake audiences by her clever interpretation of characters from standard plays, and before she had entered her teens she had memorized "As You Like It," and could give extracts from almost all of Shakespeare's plays. About a year ago her parents yielded to her ambition and placed her under the tutorship of Professor Cooper of San Francisco, California, and later they signed a contract for a thirty-five weeks' tour under the management of Archie Levy, of the "Orpheum" company, which is at this time touring the East. Mrs. Mathis accompanying her daughter. Mr. Levy was anxious to secure a five years' contract, but this her parents would not consent to. It is predicted that she will become one of the brightest stars the theatrical world has yet known, and her parents are very justly proud of her.

Mr. Mathis' people came from North Carolina, his father being George A., who went to Missouri during the early settlement of that State, in 1836, and was identified with the interests of that community for the balance of his life. He was at one time one of the largest slave owners of Missouri, but liberated all his slaves long before the Civil War broke out, and at the outbreak of that war entered the army under General Fisk, where he did valiant service for the Union. His wife bore the maiden name of Parthena Parmalee Dameron, and also came from

North Carolina. Our subject's grandfather was the first Judge in Missouri, and tried and convicted the first man accused of murder in that State, an Indian. A brother of Mr. Mathis at present owns the old homestead in Missouri, which has never been transferred, except by probate will, from the time George Washington signed the papers giving the title of the place to the Mathis family.

In political life Mr. Mathis has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never desired nor sought public office, although interested in politics to the extent that every good citizen should be. The only government position he has ever filled was during his residence in Minneapolis, when he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of South Minneapolis.

Mr. Mathis is essentially a self-made man, having started out for himself at an early age, and has since made his own way without assistance from any one. Personally he is a most pleasant, genial and courteous gentleman, which has perhaps been the secret of his marked success in life, and he is today in the enjoyment of a wide circle of friends.

M. LOCKHART. There are few members of the bar who are more widely known in Utah than J. M. Lockhart. Endowed with a keen mentality, broad and liberal views, he readily masters the intricacies of any situation, however involved and difficult, and presses his advantage to a successful issue in most cases. He maintains a high standard of professional ethics and has never been induced to descend to petty methods.

Mr. Lockhart has been a resident of Park City for the past fifteen years, coming here in April, 1887, from Donovan, Nebraska. He is a native of Nashua, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1867, and is the son of Oliver C. and Louisa J. (Nutt) Lockhart. Oliver C. Lockhart was a well known newspaper man of Pennsylvania. For several years he edited a weekly paper at Beaver Falls, in that State, and



*Yours very truly
John Pilsen*

was one of the representative men of his town. He crossed the plains in 1852 and spent two years prospecting around the mining camp of Placerville, in California, after which he again returned to Pennsylvania and remained there engaged in newspaper work for ten years. He again got the Western fever, and went to Confederate Gulch, in Montana, but only remained eighteen months, returning once more to his Eastern home and spent the remainder of his life on a farm he owned in Pennsylvania. His widow, and the mother of our subject, is still living on the old home place, at the age of seventy-four years. She is the mother of seven children, of whom four are residents of Park City—Oliver C.; Walter S., Justice of the Peace, Park City; Mrs. E. J. Boggs, whose husband is in the contracting and building business in Park City; J. M., our subject; J. L. C., Mrs. Edward Porter and Mrs. F. W. Hutchinson, both living in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lockhart received his early education in the common schools of his native State, and later entered Westminster College. After completing his education he went to Donovan, Nebraska, where he did clerking for a year, and from there came to Park City. Upon arriving here he obtained a position as bookkeeper and also clerked for different firms in this city for about four years. In 1891 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department in the class of 1893. He returned to Park City, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and has since built up a very lucrative practice. He has become interested in mining to a considerable extent and is at this time secretary and a director in the Creole Mining Company and also a director in the Boss Mining Company.

In political life our subject is a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party and since living in Park City has taken an active interest in the work of that party. He has been secretary of the Republican Central Committee for a number of years.

He was married in 1896 to Miss Emma C. Van Orsdell, a resident of Park City, but a native of Kentucky.

Although but a young man, Mr. Lockhart has

given evidence of possessing an unusually bright legal mind, and his friends predict that he will in the near future rank with the leading lawyers of the West. He is courteous and gentlemanly in his bearing and during his residence here has won a host of friends, both socially and in the profession.

JUDGE JOHN FISHER. There is no country in the world where the people as a whole are as broad-minded, liberal, frank and honest in political and private life, as well as in business life, as are the people of Utah. They are known far and wide for their hospitable, generous and kindly manners, and among this class of men stands the name of Judge John Fisher. He has been closely identified with the State, and more especially with Davis county, from its earliest history. He has not only been an eye witness to the great transformation which has taken place in this new country during the past half a century, but has taken a prominent and active part in every enterprise which has been for the upbuilding and the development of the country.

Born in Woolwich, England, February 7, 1842, he is the son of Thomas F. and Jane (Christon) Fisher, both of whom were natives of England. His mother died January 17, 1902, at the age of about eighty-nine years. They raised a family of four children—three sons and one daughter—our subject being the youngest son. The family emigrated to America in 1854, crossing the ocean in an old sailing vessel, and later making the journey across the great American plains under the command of Captain Robert L. Campbell, arriving in Salt Lake City October 28, 1854, and at once settled in Bountiful. The senior Mr. Fisher had been for many years a ship builder in England, working for the English Government for twenty years, for which he received a small pension the remainder of his life. After coming to Utah he followed the carpentering trade and also engaged in farming in a small way.

Our subject spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, receiving his education in the schools such as existed in Davis county at that

time. At the age of eighteen he started out in life for himself, his first avocation being carrying the mails between Salt Lake City and Carson City, Nevada, which he followed for a number of years. This was known as the Pony Express, and was inaugurated for the sole purpose of securing the daily mail service on the central route, over which the Pony Express ran, it being in competition with the southern route. He was later employed on a stage line and for a number of years drove the mail stage between Salt Lake and Shell Creek, Nevada, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. This was the first daily mail stage that ever ran across the continent. While employed by the Pony Express and running into Carson City, Nevada, he had many thrilling experiences, losing his horses on a number of occasions and several of the soldiers who were appointed to protect the mails along the route being killed.

After serving in this capacity for a number of years he returned to Bountiful, where he married Miss Josephine R. Lyon, on August 16, 1863. She was the daughter of Windson and Silver P. Lyon. By this union ten children were born, six of whom are now living. His second marriage was to Harriett Knighton, in April, 1878. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Knighton. Of this marriage ten children were born, of whom one died. They are: George H., Joseph R., Albert R., Victor E., Frederick M., Ray C., William M., Rulon W., Hattie Elizabeth, and David L.

In political affairs Judge Fisher has always been an active member of the Democratic party.

In 1878 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Davis county and re-elected in 1880. In 1896 he was elected a County Commissioner of his county, being Chairman of the Board. In 1898 he was again elected to a seat in the Legislature. He has also held many minor positions of trust and honor in his county, such as Justice of the Peace, Mayor, etc. He has always been a prominent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as has also his whole family. One of his sons by his first marriage, Irvin F., served on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, and Thomas L. served on a mission to England.

Judge Fisher owns one of the finest farms in Davis county, containing two hundred and twenty acres of highly improved land. He is a stockholder and director in the People's Opera House and Mercantile Company of Bountiful, of which he has been secretary and treasurer for many years. As his twelve sons have grown to manhood he has donated to each one a home. He has by his long and honorable life in Davis county won the esteem and respect of all the people who have known him, both in private, public and business life, and few men in Utah today enjoy a larger circle of friends than does Judge Fisher.



BISHOP M. F. HARRIS, a resident of Utah for more than a quarter of a century, has witnessed the marvelous growth of the State during that time, and has himself contributed in no small degree towards bringing it up to its present high position among the States of the Union.

Bishop Harris is a native of South Wales, his birth occurring at Nanty Gloe in 1848, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (Williams) Harris, both natives of South Wales, who emigrated to the United States in 1853 and settled for a time in St. Louis, moving from there to Nebraska City, where they lived until 1863, when they went to what is now Bozeman, Montana, at which place the father is still living in the enjoyment of good health at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The mother died in Salt Lake City in 1873, leaving three sons—Thomas, living at Henefer; M. F., our subject, and Dan R., living in Montana.

Our subject's early life was spent in Nebraska City and there he received his principal education. He came as far as Utah with his parents in 1863 and in the following year went to Henefer, where he worked by the month, attending school for a few weeks during the winter, as opportunity offered, and by close economy was able to buy five head of sheep, which formed the nucleus of his present thriving business. He followed the stock raising business for twenty-five years, handling both cattle and sheep, but paying especial attention to sheep, and at times his herd has numbered as high as three thousand head.

He has made his home in Henefer since 1864, and has done much towards building up the town, assisting in laying it out and doing considerable building. He is interested in the Henefer Irrigation Company, in which he was at one time a director, and is at this time president of the Upper Henefer Irrigation Company; and is now president of the Henefer Irrigation Canal Company, incorporated.

Bishop Harris was married January 15, 1868, to Miss Mary Jane Bond, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Barker) Bond. The result of this union has been a family of eleven children—George R.; Eldora, wife of William G. Richins; Joseph B.; David Oscar; Mary Ida; Hymn B., and Myrtle J. Four children died in infancy. Bishop and Mrs. Harris have four grandchildren, one of whom, Jane Elizabeth Harris, has lived with them since she was a baby of two weeks.

The Bishop became a Ward Teacher in 1867 and was later ordained an Elder. He became a member of the Twenty-seventh Quorum of Seventies in 1876, and in 1889 was ordained High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop John C. Paskett of Henefer Ward, whom he succeeded May 25, 1901. He was for a number of years president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He assisted in building the Stake Tabernacle at Coalville and was a member of the Summit Stake High Council for two years; also filled the position of home missionary for some time.

Bishop Harris began at the very bottom of the ladder and his career has been one that would be an honor to any man. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, he has by his own unflinching devotion to duty and determination to succeed climbed the ladder rung by rung until today he stands among the leading men of his county, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated through a long life, as well as the friendship and admiration of a large circle of acquaintances.



R. E. P. LeCOMPTE, one of the pioneers in the medical profession in Park City. He has been closely identified with the leading enterprises of the place for the past eighteen years, and by his long and honorable career has built up a splendid practice.

He was born in Cambridge, on the eastern

shore of Maryland, in 1850, and is the son of Samuel D. LeCompte, who was a graduate of the law department of Yale College and for several years practiced his profession in Baltimore. In 1854 he was appointed by President Buchanan as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth. At the time Judge LeCompte went to Kansas there was a great deal of agitation going on over the slavery question, Judge LeCompte arranging himself on the pro-slavery side of the question, and taking an active part in all political matters. He served two terms on the bench and after returning to private life formed a law partnership with Messrs. Methias and Burns, at Leavenworth, at which place he was for a time city attorney. With several others he assisted in laying out the town of LeCompton, on the Kaw river, which was named for him. He accumulated a fortune and was a wealthy man at the time of his death. He owned ten acres of land in the heart of Kansas City at the site where the depot and the Armour packing houses now stand. Judge LeCompte was one of the most prominent and best-known men of his day in that section of the country, and became the personal friend of Jim Lane. He died of apoplexy in 1888, aged seventy-three years. His wife was Miss Camilla F. Coston, a native of Easton, Maryland. She died in 1878, leaving a family of four children—Eugene, living in Butte, Montana; E. P., our subject; Mrs. Farnam, of New Orleans, and Tripp LeCompte.

Our subject grew to manhood in Kansas and there received his early education. He first studied medicine under Dr. Brock of Leavenworth, and later entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating from that institution in 1873, later taking a post-graduate course. In 1875 he entered the service of the United States army, as assistant surgeon, with a rank of First Lieutenant. He received his commission at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was sent to Fort Riley, in that State. He went with the Seventy-sixth Company under General Crook to the Indian war in the Black Hills, and was on the Little Big Horn river on the morning of Custer's last fight. He camped with General

Crook on the scene of the massacre at sundown that night. They followed the Indians for sixteen days, living on raw meat and having no salt during the entire time, and Dr. LeCompte served all through the Seventy-sixth's campaign against the Indians. From 1879 to 1882 he was stationed at Fort Douglas, and while there fought a duel with Captain Weston, of the Fourteenth Infantry. Revolvers were used as weapons and both combatants were wounded, one ball going through the doctor's body. In 1882 he went to White river, in Colorado, and became post trader at Fort Meek, being recommended by the officers of the Fourteenth Infantry. In accepting this position it became necessary for him to resign as assistant surgeon, which he did. He remained there for two years and had a large store. The post was abandoned in 1884 and the doctor came to Park City, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful, building up a large and lucrative practice.

Since coming to Park City Dr. LeCompte has become largely interested in the mining industry of this State, and is interested in a number of mining properties in Park City and vicinity, among others being the Constellation Mining Company, of which he is president.

The doctor was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, while stationed at Fort Douglas, to Miss Lydia Wells, daughter of James and Hannah Wells. They have two children—Edward Dexter, born at White River, Colorado, and who is a graduate of West Point, entering at the age of eighteen and graduating in 1894; and Hannah.

In politics Dr. LeCompte is a Republican. He is the present City Physician of Park City.



COLONEL MAURICE M. KAIGHN.

Among the members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Utah, few men hold a more prominent position, and few have won the respect and confidence of his fellow practitioners more thoroughly than has the subject of this sketch. He is now one of the leading lawyers of Salt Lake City and of Utah.

Colonel Kaighn was born in Camden, New Jersey, in 1844, and his boyhood days were spent in that city, where he attended the district schools. He later attended the Columbian University in Washington, D. C., and graduated from the law department of that institution and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1869.

During the war of the Rebellion he was actively engaged in that conflict, serving during that time in two regiments from Pennsylvania, forming a part of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He arrived at Gettysburg on the day that the battle closed and was also present at Antietam and South Mountain.

His father, W. S. Kaighn, was also a native of New Jersey, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Kaighn family were early settlers of the United States, and the paternal great-grandfather of our subject, Elias Kaighn, was an officer in the American force in the Revolutionary war, and his sons participated in the war of 1812. The Kaighn family were originally from the Isle of Man, and from the arrival of the first members of the family in this country have always been a prosperous, successful and aggressive people.

The mother of Colonel Kaighn, Mrs. Nancy S. (McElroy) Kaighn, was a native of New Jersey, and her family were also among the early settlers of that State, coming to this country some years before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. Colonel Kaighn, after his admission to the bar in 1869, was appointed to the position of law clerk in the Department of the Interior at Washington, which he held until 1877, when he resigned his position to enter upon the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City, and for the past twenty-four years has been one of the most prominent citizens of this State. In addition to the practice of his profession, he also found time to engage in mining in different parts of the State, devoting the most of his attention to the development of properties near Bingham, in Salt Lake county, where he acquired large interests and employed a number of men. His application to the work of his profession has won for him the reputation of being among the first mining law-

yers of Utah, and his practice is largely confined to mining and corporation law, and extends to the adjoining States of Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada.

In the political affairs of Utah he has always taken an active and prominent part. During the life time of the Liberal party he was a staunch member and an active worker in its ranks, and upon the formation of the Republican party in this State, transferred his allegiance to it.

Colonel Kaighn has had four children: Jean F., wife of A. H. Gawler, of Washington, D. C.; Herbert D., in the United States Navy; Maurice E., engaged in business in this city; and Merrill McElroy, who is a student in the University of Utah. Colonel Kaighn is a member of the Odd Fellows and is also a prominent member of the Masonic order. He is also an active and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is Past Department Commander of the Department of Utah. His industry and ability have brought to him the success that always follows the consistent application of its principles to the business in hand.

Endowed with a splendid physique, tall and erect figure, his commanding person, together with his geniality and kindness, has made him one of the most popular men in this city and State. He has had a lucrative practice and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he has come in contact. His office is at No. 76 West Second South street, Salt Lake City, where he has one of the finest law libraries in the West.

ALFRED BEST. There have been many men in Utah and in the Salt Lake Valley who by their efforts have assisted materially in the development of its present prosperity, and in this number there are few men who have taken a more active part or been more actively interested in the development of the whole State, as well as in the building up of the Mormon Church, than has the subject of this sketch. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age by the failure of his father in business, starting with a meagre education, he has fought his way

through all the difficulties that encompassed him, and has finally rounded out a successful career as one of the pioneer business men of Utah.

Alfred Best was born in Glostershire, England, in 1829. He is the son of Richard and Dinah (Peart) Best, who were both born, reared and lived in that part of England, and died in New York City. Their son Alfred was the youngest but one of the family, and in his boyhood days received a meagre education in the common schools, and was early apprenticed to the trade of tin plate worker. He came to America upon the failure of his father in business, and started on his career at the age of twelve. The entire Best family removed to New York, and made their home at Utica, in that State, where their relatives were engaged as practical builders.

Our subject remained in New York but a short time, and then traveled over a large portion of the country in the following year. He joined a wagon train at Council Bluffs which was headed for the settlement in the Salt Lake Valley and whose members were members of the Mormon Church. Among the company he joined was Apostle Orson Pratt, who was on his way back to Utah from missionary work in England. The wagon train arrived in Salt Lake City in the early part of 1851, and our subject lived for the next three or four years in Salt Lake City. He was married here in the early fifties to Miss Margaret Oakley, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth Oakley, natives of New York.

Mr. Best established himself in the tin plate business at No. 124 Main street, and remained there for a number of years, doing a lucrative business, which he successfully conducted until a few years ago. In the early sixties Mr. Best made several trips across the plains, and also went back to England as a missionary for the Church. The trips that he made across the plains to the Missouri river were for the purpose of conducting emigrants into Utah. The railroads had not then been completed, and the only mode of travel was by wagon train. The dangers which encompassed travelers in those days can scarcely be realized by the occupants of the Pullman car of to-day as he speeds across the plains

of Iowa and Nebraska. The dangers from the Indians, and frequently the attacks by the renegade white men, made it a necessity on those trips to have men of only the greatest experience, as well as the highest courage. At this place, on Ninth East, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets, Mr. Best has a homestead of thirty acres, and there some of his children live. He also has another residence at Seventh East and Twelfth South streets; the homestead lot there comprising five acres, and upon which is his fine residence where he now lives.

In political life he has always been a staunch believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has given his support to it since its formation in this State. He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1849, and since that time has been a consistent member of it, but has never held any office in the Church. His wife and family are also believers of the Mormon doctrines. During the crusade that followed the enactment of the Edmunds-Tucker act, in 1884-85, Mr. Best was arrested, tried and convicted of a violation of that law, and served his sentence in the penitentiary. He preferred to serve his full term, rather than take advantage of the amnesty offered by the government and violate what to him was the most sacred oath which a man could take, and at the same time desert his dependent families. He is one of the most respected men in his community and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the people in his neighborhood.

Mr. Best has been married three times. By his first wife, Margaret Oakley, he had thirteen children, of whom eight are now living. His second wife was Eliza Conk, who bore him six children. He married as his third wife a sister of his second wife, Amanda Conk. She has three children, all living.

BISHOP W. J. BEATIE was born in Salt Lake City December 31, 1849, and has spent the most of his life within the confines of this State. His parents were members of the Mormon Church, and he has followed that religion all his life. He is the eldest son of Hampton Sidney Beatie, who was a native of Virginia, but spent his early life

in Missouri. He became a convert to the teachings of the Church at the age of twenty-two, before he came to Utah, and was identified with it throughout his life. He was for years a salesman in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and by his faithful service rose finally to be the head of the dry goods department of that establishment. In the early days of his residence in Utah he worked for N. S. Ransaboff & Co., and left that service to become associated with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution when it was organized, and remained with it until 1876. He then left its service and was employed in various places, first in Ogden and later in Idaho. He died at Salt Lake. He was one of the first to go to Carson City, Nevada, being one of the pioneers who began the settlement of that new country, and participated in all the troubles with the Indians in that State and throughout the troublesome times which followed the entrance of the white man into the region heretofore dominated by the Indians. His wife, Marion T. (Mumford) Beatie, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of the eastern part of the United States. Her mother was a native of Nova Scotia, and emigrated from there to New York, and the family came by ox team to Utah in 1849. Her father was a carpenter and builder, and followed that business in this State, as well as devoting time to farming, which he followed all his life. Mrs. Beatie is still living in Salt Lake City.

Their son, W. J. Beatie, was educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City, and later took a course in John Morgan's Commercial School. He spent his boyhood days in the city of his birth, and at the age of eighteen years began his mercantile career. He secured employment with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution as invoice clerk, and remained with that institution for upwards of twenty-two years, except the period between the spring of 1877 and the spring of 1879, and during his service of over a score of years with this great mercantile establishment he has risen by his faithful service and his attention to his duties to a high rank in the confidence of the leaders and managers of that institution. He is a member of the Mormon Church, and in

the spring of 1877 was sent to England on a mission for the Church, and while there was President of a Church Conference in that country. Upon his return, in the spring of 1879, he again took up his position in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and from that time until 1890 was cashier of the general office. This is one of the most important subordinate positions, charged as it is with the responsibility for the moneys received and expended in the transaction of its vast volume of business. He left this service in 1890 to accept a position as Secretary of the Bullion-Beck Mining Company, and held that position for ten years. In June, 1901, he was appointed Bank Examiner for the State of Utah, which position he still holds.

Bishop Beatie was married, in 1872, to Miss Phoebe L. Young, daughter of President Brigham Young of the Mormon Church, and by this marriage has four children living—Josephine B., wife of Charles S. Burton; Hazel, Nelson R. and Walter Sidney.

In the administration of the political affairs of the State, Bishop Beatie is a Republican, and has been a member of that party since the time of its organization in this State. He was one of the first to sign a call for its formation when the State was admitted to the Union, and has taken an active interest in it ever since. In the Church of his choice he has risen to be a Bishop by his faithful and devoted service, and for six or seven years past has been a Bishop of the Seventeenth Ward of Salt Lake City. He has spent his whole life within the confines of Salt Lake City, and lives at present on North West Temple, in the house he has occupied since he was married. The work he has done for his Church has won for him the confidence and esteem of the leaders of that organization, and his faithful and efficient services in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution marks him as one of the most progressive business men of this place, which was justified by the work he did for the mining company of which he was Secretary for over ten years, and at present by his work as Bank Examiner. Personally, he is a very genial and pleasant man, and has won the friendship of all the people with whom he has come in contact, and enjoys a wide popularity throughout the State.



CHARLES A. HARPER. Among the early pioneers who came to Utah in the late forties, none took a more prominent part in the settlement of this region or in the development of the Salt Lake Valley than did the father of the subject of our sketch. The work which his father began has been ably carried on by his son, and he is at present one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers of his neighborhood, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he has been associated.

Charles A. Harper was born near Laramie, Wyoming, July 23, 1848. He is a son of Charles A. and Lavina (Dillworth) Harper. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. His mother was born in Chester county, near Philadelphia. His father was the son of Jesse Harper, also a native of Pennsylvania, and spent his early life and grew to manhood on a farm in Pennsylvania, and also learned the carriage and wagon-making trade. He removed to Illinois early in 1840 and became a member of the Mormon Church at Nauvoo before the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He was through all the trials incident to the establishing of this new religion and came with the pioneers to Utah in 1847, in the same train of which Brigham Young was in command. He returned the same year with President Young, and returned again in 1848 to Salt Lake City, where he continued to live until 1855, when he was called to go to England on a mission, and upon his return was sent to Carson valley to colonize that region with members of the Mormon Church, and while absent there was recalled by President Young to take part in the defense of Utah against the advance of the Federal troops under command of General Johnston. He was a prominent man in the pioneer days and was one of the pilots who successfully brought emigrants from England across the plains, being captain of forty-eight wagons in the train. He also participated actively in the settlement of the southern part of Utah, and in the establishment of members of the Church there. He took an active part in the Indian troubles, and was all through the Black Hawk war, as well as all the other depredations caused by the uprising of the red men.

He was closely associated with the leaders of the Church, especially with Brigham Young and Bishop Hunter. The latter was a resident of the same part of Pennsylvania as was Mr. Harper, and he formed a close friendship with him which lasted throughout his life. His early life in Utah was spent in close association with the leaders of the Church, and he was considered one of its ablest advocates and staunchest members. His first permanent settlement in the Salt Lake Valley was made in the Big Cottonwood Ward and he lived in a dugout on Spring Creek throughout his first winter. He occupied the position of Counsel to the Bishop of that Ward for many years, and lived in the Big Cottonwood Ward until his death in 1909, aged eighty-three years. His life had been so closely interwoven with the affairs of this Ward that it would be impossible to disassociate him from its establishment and growth, and he died in the fullness of his years, honored and respected by all the people. He was the father of eleven children, five of whom are still living. His wife is still alive in Big Cottonwood Ward, at the age of eighty-three.

Our subject was the second son of this family and spent his early life in the Big Cottonwood Ward, and settled on his present homestead in 1878, and has brought it to a high state of cultivation and prosperity. It comprises fifty acres of well-cared-for land and the buildings are all substantial and of modern architecture.

He was married in Salt Lake City on August 22, 1870, to Mary Boyes, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Taylor) Boyes. Mrs. Harper's mother was a sister of John W. Taylor, who was one of the Presidents of the Mormon Church. Her father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and died in this city on August 1, 1874. Her mother is still alive at the advanced age of eighty-two, having been born in 1819, and is younger than was President Taylor. By this marriage Mr. Harper has eleven children, five of whom are living. They are Mary, now Mrs. Albert Marchant, residing in Big Cottonwood Ward; Joseph B., now on a mission in the eastern states for the Church, on which he has been absent for sixteen months; Levina; Edwin B., and William.

In political affairs Mr. Harper is a member of the Democratic party, to which his father also belonged. He has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Mormon Church and was sent to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary, but was forced to return after the lapse of a year, on account of the climate. He was also the President of the Quorum of Elders for fourteen years, and is now one of the Presidents of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Quorum of the Seventies. Mrs. Harper is a valued member of the Relief Society of the Big Cottonwood Ward and has also held the office of President of the Primary Association for ten years. All of his sons and daughters are active members of the Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church, and are also active participants in the Sunday School work of their Ward. The Harper family is one of the most prominent in that section of Salt Lake county, and especially in the affairs of the Mormon Church. They have been intimately associated with the heads of the Church, both through the paternal and maternal sides of the family. The prominent part which their immediate ancestors took in the development of Salt Lake county and in the building up of the resources of that section of the valley, has been carried on by their descendants, and today there is no more highly respected man in the Mormon Church nor in the Big Cottonwood Ward of Salt Lake county, than is Mr. Harper.

JOHAN G. LABRUM. Among the thrifty and well-kept farms of South Cottonwood, located about ten miles south of Salt Lake City, none is more pleasing to the eye than that of John G. Labrum, with its sixty acres of well-improved land, all under a good system of irrigation, highly cultivated, and surrounding a modern brick house, in which are to be found all the comforts and conveniences which the life of this day demands.

Mr. Labrum was born in Buckinghamshire, England, on November 29, 1849, and is the son

of Thomas and Elizabeth (George) Labrum, both natives of that country. The family, consisting of the mother and six children, who came to America in 1862, the father having come in 1851, and he died in Saint Louis of cholera. In 1862 the mother brought three of her children across the plains to Utah, making the trip in a company of sixty-two wagons, under charge of Captain Joseph Horne, and she herself walking almost the entire distance. She has always been a woman of marked vitality and is now at the advanced age of eighty-four years, in the enjoyment of good health, at her home in Butlerville. The family reached Salt Lake City on October 1, 1862, and spent that winter in Mill Creek Ward. The following year they settled in South Cottonwood Ward, where the other children joined them, and this continued to be the family home.

When the father died, the oldest son, Henry G., assumed the care of his mother and the younger children as soon as he was of an age to do so, and continued to look after them until the children were of an age to support themselves. Our subject engaged in general farming and sheep raising, when about twenty-three years of age, and has met with marked success, coming to be one of the solid men of this community. Of recent years he has practically given up the active duties of life, and his sons have relieved him of many of the cares of business, especially in the live stock line. In the early days Mr. Labrum did considerable teaming from the canyons, and otherwise took an active and prominent part in the settlement of this section of the State.

Mr. Labrum was married on December 9, 1872, to Miss Ann E. Wheeler, a daughter of Thomas A. and Ann (Walker) Wheeler. Twelve children have been born to them, of whom nine are now living: Eva E.; Sarah I.; John W.; Lulu E.; Thomas O.; George F.; Rulon H.; Mable G.; and Fern L. All live at home with the exception of the two eldest, who are married. Ann E., Leona and Alta all died in infancy.

Our subject has been in politics more or less all his life, and is an ardent Democrat. He has held the important office of Chairman of the Precinct Democratic Committee on Organization,

and has frequently been chosen as a delegate to Conventions. At the time of the division on party lines he was the choice of his party for County Commissioner, but went down to defeat with the other members of his party, although he ran ahead of his ticket. He has always taken a deep interest in all municipal matters, and was school trustee for many years, being a friend of education. He also filled the position of Deputy Water Commissioner on the Little Cottonwood Creek for thirteen years, and was Chairman of the Committee on Water Division of the Little Cottonwood for some years.

He was born and bred in the doctrines of the Mormon religion, and when he was old enough to understand its teachings became a member of the Church, since which time he has been a consistent and faithful follower of that faith. For twelve years he served as Counselor to the Late Bishop Rawlins, and has held other positions of honor and trust in the Church.

Mr. Labrum is a man of rare qualities of mind and heart; of sterling worth and sincerity, his frank, open countenance at once wins the confidence of the stranger, and these qualities have endeared him to the people among whom his lot has been cast for a long period of time. The family is one of the most prominent in this community, and very popular. The home is an ideal one in every respect, the home ties being very close and tender, and affection reigning supreme.

BARRY BOWEN. In a country which has developed as rapidly as has Utah during the past few years, there are many enterprises which spring up and develop to large proportions before the great masses of people are aware of their existence. Among the most successful and new undertakings which have been built up in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, is the fishery and hatchery, of which our subject is the owner.

Harry Bowen was born in Portland, Maine, April 29, 1856, and is the son of Charles and Sarah Bowen. He came to Utah in 1879, having grown to manhood and received his education in his native State. After spending several years

in Utah he went to Globe, Arizona, where he became identified with the mining interests of that State, and where he prospected and located a number of mines, developing a number around Globe, among the most successful being the Buckeye and the Last Chance. Besides these he sold ninety-one mines before returning to Utah some years later. In July, 1900, Mr. Bowen purchased his fishery and hatchery business in Salt Lake City, located opposite Calder's Park, one of the suburbs of the city, that business being established in 1891 by Mr. Shurlock. Since taking possession Mr. Bowen has built and equipped a new hatchery, with a capacity of 400,000; he has also built a new pool, which gives him four pools, the water being supplied by six fine artesian wells and it is his ambition to make this one of the finest hatcheries and fish farms in the entire West. This is now the largest hatchery in the State, aside from that supported by the Government. Mr. Bowen has here about seventy-thousand fish, ranging from four months old to fish that weigh five pounds. He is devoting his entire time, energy and means to the development of his business, and expects to raise the number of fish to half a million by next summer.

Mr. Bowen was married in Salt Lake City on October 14, 1901, to Miss Mary Rosencranz, a native of this place.

In political life he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never been active in its ranks. He is essentially a business man and puts his whole spirit in whatever he has in hand. Visitors to the hatchery always find Mr. Bowen courteous and willing to show them around. He is especially proud of his rainbow trout, of which he has about five thousand, some of them weighing five pounds. His hospitable and kindly manner to visitors makes the time spent there enjoyable as well as profitable, and visitors come away with not only a wide fund of useful knowledge, but also with a kinder fellow-feeling for mankind, from being thrown into association with one who is ever ready to do a courteous or kindly act.

FJOHN FORD, JUNIOR. Among the many beautiful and thriving homes to be found in Davis county, there is perhaps none lovelier than that owned by John Ford, Junior, near the town of Centerville. Here he has two hundred and twenty-four acres of valuable land, all under a splendid system of irrigation, highly cultivated, embellished with shade and other trees. His home is a handsome and commodious brick, and the barns and other outbuildings are roomy and convenient, making it one of the most desirable places to be found in this locality.

The Fords are one of the oldest families in Centerville, having located here in 1854, and this has since been the family home. Our subject is the third son of John and Rebecca (Chandler) Ford. The father was born in Cambridgeshire, England, March 8, 1807, being one week younger than the late President Wilford Woodruff of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. His parents were Thomas and Sarah Turner (Mayson) Ford, both of whom died in England. There were five daughters and two sons in this family, Mr. Ford being the only one now living; his last remaining sister died recently. He became converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion in the early fifties, in England, and in 1854 emigrated to America with his family, coming across the plains by ox teams, and at once locating in Salt Lake for one year, and in the fall of 1855 located in Centerville. The trip across the plains was made under the leadership of Captain Job Smith, starting from the landing place on the Missouri River then known as Westport, but which formed the site of what is now Kansas City. Upon his arrival in Centerville Mr. Ford rented sixty acres of land, which he cultivated for three years, until the general move south at the time of the Johnston army trouble, at which time the family was sent to the southern part of the State, and the father and three oldest sons, William, John and Joseph, enlisted in the Mormon ranks. After the trouble had passed away and the families returned to their different homes the Ford family located upon the old Standish place, which the father leased for five years. During this time the father and older sons bought

the old Ricks farm and went into the stock raising business under the name of Ford & Sons. They continued together until about six years ago, at which time the father withdrew from the firm and has since lived a retired life, making his home in the neighborhood of his sons. He has now reached the remarkable age of ninety-five years, and is still a well-preserved and healthy old gentleman. He has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in England, where he was united in 1833 to Rebecca Chandler, who bore him eleven children, of whom six are now living. Mrs. Ford died in April, 1880, and three years later, March 29, 1883, Mr. Ford married as his second wife Mary Ann Wright, daughter of James and Mary Ann (Stearns) Wright, natives of Warwickshire, England, where their daughter was also born. They emigrated to America at an early day. Mrs. Rigby, a sister of Mrs. Ford, is living near them at this time. Mr. Ford is a firm believer in education and gave his children every advantage that the schools of Davis county afforded, aiding them as they grew up to get a good start in life, and they are now all with one exception located in Davis county, in the neighborhood of Centerville, interested together in their business enterprises, and a most happy and highly respected family, commanding the esteem and respect of their neighbors as men of high honor and undoubted business integrity. Of those now living, John, the subject of this sketch, was born August 27, 1843; William lives in Iron county; Eliza, now Mrs. N. T. Porter, lives in Centerville; Joseph lives in Centerville; Esther is now Mrs. W. W. Roundy, of Benson, in Cache Valley; James Hyrum, the youngest, lives in Centerville.

After the father withdrew from the firm of Ford & Sons, the sons continued for a time under the name of Ford Brothers Live Stock Company, and have since incorporated under the name of Ford Brothers Land and Live Stock Company of Centerville, with a capitalization of twenty-five thousand dollars. There are eight members of this firm, three of the sons of John Ford, Senior, constituting the older members, and five of their sons the younger. Phillip Ford is President, Joseph, Vice-President, and Joseph N., Sec-

retary and Treasurer. They incorporated in May, 1902, what is known as the Ford Sheep Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, their headquarters being at Centerville, and ranging ten thousand sheep in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. The firm make a specialty of breeding blooded stock, raising the Short Horn cattle, and owning some valuable bulls, and they sold fifteen fine bulls recently at private sale, and retained twenty on their stock firm. They also have some registered Leicester and Ramblerlay sheep. Their fine cattle and sheep were imported from Toronto, Canada, in 1899, and last year they shipped away a car load of high grade stock. This large and flourishing business enterprise has been built up from a small beginning through the untiring enterprise and close attention of the senior Mr. Ford and his sons, and it is perhaps the largest private stock concern in the county, if, indeed, not in the entire State. While the members of the firm have their stock interests in common, they each own their own farm, and between them have some of the most valuable and productive land in Davis county, owning handsome and comfortable homes.

Our subject was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth Garns, daughter of Phillip and Mary M. Garns, who came to Utah from Pennsylvania in 1854. Five sons and two daughters have been born of this marriage—John W., was married to Alice Rollins, by whom he has five children. He was called to go on a mission to England in 1895, and spent two years in the foreign field; Phillip J., was married to Amanda Rollins; Joseph N., called to go to England on a mission in 1899, and spent two years in that work; Thomas, and Albert, who married Alice Haight; he is now on a mission to England, laboring in the Birmingham conference; they have one child. Esther, now Mrs. Nathan Clark, and Mary, now Mrs. Stanley Parrish, of Centerville; they have adopted a little girl from Kentucky, little Ora Ford.

The entire family are members of the Mormon Church, in whose faith they have been reared. Mr. Ford served on a mission to the Southern States in 1876, spending five months in Kentucky, and has otherwise been active in Church work, as have also his wife and daughters.

Mr. Ford passed through the Aaronic Priesthood, was several years a member of the Seventieth Quorum of Seventies, and in 1878 was ordained High Priest and set apart as first Counselor to Bishop Nathan Cheeney, of Centerville, where he remained for several years. He is now Superintendent of the North Centerville Sunday School, and active in all the workings of the Church.



WILLIAM P. RICHARDS, Bishop of Oakley Ward, Summit Stake of Zion, Summit county. Having been born in this county, his whole life with the exception of a few years, has been spent here. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and his early education received from the common schools of Summit county. He early in life started to make his own way, taking up farming and stock raising, which he has successfully followed, and is today reckoned among the most prosperous and successful men of this county.

Bishop Richards was born in Wanship, in the Weber Valley, on May 18, 1864. He is the son of Franklin D. and Susan Sandford (Pierson) Richards. He started out in life for himself in 1885, when he and his brother Albert D. went to Little Wood River in Blaine county, Idaho, where they engaged in farming and stock raising for five years, at the end of which time they closed out their interests and moved to Oakley, where they purchased land from the railroad company and again engaged in the cattle business, handling cattle for the local markets. Their ranch is located on the Weber river. They have been alive to the importance of good irrigation for this country and were prominent in the organization and promoting of the Richards & Company Irrigation Canal, which waters three hundred acres of land at Oakley. Their own ranch is well irrigated, and they raise large crops of hay, feeding a large amount of stock at a time. When they purchased this land it was in a wild state, mostly covered by sage brush, and has had to be cleared off and cultivated.

Our subject was married January 9, 1895, to

Miss Leah Smithies, daughter of James and Hannah (Crowther) Smithies. They have two children, Jennie Marie and Karl Raymond.

In political life Mr. Richards owes allegiance to the Republican party, and has been constable of Oakley for two years.

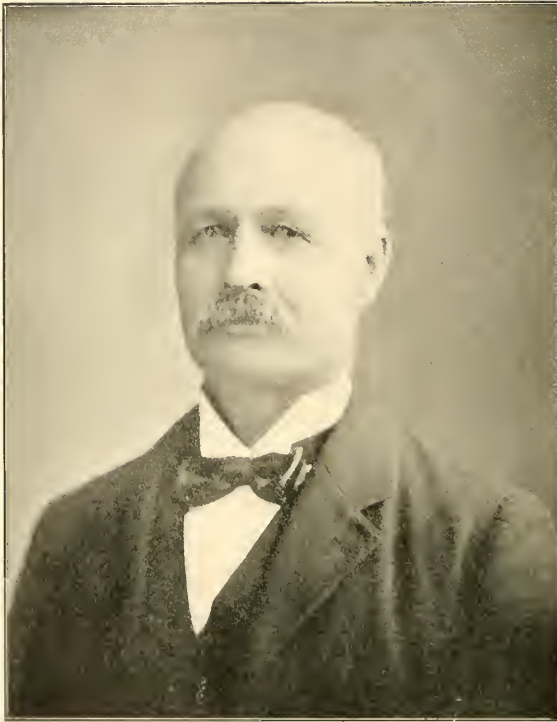
Bishop Richards has given his time largely to the work of the Church of which is a member, and has held a number of offices in its Priesthood. He passed through the offices of Deacon, Elder and High Priest and was set apart as Bishop of Oakley Ward June 7, 1901, by Apostle Reed Smoot. He has also acted in the capacity of First Counselor to President John H. Seymour, of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and was for a number of years Secretary of the Oakley Sunday School.

Bishop Richards is a man of broad and generous mind, hospitable, and has made many friends among those with whom he has been associated through life.



EDWIN BENNION. Among the substantial and successful business men of Taylorsville Ward, Salt Lake county, Utah, who have assisted largely in building up this section, should be mentioned Edwin Bennion, the subject of this sketch.

He is a native son of Utah, having been born in the same Ward where he has spent the greater portion of his life. He was born April 8, 1868. He is a brother of Heber Bennion, and a son of John and Marv (Turpin) Bennion, whose biographical sketches appear elsewhere in this volume. Our subject spent his early life on the farm with his father and his education was derived in the common schools of Taylorsville Ward, later at the Brigham Young academy at Provo; completing his scholastic education in the State University of Utah. The death of his father occurred when our subject was about eight years of age, and at the age of seventeen he started out on his own hook. He first purchased forty acres of land in Granger Ward, which has always been his home, to this he has



John Galt

added until he now has seventy-four acres, comprising one of the best farms of its size in the county. At the time Mr. Bennion took charge of this land it was in a wild state, being almost covered with sage brush. Since that time he has developed it, built a fine residence, barns, fences, and set out fruit orchards and has it under a high state of cultivation. While Mr. Bennion has given considerable attention to farming and stock-raising, yet this has not been his principal life-work. For many years he has owned a large interest in the J. S. Lindsay & Company store at Taylorsville, located on the Redwood road. With this company he has been identified not only in a financial way but has been its manager for many years. This company has always done a large and thriving business, which has been largely built up by the good management which Mr. Bennion has given to it.

On October 12, 1892, he led to the marriage altar Miss Mary E. Lindsay, daughter of Joseph, Senior, and Emma (Bennion) Lindsay. There have been five children born to them—Edwin A., Lavon, Laura, Erma and Elma.

In political affairs Mr. Bennion has been identified with the Republican party since its organization in this State. He has always taken a prominent part in the work of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in which he was raised, and early taught its principles. His wife is also a member of the same Church. He was ordained a High Priest and served his Church on a mission to Holland, Belgium and the Netherlands. During this time he was President of the mission and had his headquarters at Rotterdam, Holland, where he learned the Dutch language. He was called on this mission three days after his marriage and his wife accompanied him. He has also served as Second Counselor to the President of the Granite Stake since the organization of the Stake. He has taken an active interest in the Sunday School work and for many years was a teacher in his Ward. Besides being largely interested in the J. S. Lindsay & Company store he is also a director in the Canaan Live Stock Company, which is beyond a doubt one of the largest live stock companies in the State. For many years he has been manager of

this company, which necessarily takes him away from his home for a considerable portion of his time. While Granger Ward is his home, his vast interests have called him a great deal of the time to different sections of the country.



JOHN GABBOTT. The very atmosphere of this inter-mountain region seems to inspire men with a craving to subdue and develop the vast resources which nature has so bountifully supplied, and among the men who have taken an active and prominent part in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles and in bringing this State up to its present prosperous condition, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, who has faithfully performed his part along this line.

John Gabbott is a native American, having been born in Nauvoo, Illinois, on October 4, 1842, and is the son of Edward and Sarah (Rigby) Gabbott. His parents were natives of Lancashire, England, near Preston. They became converts to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in England and came to America in 1841, settling at Nauvoo, Illinois, and were at that place during all the trying and troublesome days before the Mormons were driven out of the State. There they met and became close friends of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and in later years Mr. Gabbott was ever ready to speak in terms of praise and endearment of Joseph Smith. When the Mormons left Nauvoo the Gabbott family moved to a place known as Little Pigeon, Iowa. On the way to this latter place Mrs. Gabbott was run over and killed. The father continued his journey alone with his little family, and remained for one year in Little Pigeon, coming to Utah in 1848. Upon arriving in Salt Lake, Mr. Gabbott took up farming and resided in the Seventh Ward of Salt Lake City until a few years before his death, when he moved to State street, where his son Amos, a half brother of our subject, now lives. Mr. Gabbott conducted a very successful business during his life, dealing largely in real estate, both in the city and among farming lands. He was an active and faithful member of the Church of his choice, and filled

the position of a member of the Seventies. He died at the age of seventy-six, honored and loved by all who knew him.

Our subject has spent his entire life within the confines of this State, and received his education from the schools and academies that then existed here. He remained with his father until his marriage at the age of twenty-five years to Miss Emma Twiggs, daughter of William and Mary Twiggs, in 1868. The Twiggs family came to Utah in 1857, ahead of Johnston's army. By this marriage Mr. Gabbott had four children, three of whom are still living—Sarah E.; William E.; John T., and Martha, who died aged four years. Mrs. Gabbott died in 1879, and Mr. Gabbott again married in 1880 to Olive Cosgrove, daughter of Charles and Theresa Cosgrove, and the result of this marriage was also four children, of whom two are still living. They are Lewis, died aged twenty-one years; Adam; Bayard, died aged eight years; Emma. Their mother died in 1889.

Mr. Gabbott followed farming until 1893, when he became interested in the nursery business, locating on South West Temple street, between Tenth and Eleventh South. He purchased the entire block but has since sold a number of lots, on which some handsome residences have been erected. He has done a wholesale business only in the fruit tree line, and has supplied dealers in this and adjoining States. Aside from this property he also owns several farms in Salt Lake county.

In political life our subject has been a staunch member of the Democratic party since its organization in this State, and has taken an active interest in public affairs, filling the position of Justice of the Peace, and also serving as school trustee. He and all his family are members of the Mormon Church and his son, John T., served two and a half years on a mission for the Church in Indiana, in 1896, returning in 1899. Mr. Gabbott has also been prominent in the affairs of the Church, having been selected as Second Counselor to the Bishop of Farmers' Ward, when that Ward was first organized. The name Farmers' Ward was given from the fact that at the time of the organization, the residents of that

portion of the city were all farmers. Today, however, almost every line of business is represented in this ward and many of the business men of the city have their homes there. He at this time holds the position of First Counselor to the Second Bishop of the Ward. Mr. Gabbott has been eminently successful in his business career and is today one of the wealthy men of Salt Lake City. He is known as a man of high integrity, undaunted courage, and perseverance, and by his energy and foresight has built up a profitable and thriving business. His genial and courteous manner has won for him a host of friends, and today there is no man who stands higher in the respect and confidence of the people and the leaders of the Church than he.

JOSEPH D. MUIR, one of the successful young business men of Salt Lake County, was born near Evanston, Wyoming, on April 27, 1875. He is a son of Joseph and Ellen (Dobby) Muir, who were natives of Edinborough, Scotland. They came to Utah about 40 years ago, and now reside at 1001 East 12th South Street.

Our subject took up his residence in Sugar House Ward twenty-two years ago where he has continued his residence ever since. He married February 28th, 1901, to Miss Ellen H. Smith, daughter of John R. and Mary Smith, who reside at 1301 East 12th South Streets.

Mrs. Muir was raised in the Mormon faith from childhood and has always been a faithful member of that church ever since. She and her husband were school children together. On October 20th, 1897, Mr. Muir purchased his present home, where he owns five acres of choice land, and in connection with his home he farms extensively outside of it, having charge of 650 acres in the vicinity of his home farm. His own home, while small in acreage, is considered one of the prettiest country residences in Salt Lake County, with all modern improvements, electric lights, bath, hot and cold water. Outside of farming Mr. Muir has also been associated with his brother, J. T., in the stock business. They own a ranch of 280 acres, known as the "O. K."

brand, at Weiser, Idaho, and where they are extensively engaged in the stock business. Mr. Muir deserves much credit for what he has accomplished during his short business life, having started out on his own hook at the very bottom of the ladder. He has thoroughly demonstrated his ability as a business man.

Mr. Muir was ordained an Elder in the Mormon Church, and he and his wife are faithful, conscientious members of that faith. They have one child, a daughter, born March 17, 1902.



CHARLES TURNER, Bishop of South Morgan Ward, Morgan Stake of Zion, is a native of England, in which country he received his early education and grew to manhood. He was born in Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, in 1827, and when five years of age his parents moved to Ryton, in the same Shire. At the age of twenty-three he became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and shortly after his baptism was ordained a Priest. He labored in the Coventry branch of the Church for seven years, and was made an Elder in 1854. He traveled for three years as a missionary in England and Scotland, and was for seventeen months President of the Dundee Conference.

In 1861 he became imbued with a desire to come to America and in April of that year took passage on the steamer *Underwriter*, landing in New York. He went to Florence where he spent a month preparing for the long and arduous trip across the great American plains, and made the trip by ox teams, arriving in Salt Lake City September 15th, where he remained seven weeks, and then went to the Weber valley, locating on what is now the site of Morgan City. For the two years following he worked at whatever he could obtain to make a livelihood. At the end of this time he engaged in brick making, manufacturing the brick from the native clay, and furnished the first brick in Morgan City, many of the houses now in use being built from these brick. He also burnt the native lime stone and

engaged in this business for over thirty years, still retaining his farm, which he operated in a small way. Since 1896 he has given his time more particularly to farming and ranching, and owns a ranch about seventeen miles up Lost Creek, where he has one hundred and thirty head of cattle and horses. He built his present home in Morgan City in 1888, and also built a house for his oldest son. He also purchased a house in Morgan which he gave to his second son.

Bishop Turner was married December 8, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Wilkens, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Wilkens. Mrs. Turner died February 26, 1865, leaving one child, which also died. He married again on October 14, 1865, to Miss Annie Boash, who is still living. She has been the mother of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living. He married a third time in 1872 to Hannah Jones, who is also living, and who bore him six children. The Bishop has fourteen living children and seven grand-children.

In political life Bishop Turner is an ardent Republican and has given much of his time to the work of that party. He was one of the first Councilmen of Morgan and has served eight terms as Councilman and one term as Mayor. He has been identified with most of the public enterprises of Morgan City; assisted in taking out the two main water ditches, and also one from Canon creek. Before the admission of Utah into the Union he served for two terms as Selectman of his county, and has been largely instrumental in building up the community in which he has lived.

Since coming to Utah he has been ordained a High Priest and presided over the North Morgan district before the Stake was organized, and at the time of the organization of the Stake in 1877 was set apart as Bishop by Apostle Lorenzo Snow to preside over the South Morgan Ward. He has been noted for his liberality and generosity. He left home and began life for himself at the age of thirteen, and at the age of nineteen took the entire care of his younger brothers and sisters, giving them an education and fitting them to earn their own living. His life since coming to Utah has been above reproach and he has always stood ready to relieve the

needy or give aid to the distressed. He has won and retained the confidence not only of the heads of the Church, but of all with whom he has been associated.

JOHAN H. RICH, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Morgan county, is a man honored for his sterling worth and integrity. Possessing more than ordinary business ability, he has by the exercise of his own ingenuity been able to gain for himself financial prosperity, and that which is still more to be desired, the respect and esteem of his associates. His energy is one of the conspicuous traits of his character, and to this quality, combined with his ability, is due the success which has attended every enterprise with which he has been identified.

Mr. Rich is a native of England, having been born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, September 1, 1832, and is the son of James and Jemimah (Holliday) Rich. Our subject remained in England until he attained his majority, receiving his education from the schools of that country and working as an operator in a woolen factory. He became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1850, and on February 5, 1853, sailed with his wife for America, on board the vessel *Jersey*, landing in New Orleans after a voyage of six weeks. From New Orleans they went by boat to Saint Louis, and thence to Florence, where they joined the train known as "The Texas Independent company," and started across the great American plains for Utah. At the last crossing of the North Platte River their first child was born. They reached Salt Lake City September 29, 1853, and that fall moved to Centerville and spent the winter with the family of Thomas Thurston. Mr. Rich continued to reside in Centerville until 1861, and four of his children were born in that place. In the spring of the latter year he moved to Morgan county and settled on the site of what was afterwards called Richville, being one of the first men to settle in that place. He took up a squatter's claim and bought land of the Ute Indians, and later when the land was surveyed he pre-empted

his claim. He engaged in general farming, which he has since followed. He has added to his original piece of land until at this time he owns two hundred and fifty acres of valuable land. He built his present home in 1869 and at that time it was considered the largest and most desirable residence in the valley. It is still a very comfortable dwelling, and one of the pleasantest homes in the Ward. He became identified with the stock raising industry and raises cattle, sheep and horses. Mr. Rich also owns property in Morgan City, and is altogether one of the substantial and solid men of Morgan county.

In 1852 our subject married Miss Lydia Pond, of Trowbridge, England. They have had six children born to them, three of whom are now living,—Franklin John, born on the plains. He died leaving a widow, Sarah Ann (Rowle) Rich, and six children; James T., William H., Lucy Jane, wife of Joseph Florence; Melissa, deceased wife of F. E. Whitear, and Louisa, who died at two years of age.

Mr. Rich has been a follower of the Democratic party since its organization in Utah, and was active in public life before the admission of Utah into the Union. He was for several years Selectman of his county, and has always been identified with the growth and development of the county since his first residence in it. In local enterprises he was one of the organizers of the Morgan mill, in which he is still a director; owns stock in the Morgan branch of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and also the Fry Mercantile company, in all of which he was one of the promoters and assisted in organizing them. He has also done much towards securing good roads and bridges for the county, and is in every way a liberal and public spirited man.

He has also been very active in Church matters and has filled many offices in the Church. He has been ordained Deacon and Elder and is Counselor to President R. G. Welch, of the Elders' Quorum. When Morgan Stake was organized in 1877 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as a member of the High Council of Morgan Stake, and is the second oldest member of the Council at this time. His family have also always been very prominent in Church work.



Robert Pitzer

Mrs. Rich was prior to the organization of the Morgan Stake President of the Ladies' Relief Society of South Morgan Ward, and in 1878 was made President of the Stake organization. The son James T. has served on a mission to Florida, and is a member of the Thirty-fifth Quorum of Seventies. William H. has also served on a mission, laboring in the southern States and is at this time First Counselor to President Heiner, of the Morgan Stake. Prior to this was Second Counselor to President Richard Fry, now deceased, during his presidency. The family is one of the most prominent and well known in Richville, not only in Church work, but in social life, and enjoy the respect and esteem of the residents of their community.



ELIZABETH PIXTON. When the early history of Utah shall have been fully written it will reveal many instances of undaunted determination, perseverance and self-sacrifice among the women who came across the plains with the pioneers and assisted their husbands and sons in subduing and cultivating this wild region, and in laying the foundations for one of the most beautiful and prosperous States in the Union. Among these women there is perhaps none more worthy of recognition for the high courage she displayed and for the love and devotion to duty and to the principles of her religion which imbued her with the strength to perform the difficult task of bringing her family across the plains and sustaining them in this wild and barren region until the return of her husband from the Mexican War, than is the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Elizabeth Pixton, widow of the late Robert Pixton.

Robert Pixton was born in Manchester, England, March 27, 1818, and was the son of George and Mary (Hankeson) Paxton, who both lived and died in the old country. His paternal grandparents were residents of Lancashire, England, and were well known people of that place. They lived to a great age, having been married seventy-two years, living that length of time in one and the same house, and where both of them

died; and his grandfather was ninety-eight years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Pixton was brought up in England, living there until twenty-two years of age. He received but a meagre school education, but was of a studious turn of mind and turned all his spare time to the acquiring of knowledge, and at the time of his death was considered an able scholar, being an excellent mathematician and having a wide knowledge of books, which he read with avidity.

He was married in Lancashire county, England, on May 5, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of John and Charlotte (Hallotte) Cooper, whose parents also lived all their lives in England. Mrs. Pixton was born February 8, 1818, the same year as her husband. They lived in England three years after their marriage and here two of their ten children were born. These children are: Charlotte C., George, Robert, Elizabeth, Willard, Mary, who died in infancy; Joseph C., Sariah, now Mrs. Henry J. Wheeler. Charlotte is now Mrs. William Vandyke, and Elizabeth married Henry Harker, of Taylorsville, at present one of the County Commissioners of Salt Lake county, and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Pixton now has fifty-four grandchildren living in Utah, besides forty-four great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandson, all of whom are bright and of sound mind and body.

In 1841 Mr. Pixton came to America, settling in Nauvoo, and there went to work to earn passage money to bring his family to this country, where they joined him in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Pixton were both members of the Mormon Church and while in Nauvoo became close friends of the Prophet Joseph Smith. They also met and were friends of Willard Richards, who was in jail with the Prophet and his brother Hyrum on the day the latter were killed, and who received four bullets in his clothing, but escaped without serious injury. Mrs. Pixton has a picture of Mr. Richards, which she values highly.

In 1846 they left with the first train of emigrants who came to Utah, traveling in the same train as Brigham Young, and when the train was near Council Bluffs, Iowa, Colonel Kane of the United States army caught up with them and demanded a battalion to serve under the Govern-

ment in the war with Mexico. This demand was made by the Government for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Mormons were loyal to the Government, or as charged by those opposed to them, were traitors. The manner in which they responded put at rest this unjust charge. There was a call made for five hundred men, and Brigham Young advising them to respond, and promising to personally watch over their families, five hundred and forty-nine men volunteered, and they were mobilized on the banks of the Missouri river, near Council Bluffs. The story of the sufferings, hardships, and heroism of the men composing this battalion must ever form one of the most pathetic pages in the history of our country, and among those brave men, none bore his part with more heroism, fortitude and uncomplaining devotion to duty than did Robert Pixton. In addition to the usual hardships of this long and arduous trip, they had trouble with the Indians who at one time stampeded and drove off their stock, and they spent three days chasing and fighting the Indians before the stock was recovered. They also had trouble with the vast herds of buffalo which roamed at will over this western country, and many of the men were trampled and gored by these vicious animals. No provision was made for water to last them over the desert, aside from what they could carry in their canteens, and this gave out when they were eighty miles from any stream, and many of the men had to be carried the latter part of the journey by their stronger brethren. After reaching Santa Fe they were sent to the relief of Captain Carney, in Southern California, and here remained until discharged from service. Some of the men remained in California, gold having been found in the channel of the old Captain Sutter mill race, and the story of the great gold excitement that followed a few years later is too well known to need repeating here. Mr. Pixton with others returned to Salt Lake City and joined his family here. Among these men were Mr. Cox, Mr. Allen and D. Browitt, who, in company with some Indians, who professed to be friendly to the white men, left the company and started to discover a better route home. They were later found near a spring, where they had

been murdered, and their bodies stripped of clothing and filled with arrows. This spring was named Tragedy Springs, in commemoration of this event. Around the neck of Mr. Allen was found a small bag of gold, which was brought back to his widow by Mr. Pixton.

At the time her husband volunteered to go with the battalion Mrs. Pixton was left with all the household effects, consisting of wagons, ox teams, etc., and their children, near Council Bluffs, and she drove the teams all the way across the plains, yoking and unyoking the oxen and having the full care of them during the entire trip. They reached Salt Lake City one week ahead of the men who went with the battalion to California. Mr. Pixton remained for some time in Salt Lake City and built and occupied the places where S. P. Teasdale and J. P. Gardner are now engaged in business. At the time of the Johnston army trouble he moved south. Later Mr. Pixton was called to help colonize Dixey, where he spent several years, and in the early sixties returned to the family home near Taylorsville, and there built a house at the foot of the hill. This was an adobe house, and there the family lived until the death of Mr. Pixton, on November 23, 1881.

Mrs. Pixton still has the deed to the first piece of land they owned in this State, which was written on a piece of paper two by three inches, and the wording of which was as follows: "Robert Pixton, lot 7, block 69. Recorded on county record. Thomas Bullock, Salt Lake County Recorder. Conveyed March 3, 1856." After the death of her husband Mrs. Pixton built a comfortable brick house just at the top of the hill from where the old house stood, and she is still living there at the age of eighty-four, in the full possession of all her faculties, and is the possessor of a truly wonderful memory, being able to relate the most minute details of her trip across the great American plains, and the incidents that went to make up the history of her life from then to the present time. Her daughters have all married men of sterling worth and prominence in their communities and her sons all live in the same community as their mother, and are worthy descendants of such parents. Mrs. Pixton has for over half a century been a

staunch adherent to the principles of the Mormon Church and has taken an active interest in all Church work in her neighborhood, and today is held in high esteem by all who know her.



WILLARD PIXTON. In this country, where each man or woman must carve out their own fortunes and be judged, not by what their ancestors have done, but by what they themselves accomplish, it is a gratifying thing to find a whole family taking first rank in their community as men of sterling worth and business integrity, and this may be truthfully said of the Pixton family, of which the subject of our sketch is a member. His father, Robert Pixton, was one of the early pioneers to this country, and a member of the famous Mormon battalion, and for many years a well-known and popular resident of the Taylorsville Ward, doing much to aid in the development of the resources of that district, and taking a keen interest in anything that pertained to the welfare of his community. He died loved, honored and mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and leaving a widow and family of children who have since held high the standard of living of which he set a worthy example.

Willard Pixton was born on Main street, Salt Lake City, on November 4, 1854, and spent his early life on his father's farm in Taylorsville, receiving his education from the schools that then existed in this country. When he was fifteen years of age he accompanied his father on a mission to Dixey. In his early manhood he settled at Leeds, living there until he was twenty-six years of age, when he returned to this county and established himself on his present farm near the old homestead of his father. Here he owns fifty acres of well improved land on which he has a comfortable home.

Mr. Pixton was married in 1876 to Miss Isabella Carter, daughter of William and Harriette (Uttley) Carter, who were among the early pioneers to this State, coming with the first company to cross the plains, and her father plowed the first half acre of ground ever plowed in

Salt Lake City, on what is now the site of the Knutsford Hotel in July, 1847. By this marriage they have had eleven children. They are: Williard C., who was killed December 20, 1900, at the age of twenty-three years and eight months, by the caving of the bank while he was engaged in hauling gravel; Lafayette C., John E., Samuel, Norton R., Hazel I., Grace, Mary E., Robert, Ephraim and George M.

In political life our subject is a member of the Republican party and an active worker in its ranks, being registrar of his precinct. He and his entire family are devout members of the Mormon Church and active in its work. In 1895 our subject was called to go to Southern Illinois on a mission for the Church, but owing to sickness was compelled to return home before his term had expired. He occupies a prominent place in local Church circles, having been a member of the Council of the Young Men's Mutual Association, and a teacher in the Sunday Schools. He is also a member of the Presidency of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Quorum of Seventies.

Mr. Pixton is known as a staunch and upright business man and is respected for his integrity, honesty and the untiring industry and energy he has displayed in building up his business. He had to make his own way in life and the success he has achieved has been due to his own efforts, unaided by any one, save for the splendid example which was left him by his father, whose companion he was in the days of his youth, and from whom he imbibed the staunch principles which he has since displayed, and today there is no more popular man than he in the circles where he is known. Elsewhere in this work may be found a full sketch of this interesting family.



ROBERT PIXTON. It is perhaps safe to say that no part of the globe is inhabited by a people of more democratic temper than is that portion of the United States known as "The West." Here a man's ancestors avail him nothing; he must carve out his own fortune and stand or fall on his own merits, and yet, even in this free and

independent atmosphere there is always a tribute of respect and admiration paid to the memory of the man or woman who has successfully carved a niche for themselves in the field wherein they labored, and the career of their posterity is always watched with more or less interest. Among the children of the pioneers to Utah there is today no more worthy son of a noble ancestor than is the subject of this sketch, Robert Pixton.

Our subject was born on November 6, 1850, on what is now Main street, in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he spent the first seven years of his life. The family later moved to Lehi for a short time, and from there went to Taylorsville Ward, where our subject grew to manhood, obtaining his education in the schools that then existed in his locality, and has made his home in that place since. He is the son of Robert and Elizabeth Pixton. Robert Pixton, Senior, was a native of England and came to this country in 1841, and being converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, came with that people when they were driven out of Nauvoo, traveling as far as Council Bluffs, Iowa, with his family, at which place he volunteered as a member of the Mormon battalion and served with that body until they were discharged from service, filling his place with honor and distinction. A full account of this period of his life, as also that of his brave and noble wife, will be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Pixton was married to Miss Amelia Atwood, only sister of William and Henry Atwood, of Murray, in April, 1871, and they have had nine children born of this marriage. They are: Robert S., Parley, now Mrs. Alfonso Bayton; Tasy, now Mrs. George Rhoades, of Mill Creek; Elizabeth C., William T., Albert, Pearl, Nora and Le Roy. Mr. Pixton owns forty and a half acres of land in the neighborhood of his home, which is situated at the corner of the Redwood and Taylorsville roads, and has lived at his present home for twenty-three years. On this place he has built a fine brick residence and the farm is well improved with good outbuildings, fences, etc. In addition to his real estate holdings Mr. Pixton is largely interested in the cattle and sheep

industry, leasing his sheep to herders in Idaho. He and his whole family are consistent members of the Mormon Church, and his oldest son, Robert, has been on a mission for the Church in the northern States for the past sixteen months. Some of his children have married and he has had five grandchildren, two of whom have died. Both he and his wife are active in local Church matters, Mrs. Pixton being a member of the Ladies' Relief Society of that Ward, in which she is deeply interested, and their daughter Elizabeth is a member of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. Mr. Pixton's mother is still living in Taylorsville Ward, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and is in the enjoyment of good health.

In politics our subject is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, in whose work he has always taken an active interest, although he has not held nor sought public office, preferring to devote his time to his large and growing business interests. In addition to his other Church work Mr. Pixton is also a Ward teacher and a member of the Seventies. He is a man who stands high in the confidence and respect, not only of the leaders and members of his Church, but also of all who know him, irrespective of religious or political creeds, and is a member of a well-known family.



ON. GEORGE M. CANNON is a member of one of the most prominent families in the history of the Mormon Church, his father being President Angus M. Cannon, of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Although our subject appeared upon the stage of life a good many years after the pioneers had first tabernacled in this fertile valley, yet the real growth of the State has taken place within his memory and he has been closely connected with much that has been done to bring it to its present high position. He is today one of the youngest bankers in Salt Lake City and one of the best known men in the State.

George M. Cannon was born December 25,

1861, in Saint George, Washington county, and was the first white child to be born in that place. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Salt Lake City and this has since been his home. His education was obtained from the common schools of the city, from which he entered the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, and took a normal course, graduating in 1878. After his graduation he took a two years' course in the scientific department of the University, completing his education at the age of nineteen years. The institution at that time did not confer any degrees, hence Mr. Cannon did not receive his degree upon completing the scientific course. He has remained in close touch with the University all these years and was the first secretary of the Alumni Association. He also served as President of the Association, and has acted as toastmaster and in other prominent positions at annual reunions and banquets given by the Association. Upon leaving school Mr. Cannon spent one season in the field working under Civil Engineer Jesse W. Fox, one of the prominent men in his line in the West, at one time chief engineer for the Utah Central, as well as the Utah Southern Railroad. Mr. Cannon also assisted in engineering work on what is now the Oregon Short Line from Ogden to Frisco. In 1880 he accepted a position as teacher of a school founded by his uncle, President George Q. Cannon, for his own children. A number of the neighboring children also attended this school.

Mr. Cannon was married in 1884 to Miss Addie Morris, a daughter of Elias and Mary Lois Morris, and by this marriage eight children have been born to them—Addie M., George M., Junior.; Marian M., Lucile M., Gene M., Vaughan M., Nora M. and Lois M.

During the time Mr. Cannon was a student at the University he had spent a year in the office of the County Recorder, and in 1882 he gave up teaching and again entered that office as deputy, holding that position until 1884, when he was elected County Recorder, remaining there for six years. During this time he perfected the system of abstract records and made many needed changes in the office. In December, 1891,

he received the appointment of Cashier of the Zions Savings Bank, which position he assumed January 1, 1892, and has since filled. This is the oldest and one of the leading establishments of the kind in Utah, and was established in 1873. Mr. Cannon was also one of the organizers of the sugar industry in Utah and has been closely connected with that enterprise up to the present time, being one of the original incorporators of the Utah Sugar Company, and for many years a director therein.

He has always been a prominent figure in the political life of the State, and before the separation upon national political lines was identified with the People's party. In 1890 he stumped the central and southern part of the State in the interest of that party's candidate for Congress. The following year, 1891, he cast his lot with the Republican party and became one of the original organizers of the Republican clubs. At that time the State was overwhelmingly Democratic, and at the request of prominent members of the Republican party Mr. Cannon ran for the legislature, but was defeated. He was nominated by the Republicans in the same district in 1894, and elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and assisted in framing the present State Constitution. Two of the most important articles therein, those on "Revenue and Taxation," and on "Public Debt," were framed by committees of which he was chairman. The latter article limited the amount of debt that could be incurred by the State. He was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee and conducted the campaign in which Republicans were elected to all of the State offices. The legislature, being Republican, elected two United States Senators. Mr. Cannon was elected to the State Senate and had the honor of being the first President of the State Senate of Utah. Since then he has practically retired from political life and has since devoted his time to his private business.

In 1890 Mr. Cannon laid out the town of Forest Dale, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Salt Lake City, where he located his home and has since lived, owing the old Brigham Young farmhouse and building, one of the finest homes

in that suburb. He has been actively identified with the work of the Church during all these years and has successively held the offices of Deacon, Teacher, Priest, Elder and High Priest. He has been closely associated with the work of the Sunday Schools and is at this time a member of the General Board of the Deseret Sunday School Union, and also Superintendent of the Sunday Schools of the Granite Stake with a membership of over four thousand enrolled officers, teachers and pupils.

JOSEPH O. NYSTROM. Perhaps no man of his age has had a more interesting or varied career than has the subject of this article. He was born in Salt Lake City, May 6, 1874, and is the youngest son of P. T. and Johanna (Roos) Nystrom. His father was a native of Sweden, where he grew to manhood and learned the trade of carpenter and carriage maker, which he followed prior to coming to this country. He became a convert to the doctrines and teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and in company with his parents emigrated to America in 1850, locating in Salt Lake City, and dying there at the age of fifty-six years. After coming to Utah he spent six years in missionary work in Sweden. His father, and the grandfather of our subject, died in the early part of this year, 1902. Our subject's mother was a native of Sweden, where she was a member of one of the most prominent families of that country, different members of the family occupying positions of trust and honor in public life. Mrs. Nystrom came to Utah with her people some years prior to the time of her husband's arrival.

Our subject grew up in Salt Lake City and received his early education from the common schools of this place, completing his studies at the University of Utah. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, having charge of the invoice and shipping department.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Mr. Nystrom enlisted in Battery A, United

States Light Artillery, and participated in the first battle in Manila Harbor, on July 3, 1898, under Major Richard W. Young. He was also engaged in a number of the battles and skirmishes which followed in that country, and at the end of a year was promoted with the rank of First Sergeant. Upon being mustered out of service Mr. Nystrom returned to this city and resumed his position with the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, remaining with them until January 1, 1900, when he accepted the Chief Deputyship under R. C. Naylor, City Recorder. In December of that year he received the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Naylor, which position he filled with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, until the fall of 1901, when he was elected by a large majority on the Republican ticket to fill the office of City Recorder.

Mr. Nystrom has been affiliated with the Republican party since reaching his majority and has done some good work for the party. While he was reared in the faith and teachings of the Mormon Church, Mr. Nystrom has never identified himself with any religious body, although his preference is towards the Church in which he was raised.

JOHN HOLT. The present Deputy County Recorder of Salt Lake County is among those men who have seen Utah grow from a wild and unsettled region to one of the most prosperous States in the western part of this country. He has taken his full share in its development and has an intimate knowledge of the unfavorable conditions that confronted the pioneers, and of the manner in which the resources of the State were utilized to build up the present satisfactory conditions of Utah. He was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1858. His father, Albert Holt, emigrated to the United States, and eight of the family came to Utah a year later, crossing the plains and mountains by ox team. His father followed the business of railroad contractor for upwards of twenty-five years. Maria Mabey, wife of Al-

bert Holt, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of England. Her parents were among the early settlers of Davis county.

Our subject's boyhood days were like those of the other sons of the pioneers and the first settlers in Utah. As early as eight years of age he was driving teams in Utah and in his twelfth year had charge of a team working on the "dump." His scholastic education was received in the schools that then existed in Salt Lake City, and he later entered the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, graduating from that institution in 1882. Upon the completion of his education he entered business with his father, who then had extensive contracts for the building of the different railroads in this section. Since his connection with railroad contracts he has superintended nearly all of the work which he and his father had secured. His father had made extensive contracts, and built a large portion of the John W. Young road, now a part of the Rio Grande Western system, and was also in charge of construction for the American Fork Railroad. He also built portions of the line of the Union Pacific and of the Santa Fe from Pueblo to Denver.

Our subject was married in 1879 to Miss Mary A. Soffe, daughter of Nimrod G. and Mary A. Soffe. Her family were among the pioneers who came to Utah across the plains in ox teams. Her father, upon his arrival in Utah, engaged in farming. By this marriage Mr. Holt has a large family of children.

In the administration of political affairs in Utah, Mr. Holt has been a consistent Democrat, and has served as Deputy County Recorder since January 1st, 1901. Aside from this office he has served several terms as School Trustee; been Justice of the Peace and was for seven years Postmaster in this county. He has been in the past a school teacher in both this county and city, spending twelve years in that work. In the Church he has filled the offices of Superintendent of the Sunday School and President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and is a

Counselor to Bishop Jabez W. West, of the Ninth Ward of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Holt's success in life has been due entirely to his own energy and to his industry and application. He early learned in life the necessity of relying entirely upon his own resources and in making the best of the opportunities that presented themselves. His genial and pleasant manner has endeared him to a wide circle of friends throughout the State, and his ability has won for him the reputation of unimpeachable integrity, and gained the confidence and esteem of the people.



WILLIAM HAWES CHILD, one of the most successful mining men and stock brokers of Salt Lake City, and one of the corps who have aided materially in the development of the mining properties of Utah and Nevada through the dissemination of stock in those companies to investors and capitalists, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1878. He is a son of Morris W. Child, who was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, now a resident of Boston, and engaged in maritime business there, chartering vessels and conducting enterprises in that and allied branches of industry. The Child family is one of the oldest in the United States and in addition to being early settlers of Connecticut, trace their lineage in England back to William the Conqueror, when even then they were one of the powerful and influential families of England. Mr. Child, the father of the subject of this sketch, is an influential man of affairs in Boston. His wife, Maria W. (Hawes) Child, was also a member of one of the old families of Massachusetts.

Their son started on his business career on September the 10th, 1898, when he came to Salt Lake City and engaged in the mining and brokerage business, participating actively in all the different branches of this work, and has been closely identified with the growth of the City and State ever since. He is a member of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange. He has also become interested in mining properties

throughout the State. He is at this time Secretary and Treasurer of the Shebe Gold and Silver Mining Company, in the Star mining district. This is one of the famous mines of the Western country and is located in Humboldt county, Nevada, and has produced since active operations were begun over three and a half million dollars worth of ore.

In political life Mr. Child is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has not participated actively in its work and has never been a candidate for public office. He is a member of the Congregational Church. The integrity of his business career while in Utah, marks him as one of the most successful men in business life, and foreshadows the future success which will undoubtedly come to him in the exercise of his ability and talents.



SMITH PARKER. Utah has become noted for many things, but in the phenomenal advancement she has made toward civilization during the past half a century her live stock industry has kept pace with the other lines until today there are as fine blooded stock to be found within the confines of Utah as perhaps any State in the Union. No man has done more towards bringing the live stock industry up to its present high standing than has Smith Parker, the subject of this article.

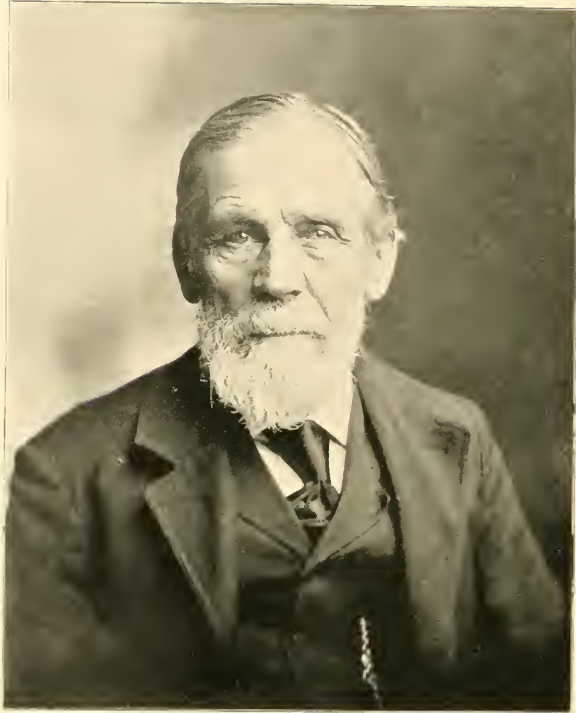
He was born in Douglas, Massachusetts, March 10, 1849, and is the son of Able and Sarah (Darling) Parker, both natives of that State. When our subject was but eight years of age his parents moved to Rockford, Illinois, where they remained a year, and then went to Jefferson City, Bremer County, Iowa, where Able Parker engaged in farming, and remained in this place for five years. At the expiration of this time Mr. Parker and his family, with the exception of one son, who is yet at the old homestead in Massachusetts, crossed the plains in a company of one hundred wagons, traveling by ox team, on their way to California. When they reached Salt Lake City Mr. Parker traded his oxen for

horses and continued his journey to California, where he settled in Lasson county, and took up farming, which he followed until his death. Both he and his wife died many years ago, leaving a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the youngest, and seven of whom are still living. Our subject was the only one to leave California, the others making their home in that State.

Mr. Parker spent three years in Nevada and then came to Utah, where he has continued to reside ever since. Upon coming to Utah he at once went into the cattle business, which he has made his life work, beginning in Juab county, where he remained three years and then removed to Piute county, and at one time was the owner of a very large herd of cattle, which he has since reduced. He is still interested in horses, of which he has quite a number in Piute county. In 1885 Mr. Parker imported a carload of Holstein cattle, which were the first of that class of cattle to be brought into the State. He paid five hundred dollars per head for these cattle in Syracuse, all of them being yearlings, and later bred from them, receiving two hundred dollars each for his calves at three months old. He also purchased a fine Hamiltonian stallion, for which he paid twelve hundred dollars. This stallion took a premium at the State Fair in New York, and later won two prizes at the Utah State fairs. Appreciating the work he was doing in this direction the legislature appointed Mr. Parker a director of the D. A. and M. Society, which position he filled for four years. He was also Vice-President of the South Utah Range Association, at Koosharem, Piute county. He bred some fine stock from his Hamiltonian stallion, some of which he still owns, and had a race course constructed on his place.

Our subject settled at his present place about 1895, purchasing six and a quarter acres of land and a fine house. His home is located on Seventh East between Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets, and is known as Number 3325 Seventh East. In addition to this place he also owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land across the Jordan river, which is well improved.

Mr. Parker married on October 14, 1875, to



Wm. J. Silver

Miss Ellen Curtis, daughter of John and Matilda (Minor) Curtis, she being born in Springville, Utah. The result of this marriage has been ten children, one of whom died. They are: Ellen R., now Mrs. Edward Vest, living in Piute county; Ralph, at home with his parents; Frank, also at home; Eudora, Ida, Don C., who died when four years old; Albert S., Mable, Stella, Iva M.

He is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, in whose work he has been active since its organization in this State, and has held a number of minor offices, having been Register of Piute county and Postmaster at that place for twelve years. He also served as a County Commissioner. In addition to these lesser offices he also served as a delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress and as a delegate to the Territorial Convention in 1894, just prior to the time Utah was admitted into the Union. Mr. Parker has ever been found the friend of education, and while living in Piute county hired teachers from the East and carried on the schools for five years at his own expense, afterward donating the building and twenty acres of land to the Methodist Episcopal church for school and church purposes.

Utah owes much to Mr. Parker for the liberal spirit he has ever displayed in advancing the interests of the State and of the communities in which he has lived, and he has by his honesty, integrity and honorable business dealings won a high place in public as well as private life, and today no man in the State stands higher than he in the esteem of his fellow men.



WILLIAM J. SILVER. In building up a commonwealth there are two distinctively separate factors to be considered, each a complement of the other, and each in its way an important feature: The advance-guard or pioneers; brave men and women who willingly face every hardship, danger and disappointment in their work of opening up the paths of civilization; founding homes in an uninhabited country and paving the way for the industrial life

that is to follow. Close upon the footsteps of these come the men who open up avenues of trade and establish intercommunication with the outside world, promoting enterprises of various kinds and inviting investment of outside capital, until in the course of time the State takes its place in the life of the country as a commercial center. In this latter class is to be found the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, who came to Utah in 1859 and later established what has since grown to be the leading iron works foundry in the State.

Mr. Silver is an Englishman by birth and was born on September 1, 1832, in the city of London. He is the son of William and Miriam H. (Ives) Silver, both natives of that country, the families on both sides having been England-born for generations past. Our subject attended the common and high schools of England, completing with a classic education in mechanical drawing and engineering, which profession he followed in his native country for some years before coming to the United States; being connected with the Great Western Railway and later with the Stothert and Pitt Iron Works at Bath, a noted watering resort in England. This establishment employed from two to three hundred men and was one of the largest in England at that time, their specialties being steam engines; railroad supplies, turn-tables, bridges, etc.

In 1855 our subject resigned his position and crossed the ocean, landing in New York and remained in that city for four years, during which time he followed his profession as mechanical engineer. In 1859 he started for Utah, coming as far as Saint Joseph, Missouri, by rail, the company with whom he was traveling being the second to come to Saint Joseph in that manner. From Saint Joseph they went up the river to Florence, Nebraska, then the rendezvous for the Mormons; and from there started by ox teams for Utah, being eight weeks on the way, driving his own team most of the time.

Upon arriving in Salt Lake City he at once went to work in the Church shop in Sugar House Ward, where he remained for one year, at the end of which time he engaged in business for himself in the iron works line, and continued to

increase the business from time to time until he finally sold it out to his sons in the late eighties. They have followed the policy adopted by the father and the plant is at this time the largest in the State of Utah, employing more than one hundred men. Sketches of these three sons and the scope of work they are engaged in will be found elsewhere in this work.

On November 20, 1868, Mr. Silver constructed the first steam engine ever built in the State. He also put the engines into the first steamboat that plied on the Great Salt Lake, the *Kate Connor*, named in honor of the daughter of General Conner, its principal owner. Besides these he has equipped many other plants in this and adjoining States with engines, etc.

Our subject was converted to the Mormon faith in 1851 while in England, and has passed through all the different offices from that of Elder to High Priest, always taking an active part in the affairs of the Church.

Mr. Silver has had six wives. The wife of his youth was Mary Askie, of Staffordshire, England. Her father, William J. Askie, was also an iron manufacturer, as was his ancestors for some generations back. Our subject has been the father of twenty-one children, of whom ten are now living. They are: Frank, the youngest, is now on a mission to Hawaii, where he has been laboring for the past two years; George is instructor of mechanical science in the University of Utah; William, engaged in job printing at Provo; Hyrum, Joseph and John, engaged in the iron foundry business in Salt Lake City. Of the four daughters now living, Mary Ann is the wife of A. Harding of Provo; Althea is now Mrs. John Sheets, of Salt Lake City; Caroline is the wife of Albert W. Bullough, also in Salt Lake City, and Laura is living at home.

In politics our subject is independent, never having tied to any of the dominant parties, and has never sought or held public office.

Mr. Silver, while he sold out his interest in the business to his sons many years ago, has never wholly severed his connection with the concern, and is at this time mechanical engineer and an important factor in the work. He has made the acquaintance of people from all parts of the West and enjoys a high standing in the business and social world.

DRAGON DAY is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City, May 8, 1872, and while yet a young man he has thoroughly demonstrated his ability as a successful and enterprising business man. He is the son of David and Elizabeth (Davis) Day, both natives of England. The father was born in Luton, Bedfordshire, England, in 1825, and emigrated to the United States in 1850, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 5th of that year. The mother was born in Herefordshire, England, and with her people came to Utah in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Day were married in Salt Lake City and raised a family of ten children, our subject being next to the youngest child. Of this family six are now living. The father of our subject came to Davis county in an early day and invested in a considerable amount of land. He later returned to Salt Lake City and opened up a general merchandise business, and was at one time the leading merchant in Salt Lake. He was also a large owner of mining property in the State, and at the time of his death, in 1877, was one of the most prosperous and successful business men in the city. His widow still lives there. Our subject was but a child when he came to Kaysville Ward with his mother and this has been his home ever since. He obtained his education principally from the schools of this district and has followed farming all his life.

Mr. Day married February 8, 1898, to Miss Ruth A. Barnes, daughter of Lorenzo and Sarah Ann Barnes. The Barnes family came to Utah in an early day and their daughter was born in Kaysville. Mr. and Mrs. Day have one child—Le Roy. The place where Mr. Day now resides was left to him and his mother by his father, David Day, and he has by energy and perseverance improved it to a high degree. He has a comfortable home, the site being an unusually pretty one, near the historic Salt Lake, and Mr. Day has spent much time in beautifying the place. He is a very successful cattle and sheep owner and among Kaysville's most wide-awake and enterprising business men. Both he and his wife were raised in the Mormon faith and Mr. Day has always been active in Church

work. He is a member of the Seventies and in February, 1898, was called and set apart for missionary work in Great Britain, serving twenty-eight months, most of the time being spent in the London Conference. During his absence he visited many points of interest in Europe, spending fourteen days at the Paris Exposition, and was also at the Glasgow fair, and the Pan-American Exposition. He also took advantage of this opportunity to secure a genealogy of the family, which he prizes highly. Mr. Day is largely interested in Sunday School work and an active worker in that line at home.

In political life he is independent, preferring to vote for the man whom he considered best qualified for the office. While he is interested in the political life of his community he has never sought nor held public office, preferring to devote his time to his business interests and to the work of the Church.



ENRY HARKER, at present one of the county commissioners of Salt Lake county. Among the native sons of Utah there are but few men who have figured as prominently and whose influence and operations have been so wide and far-reaching in the developing of the vast resources of this State, as the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Harker enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born west of the Jordan river, and within a few miles of his present home, which is located in Taylorsville Ward. His birth occurred November 5, 1849. He is the fifth son of Joseph and Susannah (Sneath) Harker. His father and mother were both natives of Lancaster, England, and came to the United States and settled in Utah in 1847. The marriage of Mr. Harker, Senior, occurred in his native country, where he continued to reside for several years after his marriage. There were three children born to him in England. On their journey from Nauvoo to Omaha one of their children was drowned in the Mississippi river, near New Orleans, and one died in Winter Quarters. In Echo canyon, Utah, a child was born to them,

whom they named William, and who lives in Taylorsville Ward, he being the first male white child born in Utah. The following spring his father put in his first crop in Utah in the outskirts of what is now Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1849 he crossed the Jordan river and built a log cabin, but on account of the dangers which they were subject to from the Indians, they abandoned this cabin and located at the old English Fort, which he assisted in building. Here he lived for a number of years, and built a log and brick house at the foot of the hill near Taylors road, on the Jordan river, and here his wife, and the mother of our subject, still lives. His father died at a ripe old age in 1898. He had been prominently connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints nearly all of his life, and for years was Bishop of Taylorsville Ward. He assisted largely in colonization, being among those who were sent to colonize the Salmon river country in Idaho, where he helped construct the Lemhi Fort. On the entering of the Johnston army into Utah in 1857 he was recalled to Utah by the heads of the Church. Mr. Harker was known throughout the State as an honorable, generous and kind gentleman, and a faithful husband and father. For honor and veracity he had no peer in the State.

Our subject began for himself at the early age of sixteen years and his life has been crowned with success from almost the very first; he at once began to accumulate means and went into business for himself. Mr. Harker owns a part of the old homestead which his father had spent so much time and so many years in improving, and where he spent the greater part of his life in this State. Our subject has one of the finest homes to be found outside of Salt Lake City, in this State, and a home that would be a credit to many of the eastern cities. It is elegantly furnished. His Salt Lake county homestead consists of one hundred acres, and he is also largely interested in real estate and ranches in Wyoming, where he keeps the most of his stock. Mr. Harker is largely identified, not only with the farming and stock business, but also in mining in Utah, Idaho and the adjoining States.

He married November 8, 1869, to Miss Eliz-

abeth Pixton, daughter of that grand old couple, Robert and Elizabeth Pixton, her father having been a member of the Mormon battalion, and her mother now resides in the Taylorsville Ward and is a very intelligent and hearty old lady of eighty-two years of age. There have been ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harker—Lovenia, Mary E., Rozella, Charlotte A., Henry, Emma, Lenora, Bruce, Horace and Douglas. Five of the children are married. Two of Mr. Harker's sons-in-law are identified with him in the sheep business, which Mr. Harker has successfully followed the greater portion of his life. The family are all members of the Mormon Church. Many years ago Mr. Harker was ordained a member of the Seventies and has held the office of High Priest and at present holds the office of High Council of Granite Stake.

In political life our subject has always been a staunch Republican, having taken a prominent part in the history of that party ever since it was organized in this State. In November, 1900, he was elected a county commissioner of Salt Lake county for a term of two years, which he is at present filling. For many years he has been road supervisor, having been elected by the Republican party. The work that has been accomplished by the present quorum of county commissioners has been entirely satisfactory, not only to the constituents of Mr. Harker, but to the people of Salt Lake county as well. It is estimated that they have saved the county at least twelve thousand dollars by the economic way in which they have conducted the affairs of the county during 1901. At present the county commissioners are building a bridge across the Jordan river, opposite the Highland Boy smelter, which will prove a great benefit to the citizens in that vicinity, many of the men working in the smelting works living on the opposite side of the river from the works and being compelled to go miles around in order to get to their work. Mr. Harker takes a deep interest in the affairs of the county which he is called to look after by virtue of his office, and nothing is done in a haphazard way, but a system is required and economy demanded in everything that is undertaken for the improvement of Salt Lake county.

Mrs. Harker is an active member of the Relief societies of the Church, in which she has taken a prominent part, and has assisted largely in the development of this society in her Ward. Two of her daughters who are residing in the home are members of the Young Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Harker has also taken an active and prominent part in the history of the Church, having served on a mission to Great Britain, going there in 1891 and returning in 1893. He also served in the same capacity in Arizona in 1873. He was the first to cross Lees Ferry over the Colorado river. That summer the ferry went down on account of the high water, and Mr. Harker with a cargo of thirty-six wagons was left on the other side of the river and had to ferry across its banks, having to take the wagons apart, which he successfully accomplished and landed his cargo on the opposite side. He also served in the Black Hawk War in 1866. In 1868 he freighted in behalf of the Church, going as far East as what is now Fort Steele, in Wyoming, at which point he took charge of the emigrant trains and conducted them across the plains to Salt Lake City.



CHARLES HENRY SPENCER is one of those whose lives has been closely associated with that of the Church since the time of the Prophet Joseph Smith. His parents were among the early members of the Mormon Church, and Mr. Spencer himself has passed through almost all the vicissitudes incident to the lives of this people. He is one of the pioneers of this country and his memory is a storehouse of many thrilling and also sad incidents in connection with the subduing and cultivating of this vast tract of barren land, transforming it into its present high state of cultivation.

He comes of an old Massachusetts family, both his parents being born in that State, and his own birth occurring in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on December 1, 1827. His parents were Hiram and Mary (Spencer) Spencer, the mother bearing the same name as her husband previous to her marriage. The parents became

converts to the teachings of the Mormon religion, and after the death of the mother, which occurred in Massachusetts, the father started West with his family of six children. The family remained at Nauvoo until after the exodus in 1846 and were there at the time of the killing of the Prophet. They remained at Winter Quarters until 1848, when they started across the plains for Utah, an uncle of our subject, David Spencer, being one of the party. The father was taken sick and died during the journey, and was buried on the plains, the uncle assuming the care of the family until they reached the end of the trip. Here they were thrown upon their own resources, the older ones assisting those who were younger.

Our subject was just twenty-one years of age when he came to Utah, and his education had been received from the schools in his native State and later in Nauvoo. He at once began life as a farmer, doing at first anything which came to his hand, in order to enable him to make a living and get a start in the world. He has by close attention to his business, hard and untiring perseverance and industry, accumulated a fair amount of this world's goods, and while he is less wealthy than some of his neighbors, yet he has sufficient to make his declining days comfortable, and has won and retained the highest esteem of all with whom he has been associated throughout his long and useful career.

He was married in Salt Lake City to Miss Margaret Miller, daughter of William and Elizabeth E. (Watson) Miller, who came to Utah in 1849, from the Isle of Man. Six of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are now living—Charles H., Nellie, now Mrs. Joseph Cornwall; Orson, Bryant, Philip and Daisy, the wife of Albert Smith.

In the Church our subject has filled the offices of Elder and High Priest, and his wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society. Their children are also members of the Church.

Coming here at an early day, Mr. Spencer was one of those who helped to put down the hordes of Indians who infested these Western plains and made the life of the white settlers hazardous in the extreme, making periodical

raids when they not only carried off the stock and stole the provisions of the white people, but often in the battles that ensued killed many of them. Today there is not a spot in this Western country where the white man may not dwell in perfect safety. The fifty-three acres of land which Mr. Spencer has accumulated stands as a fine monument to his skill and industry; it is all under a good state of cultivation, well fenced and improved, and he owns a comfortable and pretty home. While their work has been arduous and the way often steep and discouraging, yet Mr. Spencer and his estimable wife have never lost heart nor grown dissatisfied with their lot, but have with a cheerfulness that has proven contagious brought sunshine not only into their own lives but into the lives of scores of others around them, and proved bulwarks of strength to the Church of which they have ever been staunch adherents.



BENJAMIN MATHIAS HARMAN.

Since Utah has come to the fore as one of the leading States in almost every line of natural productions, she has also been closely emulating her sister States in many other directions, among which may be mentioned the raising of blooded stock; high-grade Cotswold sheep; Poland-China hogs; Durham cattle, and blooded horses. Among the breeders of the latter class of animals, Benjamin Mathias Harman, the gentleman whose name heads this article, stands foremost as one of the most successful, owning one animal which has taken first prize at every State Fair since first exhibited, and a number of others which have also been prize winners.

Mr. Harman is one of eight brothers who came to America leaving their parents, Charles and Mary (Mathias) Harman, in South Wales. They landed on American soil in 1855, and after spending a year in Pennsylvania, went from there to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was married in 1857. The following year the parents came to the United States and settled in Kaysville, Illinois, where the family was reunited, and in 1859 crossed the plains by oxen team,

separating at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the boys making the trip in a train under command of Horton Haight, which left there in June and reached Salt Lake City on October 4th, while the parents came in company with Captain James Brown. The family lived in Salt Lake City and for the first ten years the father and sons spent most of their time engaged in digging and building ditches; doing contract work. Both the father and mother died in the Sixteenth Ward in Salt Lake City.

In 1874 our subject began his life as a farmer, taking a farm in the west end of Mill Creek Ward, on which he has since continued to live, and on which he has erected a handsome and commodious house surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and the grounds embellished with flowers, a good lawn, etc. He also has large and well built barns and outbuildings, and the place is well fenced and under a good system of irrigation. He has paid considerable attention to farming, a large part of his sixty-two acres being under a high state of cultivation. He also has a fine cattle ranch of fifty-nine acres three miles west of the home place, and here the most of his blooded stock is kept. Mr. Harman takes a great pride in his stock and certainly has one of the finest lot of thoroughbreds in the county. Among them are two stallions, one a standard bred three-year-old colt, which has been broken to drive, and the other a Belgian draft horse. This latter horse has taken first prize at every State fair since being put on exhibition, and a number of the colts bred by him have also been prize winners. During the fair of 1901 Mr. Harman had six horses and colts on exhibition, each one of which won a prize. Any one familiar with the fine animals yearly exhibited at the State fair in Utah will appreciate the grade of these horses..

For the past twenty years he has taken an active part in mining affairs of the State. He is a director in three companies: The Cleveland, in the Tintic district; the Saint Joe, in the Brigham district, and the Gold Dust Mining Company, located at Leesburg, Idaho. He is also president of the latter company, and general manager of the Saint Joe.

He has never participated to any great extent in politics, his private business demanding all his attention, but is one of the staunch supporters of the Republican ticket. All his family are members of the Mormon Church, in whose doctrines they have been reared, and Mr. Harman himself has done valiant service in the cause. He spent two and a half years in Wales, engaged in missionary work, and from a lay member has risen to a position as member of the Seventies. During the time he spent in Illinois he was President of the branch of the Church in that State.

Mr. Harman's marriage occurred in St. Louis, when in 1857 he was united to Miss Ann Powell, a daughter of John and Margaret Powell. Both of Mrs. Harman's parents died in Mill Creek Ward, within a year of each other. They made their home during the latter part of their lives with Mr. Harman. Three children have blessed their marriage—John, Anna, now Mrs. Edward Smith, and living in the neighborhood, and Isaac. Both the sons are also married and live on farms of their own in close proximity to that of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Harman have thirteen grandchildren.

DON C. TUFTS. Among the numerous sterling citizens who have settled in Utah during its early struggling period, and who have assisted materially in its development, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His long and honorable record is well known in Salt Lake county. He was born in Quincy, Illinois, April 17, 1842, and is a son of Elbridge and Elmira (Pinkham) Tufts. They were both natives of Maine, and both born in the year 1812. The senior Mr. Tufts spent his early life on a farm in Maine, where he continued to live until the early part of 1830. The Pinkham family trace their ancestors back to the settlement of Plymouth Rock. Our subject's father and mother were married in their old native town in Maine, and in 1830 they emigrated to Illinois, first settling in Quincy. They later moved to St. Joseph,



John A. Silver

Missouri, when our subject was only four years of age. They had early become members of the Mormon Church in Maine, and in 1848 fitted out ox teams and prepared to cross the plains to Utah, traveling in the train of which Arastus Snow was captain, where they might enjoy the associations and fellowship of their Church people. There were five children at the time, and our subject, being the fourth child, three of whom are living—Josiah, the oldest, is now living in Rich county, this State; Elizabeth, now a resident of California.

On arriving in Utah, our subject's father took up land in this vicinity, but only lived for two years. He died in 1850. He had also taken up land in Davis county. This, however, was lost after his death. Our subject's mother died in 1883, our subject having remained with her until the last.

By his first marriage three children were born—Leona, now Mrs. Henry Burnett, resident of Mill Creek Ward; Geneva and Bessie.

Mr. Tufts married his second wife, Miss Ann Dornett, September 26, 1899. They have one child—Sumner P.

In 1887 Mr. Tufts, in company with T. H. Morton, purchased forty-five acres of land between Twelfth and Thirteenth South. Later all of this land was sold by Mr. Tufts with the exception of five acres, which he now occupies, and where he built a splendid home; a portion of the balance of the land being occupied by the Kearns St. Ann's Orphanage.

In politics Mr. Tufts has always been a staunch Republican, but has never sought public office.

In the Church he has always taken a prominent and active part, and by his straightforward business principles has won the respect of all who have been associated with him through life.

JOHAN A. SILVER. Among the varied industries which have grown in Utah for the proper utilization of the resources of the State, none hold a higher position in the business world than does the iron foundry whose operations are directed by the subject of this sketch. Beginning with a

small establishment and crude apparatus, it has been so developed that it is now one of the leading foundries of the West. The men who have conducted its affairs have, by their industry and ability, made the Silver Brothers Iron Foundry and Machine Works of this city one of the most substantial enterprises of Utah.

John A. Silver was born on the Atlantic ocean, August the 7th, 1855, while his parents were en route to America, and when but four years of age his parents removed from New York to Salt Lake City, and here he spent his boyhood days. His early education was derived from the common schools that then existed in this city, but with the demand for workers that was then made by the West, and especially Utah, where every hand was needed in the development of its resources and the sustenance of the people, he early started to work in his father's foundry, where he learned the machine business.

His father, William J. Silver, was born in London, England, in 1832, and lived there until he reached his majority. He was educated in the common schools of London, and in Bath, England. He secured employment on the Southwestern Railroad, where he remained for about three years. He emigrated to the United States and settled in New York, where he remained for four years, coming to Utah in 1859. Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City he secured employment at different occupations, and finally laid the foundations for the establishment of the present leading iron works of Salt Lake City. The first site of his establishment was on Center street, which he occupied until 1879, when he moved to his present location. From a very small beginning, his shop, at first covering a space of only twelve feet square, and with no other help than his own, his ability and industry soon led to the increase of his business, and in 1868 he constructed the first steam engine ever built in Utah. This engine was built without the aid of any improved machinery or appliances, but so thorough was his work that it is still in operation. The business that Mr. Silver had begun continued to grow with the passing years, and he remained at its head, directing its affairs, until 1886, when it was transferred and the en-

tire business sold to his three sons. At that time he employed about twenty-five men and from the time that his sons have managed the property its force has been increased until it now numbers on its rolls between one hundred and one hundred and twenty workmen. Upon his retirement from the iron foundry he went to Provo and successfully established iron works there, but continued that establishment only about three years. Since his return from Provo he has devoted his time almost exclusively to the preparations of plans and designs for machinery.

Mr. Silver was married in London, England, to Mary Askie, a native of Staffordshire, England, and by this marriage he had four sons and one daughter—William, who died at the age of twelve years; John A., Joseph A., Hyrum A., and his daughter, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Silver became a convert to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in England, in 1851, at the time of the great Exposition. During his residence in Utah he married four wives, in accordance with the teachings of his Church. By these marriages he has now six sons and four daughters living, this number being about one-half of the number of children born to him.

Mr. Silver was the only son of William and Miriam Ives (Wright) Silver, natives of Yarmouth, England. He has been a faithful and consistent member of the church of his choice since the time he joined it, and is now one of the Seventies. His time has been largely devoted to his business, but he has also found time to take an active interest in the development of his Church. His business has not only aided in the support of about four hundred families, but has been of great advantage to the youth of Utah in the teaching of the iron business. He has been a resident of Salt Lake ever since he came to Utah, with the exception of the three years spent in Provo. He is essentially a self made man, and the success he has achieved for himself through his industry, perseverance and application, has won for him the respect and confidence of the entire business world of the West. He is at present in the enjoyment of good health

and lives in his present home on Center street, which he erected about three years ago.

The zeal which John A. Silver, our subject, has shown in his business enterprises was demonstrated in the facility with which he mastered the intricacies of the machine business. After spending a time in his father's works, during which he was thoroughly equipped in that trade, he, together with his brothers, Hyrum A. and Joseph A., now also officers in the Silver Brothers Iron and Foundry Works, spent about nine years in the various mining camps in Utah and adjoining States, erecting pumps and installing mills. He also spent about nine years in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which are now under the control of the Oregon Short Line system. He entered the shops as a journeyman, and rising through the intermediate steps to foreman, was finally made master mechanic, which position he resigned in 1886. In this year he and his two brothers purchased his father's foundry and machine works. At that time the works were limited. These works had been started by his father, and were not very extensive. When the three brothers secured the business they did all the work themselves. It was a hard, long pull, but the firm of young men stuck to their tasks, notwithstanding the fact that they had to go in debt for their entire business. With unflagging industry they worked night and day until they got the works well under way, and it has since grown year by year until at the present writing it is the largest foundry and machine shops west of Omaha. The plant, from a small shop of twelve feet, has now grown until it covers several acres of land. The business is located at No. 149 West North Temple, and the buildings run from that street through to South Temple, and gives employment to more than one hundred people, supplying almost all of the steel and iron used in the intermountain region. The development of this plant is one of the most striking of the successes which the people of Utah have made in their conflict with the unpromising natural conditions. The Silver Brothers' foundry is run on systematic lines, and with such rare ability and precision

that it easily stands high in the ranks of such industries throughout the United States.

John A. Silver was married on November 28, 1880, to Miss Orthena Pratt, daughter of Apostle Orson Pratt. By this marriage he has five children—Eugena, Glenn, Alzina, Edith and Leland. He is a member of the Church to which his father gave his allegiance, and has shown the same zeal and industry in his work for the Church as has marked his career as a business man. He has the trust and confidence of its leaders, and is now one of the Presidents of the One Hundred and Ninth Quorum of Seventies in that Church.

In political affairs he has never taken an active interest, so far as the solicitation of office is concerned, but is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party. The career which he has built up in Utah marks him as one of the representative business men of this State. He is pre-eminently a self made man, having won his present standing in the financial and business world by his own ability. His genial and courteous manner, together with his reputation for integrity and honesty, have won for him the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he has come in contact. He is the owner of one of the handsome homes in this city, it being located at No. 952 South Eighth West street.



ABRAM HELM, deceased. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1813, and was the son of David and Elizabeth (Bookman) Helm—David being the son of Jacob. The Helm family were among the first to locate in Pennsylvania, originally hailing from Holland. The subject of this sketch was the oldest son of David. He was left an orphan when only eight years old, his father and mother both having died. He was raised by a man named John Vandersall until sixteen years of age. By that time he had received a fair common school education in Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen years he started out to learn the carpentering business. After following this for some time

and not being satisfied with the gentleman by whom he was employed, he quit that business and left Pennsylvania, settling in Stark county, Ohio. The first summer in Ohio was spent in working by the month in a tan yard, where he remained with one man for a period of two years. It was in this vicinity that he met Miss Mary Richards, who at that time was doing housework in the same vicinity. She was the daughter of Phillip and Mary (Seider) Richards, and was born in Alsace, Germany, July 30, 1812, coming to America with her parents in 1826. Her parents lived and died in Ohio. Mr. Helm and Miss Richards were married October 20, 1836, in Stark county. Soon after marrying, Mr. Helm and his wife moved to Sandusky county, Ohio, where they lived for a period of eighteen years. Eleven children were born to them in that county and one after they came to Utah—Joseph, died at the age of fifty-six years; John, at the present time lives on the old homestead with his mother; Bartram is a stockman in Idaho; Susannah is now the wife of Thomas Clayton; Mary A. is the twin of Susannah, widow of James Gordon; Samuel died at the age of thirty-eight years; Caroline is now the widow of R. P. Lemmon; Marshal and Andrew D. live in Mill Creek Ward; Levi P., a resident of Colorado; Johanna, now Mrs. Samuel Brinton; Abraham D., who died in infancy. In 1855 this family left their old home in Ohio, and under Captain Moses Thurston started for Salt Lake City, and after a long and hazardous trip across the plains they arrived in this city September 28, 1855. They at once settled in Mill Creek Meadow, where they only remained about one week, when they located on the old homestead, where Mr. Helm spent the balance of his life, and where his widow now resides. The place is located near State street, on the banks of the Big Cottonwood creek. She now has six acres of land, well improved; besides these there are a number of other places which her husband owned during his life time, and which the children now own. Mr. Helm was an industrious and hard-working man, a good husband and a kind father, and when he died, on October 26, 1894, he left many friends and relatives to mourn his demise. He had been success-

ful in Utah, and at the time of his death left a large estate to the family. Of his sons there are now three residing in this county, all engaged in farming.

John, the oldest, resides on the home place with his mother. By trade he is a blacksmith, but has followed farming most of his life. He was married April 21, 1866, to Miss Emily Very, daughter of John and Elizabeth Very. They have had three children—John A., died aged six months; Joseph R., died in infancy, and William Andrew is living in Utah county. The mother of these children died in 1882. All of the Helm family have been faithful and prominent members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and have taken an active interest in its upbuilding, as well as in the development of the country. Bartram was Second Counselor to the Bishop in Idaho. John, Bartram and Joseph all took part as guards when Johnston's army landed in Utah. They also took part in the Black Hawk war, and during 1864 and 1866 John went to the Missouri river after a company of emigrants, whom he successfully brought to Utah. In 1862, when the Governor called for volunteers to protect the freight and mails, he furnished a company for this department, fitted them out with mules, and all their equipments, he himself accompanying them. Mr. Helm, during his long, honorable and successful career in Utah, won the confidence and respect of the people with whom he associated in his private or business life.

JOSEPH WARBURTON, Bishop of the First Ward, Salt Lake City Stake of Zion. Bishop Warburton was not a pioneer to Utah, in the strict meaning of that term, and yet over forty years of the most valuable period of his life have been spent in this State, and while it is true that many people preceded him in this new country, yet at the time he located in Salt Lake City, in the fall of 1860, he found the country in an undeveloped state, compared to the great work of development and rapid advancement which it has made in the past forty years. The old adobe buildings

have given place to spacious mansions, and splendid red sandstone, granite and brick business blocks have taken the place of the one-story frame structures in which the business of the city was once carried on, until today Salt Lake City occupies the most important position of any city in the whole inter-mountain region. Through the vast work of development Bishop Warburton has played a most important part. He has been and is still identified with many enterprises for the building up of not only Salt Lake City, but the entire State as well, and through his untiring efforts his life has been blessed with a reasonable degree of success. He stands high in the councils of his church, as well as among the business men of the State.

He is a native of England, having been born in Radcliffe, Lancashire, September 21, 1831, and is the son of James and Sarah (Warburton) Warburton, natives of the same shire, but of no kin. Our subject is the seventh son among a family of fifteen children, but two of whom are now living.

Bishop Warburton was reared in the town where he was born, and there received his education and was apprenticed to the dyer's trade, following his trade in the skein factories. In 1847 he first heard the doctrine of Mormonism expounded. He was at that time a member of the Swedenborgians, and it was not until four years later that he was convinced of the truth of the Mormon teachings. He presented himself to Elder Thomas Allen in 1851, and received the ordinance of baptism, being the only member of the family to join this Church. In the same year he was ordained a teacher and in the same year an Elder, preaching in the streets of his native town and presiding over the Radcliffe and Pendelbury Branches.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Emma Watmough, a native of the same place. By this marriage ten children have been born, seven of whom are living—Joseph C., William H., Joshua E., Samuel, Ellen, now Mrs. George Kingborn; Emman, wife of Thomas Powell; Mary, wife of Thomas Shannon; Sarah, the deceased wife of Jasper Fletcher, and two sons who died in infancy.

On May 20, 1856, he and his wife set sail from Liverpool on board the vessel *Wellfleet*, landing in Boston, where they remained but a few days, and then went to Lawrence, Massachusetts. There our subject and his wife found employment in the Pacific Mills. He remained in Lawrence until 1860, and during that time presided over the Lawrence, Lowell and Groveland Branches of the Church. In September, 1860, in company with his wife and two children, he left Massachusetts and traveled by rail to Saint Joseph, Missouri; thence by boat to Florence, and from there to Utah by ox team, traveling in a train of forty-four wagons, under command of Captain Jesse Murphey, landing in Salt Lake City late on the 2nd of October of that year. His first home was an old granary, ten by sixteen feet, where his first son was born. For a time he did whatever he could find in order to support himself and family.

About six months after the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution was organized he opened the First Ward branch of that organization. Several years ago the stockholders sold their interests to him, and he now conducts it as an individual concern. He first became President of the branch store, and several years afterward purchased the interests of the other stockholders, and conducted the business alone for a number of years. He still owns the business, but has turned the management of it over to his son Samuel. He has also dealt in real estate from time to time, building a number of houses, and at this time has thirty-five good building lots just outside the city limits.

In June, 1861, he was ordained a Seventy and a member of the Sixty-second Quorum, and in March of the next year was called upon to act as First Counselor to Bishop Moon of the First Ward. This necessitated his being ordained a High Priest and giving up his membership in the Seventies. Desiring to retain his membership in that body, he received permission from President Brigham Young to act as Counselor without being ordained High Priest, and retained his membership in the Seventies until 1870. At that time Bishop Moon moved out of the Ward and our subject was ordained High Priest and set apart

as Bishop of the Ward, which position he still retains, his Counselors being John T. Thorup and Niels Rasmussen. In May, 1895, he began work in the Temple, and after completing the work for the deceased members of his own family, he was set apart by President Snow as a worker in the Temple, where he still works four days of each week. He has been a resident of the First Ward since October 2, 1860, since which time he has devoted himself to the work of the Church.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office. Beginning in 1861, he was for several years a Captain in the militia, under command of General Burton.

RUGH D. PARK came here with the second company of pioneers in 1847, when a very small boy, and from that time forward for many years his life was one of severe toil and close privation.

He has not only been one of the noble band who began at the bottom under the most discouraging circumstances and transformed the barren and desert wilderness into a State of exceptional fertility and beauty, but in this stupendous task he has laid his health upon the altar of his Church and State, and now in his mature manhood, when he should not yet think of growing old for many years to come, he is wrecked in health and unable to enjoy the affluence which has come to his family through his industry and frugality. However, illness has not soured his disposition, but rather made him the more gentle and considerate, and while surrounded by all that love of wife and children, or that money can procure for his comfort, he is spending his life in the secure knowledge of having faithfully earned all the honors and wealth that have come to him, and is entitled to the deepest gratitude of the citizens of Utah for the part he has played in this grand achievement.

Mr. Park was born in Canada in 1840, and is the son of William and Jane (Duncan) Park, both of whom were born in Scotland and emigrated to Canada in 1821. In 1846 the family came to the United States, and crossed the plains

to Utah in 1847 with the second company of pioneers, under the guidance of Captain John Taylor, who had command of the train. They arrived in the Salt Lake valley on October 2nd, and that winter and the following year lived in the Old Fort, which had been erected for the protection of the people against the raids of wild animals and the no less savage Indians. In the spring of 1849 they moved to Mill Creek Ward, where the father had taken up some government land, and this forms a part of the homestead owned by the subject at this time. The first home of the family was an adobe house, which stood until after the death of the parents, and has since been replaced by a handsome modern residence, where Mr. Park makes his home. The mother of our subject died at the old home in October, 1873, and the father died there March 11, 1890.

Owing to the necessity for each member of the family to aid in the family maintenance, and to the crude nature of the schools which first existed in Utah, the education of our subject was of a naturally limited nature. His life was spent in much the same manner as that of other sons of pioneers, working on the farm, herding stock and doing the chores about the place until he was of an age to undertake heavier duties, and it was largely owing to his ambition to accomplish much and do the work of the men, lumbering in the canyons, and doing other heavy work, that his health is today impaired. He saved his scanty earnings, and from time to time invested them in land or sheep, and gradually passed from a state of poverty and at times almost absolute want, to one of affluence, in which no reasonable wish of his or his family might not be gratified. In addition to his home place, he has four other fine houses and lots, which he rents, and one hundred and twenty-five acres of valuable farming land in this Ward. He has been largely interested in the sheep industry, and his sons are now in that line.

Mr. Park was married on November 26, 1862, to Miss Agnes Hill, a daughter of Alexander and Agnes Hill. Nine of the children born of this marriage are living—William H., Agnes, now the wife of Edward Margan; Alexander J., Laura, now Mrs. Charles Smith; Hugh, James,

Raymond, John, and Lillian F. The last three named are at home with their parents. The fourth child, Jane, died at the age of twenty-nine years.

He is in political belief a staunch adherent of the Republican principles, and has never lost an opportunity to cast his vote since reaching his majority.

Mr. Park joined the Mormon Church at the tender age of seven years, and since then has been a true and consistent follower of its teachings, but owing to his broken health has not been called upon to take part in the active work of the Church. Mrs. Park has also been a member since childhood, having been baptized at the age of eight years, and is one of the charter members of the Ladies' Relief Society of her Ward. The daughter, Lillian, is a member of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Society.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Park suffered from a severe attack of nervous prostration, complicated with rheumatism, and has never regained his health, being at this time an invalid and practically helpless.



SOLOMON F. KIMBALL, the son of Apostle Heber C. Kimball, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, was born in Winter Quarters, Nebraska, in 1847, during the migration of his parents from Nauvoo to Utah, and when the family arrived in Salt Lake City their son Solomon was just one year old. He spent his boyhood days here, and was educated in the common schools of the city, and he resided here until the death of his father in 1868. His father had been one of the most prominent members of the Mormon Church, and his children were reared in that faith. His son, the subject of this sketch, has followed in his father's footsteps, and has taken a wide and active interest in the affairs of the Mormon Church. In 1869, when he was twenty-one years of age, he was called to go to Bear Lake Valley on a mission, with others, to assist in settling that country. He returned to Salt Lake City upon the completion of the work there, and remained here until 1877, when he was



Joseph A. Silvers

again called on a mission, this time to Arizona, in company with his brother David, and remained in that Territory for nine years, assisting in making the first settlement at Mesa City, in Salt River Valley and building up the Church settlement there. He returned to Salt Lake City in 1886, and secured employment as the City Jailer, which position he has held ever since, with the exception of a term of four years.

Mr. Kimball was married in Arizona in 1881 to Miss Ursulia Pomeroy, daughter of Martin Pomeroy, one of the first pioneers to come to the Salt Lake Valley and one of the first Bear Lake expedition to settle that country. He erected the first saw mill in that valley, and was one of its prominent and influential men. Mr. Kimball's wife died in 1891. By this marriage he had seven children—Solomon F., junior, Roy David Pomeroy, Helen Mary, Heber C., Sarah Vilate, Vilate Murray and Murray G. Of these seven children four died and three grew to maturity. Mr. Kimball was married in 1893 to Miss Caroline Fillup, a resident of Provo and daughter of Peter Fillup, one of the earliest settlers in that region.

Our subject has participated in all the work which has been done in settling Utah, and in building up the industries of the State. He has been through all the troubles with the Indians and with the renegade white men, and throughout the Black Hawk War, in 1866, was actively engaged in operations against the Indians. His brother, Heber P. Kimball, was in charge of the force from Utah, being placed in command in 1865 in southern Utah by President Young, and served throughout the entire time the conflict lasted. Our subject went out with that force on May 11, 1866, and remained there all that summer. The command lost but two men in the engagement with the Indians. In the work of the Mormon Church, in addition to being absent on important missions, our subject is now a High Priest. In political life he was a strong adherent of the Democratic party until the Spanish-American war, when he changed to the Republican party, whose doctrines he has since followed, and he is now almost the only Republican in his family.

The Kimball family is one of the oldest and

most important in Utah, and were natives of Vermont, in America, their forefathers being natives of England. The first Kimball to settle in this country was Richard, who was born in Rattlesden, Suffolk county, England, in 1595, and he came to America in 1634 and settled in Massachusetts. He was the fourth great grandfather of Heber C. Kimball, the father of the subject of this sketch. The prominent part which Heber C. Kimball took in the Church left a striking example to his sons, and his career has been duplicated, to a large extent, by the subject of this sketch. He has won for himself a prominent place in that organization, and enjoys the confidence and trust of its leaders, and his integrity and ability have won for him the respect and esteem of all the citizens of Utah.

JOSEPH A. SILVER, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Silver Brothers Iron Foundry and Machine Company, and one of the most prominent business men of Salt Lake City, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1857, and came to Utah with his parents when only three and a half years old, and spent his boyhood days in Salt Lake City, most of the time working in his father's shop. He was educated in the schools of Salt Lake City, and later in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. When he was seventeen years old he started on his business career, and the successful establishment which he and his brothers have erected through their own efforts and by the exercise of their ability and industry, makes him one of the most prominent business men in Utah, and their foundry the largest one in the inter-mountain region. From a very small beginning this establishment has grown into large proportions; employing in the beginning no one except the three brothers, it now affords employment to over one hundred men, and its reputation has spread from the confines of Salt Lake City throughout the entire West. Its success has been achieved, not through any lucky chance, or through financial backing, but by the unflinching industry and application which these three brothers brought to the performance

of the tasks which confronted them in making their business a success.

The first work which our subject did was in the carpenter trade, which he followed for eight months, later securing employment in the millwright department of the Ontario Mill, and there he devoted a like period, later being promoted and put in charge of the machinery of the mill, and then acting as its Superintendent for over three years. He resigned this position and returned to Salt Lake City, where he for eight months was engaged in building his home at No. 633 North First West, and also working for his father in the foundry. After remaining two years in Salt Lake City, he returned to West Jordan, bordering on the Sandy District, and took charge of all the smelters and machinery of the different works there, giving his time largely to the care of the Telegraph smelters and visiting other works. He again came to Salt Lake City, and secured a position in the shops of the Utah Central Railroad, where he remained for three years, leaving there and entering the service of the Union Pacific Railroad at Logan, where he was made foreman of the locomotive department of that company, where he remained about ten months. He resigned this position to accept a better one on the Rio Grande Western, in the same department of that road in Salt Lake City, later being placed in entire charge of that work. He returned to the Utah Central Railroad, and was made Assistant Superintendent, but resigned that position two years later to take his share in the partnership of the Silver Brothers Iron Works, with which business he has ever since been identified. Much of this city's growth is due to his wide experience in the iron business and to the capacity which he had acquired for the handling of large contracts and the solving of difficult engineering problems.

He married, in Salt Lake City, Miss Mary Ellen Watson, daughter of Bishop James Watson, of the Nineteenth Ward of Salt Lake City. They have one son, James, twenty-one years of age, now absent in New Zealand on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The other members of the family are Mary Leona, Joseph W., John W., Clarence W., Watson; one

daughter, Gertrude, who died at the age of three years, and William, who died in infancy, and also Moralie W. Our subject has always been identified with the Mormon Church, and has taken a prominent part in its work, and has also been one of the seven Presidents of the Thirtieth Quorum of Seventies, but was later transferred to the same position of the One Hundredth Quorum, which position he continues to fill.



WARD E. PACK. In reviewing the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from the time it was first started by the Prophet Joseph Smith down to the present time, and the lives of the men who have guided its destinies and presided over its affairs, it forms a most interesting chapter in the annals of American history. The planting of the Church in Missouri and Illinois; the building of the Temple at Nauvoo; the period of prosperity; the final expulsion; the westward march across the plains to Utah; the early hardships endured by the pioneers, and the wonderful progress which has been made under the most difficult and trying circumstances in this new country, will ever be a tribute to the memory of those whose lives have been spent in its service. Among the strong advocates of the doctrines and principles taught by the Church, Ward E. Pack ranks among the highest.

Our subject was born in Watertown, New York, April 17, 1834. He is the son of John and Julia (Ives) Pack. His father was a native of Saint John's, New Brunswick, and was born in 1809. He located in Watertown, New York, when a young man, and in 1836 became a member of the Mormon Church at that place. He moved to Kirkland, Ohio, in 1838, and went with the Saints to Far West, Missouri, from where they were driven out by a mob and settled in Pike county, Illinois, for a year. He then moved into Hancock county, that State, and witnessed the growth of the town of Nauvoo, taking part in the building of the Temple at that place. He went with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters in 1846,

and came to Utah in the first train of one hundred and forty-three men and three women, under command of Brigham Young, and was one of the few who came into the valley before the main body of emigrants. He located in what is now the Seventeenth Ward of Salt Lake City, and began cutting timber for a house. He got his home ready that fall, and returned to Winter Quarters and brought his family out the following spring. He built the first dance hall in Salt Lake City, and it was in that room that the first store was opened in Salt Lake City, by Kincaid & Livingston. Mr. Pack later took up a farm in Farmington, Davis county, but remained there only one year, when he sold out and took up a farm at West Bountiful, in the same county. His family continued to reside in Salt Lake during this time. In 1849 he went with a company over the plains to Omaha, and from there went to France, where he spent three years in missionary work, laboring a part of the time on the Channel Islands. Upon his return home he again took up his farm work in West Bountiful, and lived there until 1861, at which time he came to what is now Kamas, and constructed the first saw mill in Beaver Canyon, taking up land and bringing part of his family here. The remainder of his life was spent between Kamas and Salt Lake, and he became an active figure in the public life of the State, having large interests in farming land and in stock, and was one of the leading spirits in the Deseret Fair Association. He was also prominent in Church work, being President of the Eighth Quorum of the Seventies from the days of Nauvoo up to 1875, and was then ordained a High Priest, which position he held to the time of his death in Salt Lake City, April 4, 1886. He had five wives, three of whom are now living, and was the father of forty-three children, of which number thirty-nine are now living.

Our subject came to Utah with his parents in 1848, and obtained his education in this State. He remained at home until 1853, when, at the age of nineteen years, he was married to Elizabeth Still, who died in 1878, leaving no family. The year following his marriage Mr. Pack was called on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where he spent three years and nine months,

laboring on five of the largest islands of the group and presiding over the Conference of the Islands of Hawaii and Kauai. He returned to Salt Lake City in 1858, and three years later moved to Kamas with his family, taking up government land, and followed farming and stock raising. He made a trip across the plains in 1862, and assisted in bringing a company of emigrants to Utah, and in 1876 was again called on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where he remained twenty-two months as President of the mission, having charge over the whole of the islands and superintending the sugar plantations belonging to the Church. In 1869 he went on a mission to New York, and in company with his parents spent some time visiting old friends. He was one of the organizers and became the President of the Kamas Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which position he filled for a number of years. In 1889 he went on his third and last mission to the Sandwich Islands, where he again had charge of the sugar plantation.

Mr. Pack has had four wives. His second wife was Laura Cravath, who is still living. She was the mother of ten children—Ward E., junior; Marvin E., of the police department, Salt Lake City; Leon R., living in Vernal; Ella E., died at age of thirteen years; Julia V., who died when sixteen years of age; Mary Agnes, wife of William Ingham; John Austin, Grace E., Pearl I. and L. E. His third wife was Agnes Lowry, who bore him seven children, four of whom are living—George W.; Agnes B., wife of F. Young; James O., and Margaret Ann, now Mrs. Richard Fowler of Vernal. His fourth wife was Salena Carpenter. By her he had two children—Wehrli D., born in 1889 on the Sandwich Islands, and Jesse G.

Mr. Pack has always been an ardent believer in the principles of the Democratic party and quite active in public life in his community. His first public office was that of Justice of the Peace at Kamas, and he later served for two terms as a Selectman of that county. He was four years Probate Judge of Summit county, and in 1876 a member of the Territorial Legislature, and was again sent to the Legislature after his second mission to the Sandwich Islands. He has also taken

an active part in all matters pertaining to irrigation in that valley, and assisted in building many of the canals and ditches in Summit county.

Mr. Pack has been active in local Church matters, and held a number of offices in the Priesthood. He was baptized in the Temple at Nauvoo in 1842; ordained an Elder in 1854 and attached to the Eighth Quorum of Seventies. In 1879 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to President W. W. Cluff of the Summit Stake, serving in that capacity until 1901, when the Stake was reorganized and he became President of the High Priests' Quorum of Summit Stake, which position he still holds.

Mr. Pack has been one of the most earnest and indefatigable workers in the Church during his long life, and has had many positions of trust and honor conferred upon him, not only in the Church, but by the citizens of his community. His life, both public and private, has been such as to win the confidence and respect of all who have known him, and today he is one of the best known and most popular men in Summit county.



WILLIAM G. TIMMINS. In Salt Lake county there are perhaps few better known men who have devoted their lives to farming, than is the subject of this sketch, William G.

Timmins. He was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1829. He is the son of Richard and Mary (Richmond) Timmins, and spent his early life in England, and lived there until 1860, when he emigrated to America, and crossed the plains by ox team from Florence, Nebraska, under Ira Eldredge, who was Captain of the wagon train, and arrived in Salt Lake Valley on September 15, 1860. Mr. Timmins resided in Salt Lake but a few days, and removed to Bountiful, and from there removed, a short time later, to Sugar House Ward, where he took up his permanent residence, and in the employment of the Church in conducting a nail factory. He prospered so well with this industry that he was enabled to purchase a home in Sugar House Ward, where he lived for twenty-eight years. He came to Mill Creek Ward in

1889, and purchased a home at the corner of Ninth East and Fourteenth South streets. The homestead comprised twenty acres, and on it he built a comfortable brick residence for himself, and has also built a good house for his son, who now manages the farm for his father.

In 1864 Mr. Timmins sent for his parents, and they emigrated to America and crossed the plains. The journey which they made from the outposts of civilization was one of the hardest which any of the emigrants ever undertook, and so severe were the privations and hardships which they underwent that they resulted in the death of Mr. Timmins' father, and his mother died the following year, her death being superinduced by the dreadful experiences which she had undergone in crossing the plains.

Our subject was married in England, in 1853, to Miss Emma Jane Lewis, daughter of George and Margaret Lewis. By this marriage they have had nine children, four of whom are now living—William W., a locomotive engineer in Southern California; Frederick M., in Salt Lake City; David E., engaged in ranching in Wyoming; Edwin T., on the farm at home.

In political life Mr. Timmins is a believer in the Republican principles, and has been a member of that party since its formation in this State. He has been Road Supervisor of Salt Lake county for five years, and by his work in the party is regarded as one of the most able men in Salt Lake county. The present position which Mr. Timmins has achieved has been due entirely to his untiring energy and to the perseverance which he has brought to the overcoming of the difficulties which have presented themselves in his travels through life. When he arrived in Utah he had a capital of five dollars, and not only had to secure employment in order to maintain himself, but had to provide at once a means for his livelihood. He took whatever work presented itself, and did with all his might whatever his hands found to do. He found employment in helping to haul the material used in the erection of Fort Douglas, and was also one of the contractors who built a good many of the buildings of Salt Lake and vicinity. He aided in getting out timbers in the mountains, to be used in the erection of many of the old build-

ings, and also assisted in the erection of those structures. He has been prominently identified with the development of this county, and especially of the region where he is now located, and throughout his life has ever had the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he has resided.

GEORGE WEBSTER. Among the men who came to Utah in their youth and have since identified themselves with her history, giving their best thought and endeavor to the building up and promoting of many laudable enterprises, and from small beginnings fostering gigantic business enterprises, that will not only redound to the good of the State at large, but stand as a lasting monument to their skill and financial ability, none are more worthy of special mention than is George Webster, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in 1836, in Bedfordshire, England, and is the son of William and Hannah (Day) Webster, both natives of England. They had a family of nine children, four of whom died in England. When our subject, who was the oldest child, was nineteen years of age, the family emigrated to Utah, and crossed the plains in Milo Andrus' company. They came direct to Kaysville, and settled within half a mile of the place where our subject now lives, the father taking up a quarter section of government land. Here the parents lived until the time of their deaths in 1894, the husband surviving the faithful companion of his labors by only eleven months.

Our subject spent his early life in the city of his birth, and there obtained a meagre education, it being necessary for him to assist in obtaining the means of support for the large family of younger children. However, he was of a naturally quick turn of mind and ambitious to learn, as a result of which he has educated himself, and is at this time a fine mathematician, being able to work out a problem in his head as quick as most men can on paper. He is also well posted on current events of the day, keeping abreast of the times through the medium of the newspapers.

His first work in America was performed at Mormon Grove, near Atchison, Kansas, where he drove oxen for his father in plowing a piece of ground. After reaching Kaysville he worked for some years at whatever he could find, saving his earnings, and in 1869 was able to buy his present place of one hundred and twenty acres. At the time he purchased this land it was in a barren condition, and he has taken great pride in cultivating and improving it, bringing it up to its present high state of fertility by years of hard labor and unremitting care. He also bought other land from time to time, and when his sons married was able to give them a good farm and establish them in comfortable homes. He also branched out in the cattle and sheep business, and followed this line for twenty years, in addition to his general farming, accumulating large means, and became one of the substantial financial men of Davis county.

Like his father, he partook of the early hardships and dangers that fell to the lot of the early settler, and participated in the Black Hawk and other Indian wars. He was one of those who hauled rock for the Temple at Salt Lake City, and has been active in many enterprises for the advancement of both Church and State.

Mr. Webster was married in May, 1859, to Miss Christiania Helliott, daughter of Luke Helliott. They had two children—George W. and John Alford—both of whom are at this time engaged in farming, the cattle and sheep business in this place. Mrs. Webster died in July, 1893.

The family are all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, our subject being baptized in his twenty-second year, and since that time has been a faithful and consistent worker in the Church. He has filled the office of High Priest for the past ten years, and has at all times stood ready and willing to extend a helping hand to those of his faith who are in need of assistance. Mr. Webster is a man of domestic tastes, and is never so happy as when seated at his own fireside, surrounded by his family, or busy about his farm, in which he takes great pride. He began life without means, but with a firm belief in his ability to succeed, and has made stepping-stones of difficulties that would have proven

insurmountable obstacles to another man. While he has accumulated wealth to himself, he has not been unmindful of his less fortunate brother, and has drawn around him a large circle of warm friends through the exercise of his charitable and hospitable nature, winning and retaining the esteem and confidence of the entire community by his honorable and straightforward dealings.



THOMAS J. SMITH. In 1868 Thomas Smith, aged eleven, and his brother Alexander, aged fourteen, came to America in the care of Bishop Preston. They found their way towards Utah as far as old Fort Benton, and from there the two children made their way to Salt Lake City by ox team in a train of sixty-two wagons, each being furnished with from three to ten oxen. By dint of hard work, herding, saving up all the wages they made, and close buying of stock, they have worked themselves up to a place among the substantial stockmen of Davis county.

Our subject was born in Elsemere Port, England, ten miles from Liverpool, on December 24, 1856. He is a son of William and Nancy Ann (Turner) Smith, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Manchester, England. They lived in Elsemere Port until our subject was about four years old, and then moved to Liverpool. The father and mother came to America the year after their boys did, waiting till the railroad was finished as far west as Ogden. They came with the first company of emigrants who came to Utah by rail. The family settled in Kaysville in 1869, and the mother died there January 24, 1878, and the father on November 17, 1901.

In March, 1891, Mr. Smith married Amanda L. Nance, a daughter of James and Mary Nance. They have three children—Mary A., Elizabeth R. and William J. Mrs. Smith was born in Wilksburgh, North Carolina, and her folks came to Utah in 1888.

Thomas J. Smith has lived at Kaysville ever since he came to Utah. Seventeen years ago he branched out into the sheep business, herding sheep and buying as he could. Now he has a

large sheep business and ranges in Idaho. About three years ago he built a handsome nine-room two-story brick home, half a mile north of Kaysville, where he has ninety acres of fine farming land.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He was born and raised in the Mormon faith, and has been lately called on a mission to the Southern States. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society of Kaysville Ward.

In addition to his other interests in Kaysville, Mr. Smith is connected with the Kaysville Canning Company, in which he is a Director, and also owns a controlling interest, being the largest stockholder in the concern.



STEPHEN HENRY NALDER. The name of Stephen Henry Nalder is indissolubly associated with a great many of the enterprises which contribute to the prosperity and progress of Davis county. He is a native son of Utah, having been born in South Cottonwood Ward, Salt Lake county, December 16, 1855, and is the son of Stephen and Esther (New) Nalder. His parents were natives of England, where they were married, and where their first child, William New, was born. They emigrated to America in 1853, coming direct to Utah, remaining in Salt Lake City the first winter, after which they went to South Cottonwood, where they lived for two years. They next moved to Kaysville, settling near the place where our subject now lives. While crossing the plains, their only daughter, Elizabeth, died, and our subject and his older brother are the only members of the family now living. Stephen Nalder was a tailor by trade and followed his trade during the winters, devoting the summers to his farm of eighty acres. He died in the eighties and his wife died in 1898.

Our subject remained at home until his father's death. He married in November, 1877, to Miss Catherine Forbes, daughter of James and Mary Forbes, and of this marriage seven children have been the result,—Mary E.; Catherine P.; Mar-

garet E.; James S.; Elizabeth Jane; Hacer William, and Joseph Phillip.

Mr. Nalder established his present home about twenty-two years ago. He has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land, on which he has a handsome residence, good barns, outbuildings, etc. He is also largely interested in cattle and sheep. Mr. Nalder began herding sheep for his father and by economy and perseverance gradually accumulated means enough to buy sheep on his own account, and is today one of the best known business men in his locality. He is a public spirited man and aside from his home interests is also a stockholder and director in the Farmers' Union Store, which he was instrumental in establishing.

He also owns an interest in the Layton Roller Mills, and in the dairy business, and is regarded as one of the most energetic and wide-awake business men of his section. He has won his own way in the world, and the success that has come to him has been due to his untiring energy and perseverance. He has been an upright, honest man, always trying to give every man his just due, and occupies a high place in the esteem of those who come in contact with him. Mr. Nalder and his family are all staunch members of the Mormon Church, in whose work they are actively interested.



BISHOP JAMES DEVALSON CUMMINGS. In the entire Salt Lake county there is no man who occupies a higher position in the confidence and esteem of the leaders of the Mormon Church than does the subject of this sketch. He is one of the men who have been born in Utah and who have aided in its growth by the work of their hands and by the application of the resources they found to the building up of this inter-mountain region. He has been prominently identified with the work of the Mormon Church, and he now holds the position of Bishop of Wilford Ward through his untiring application to the work entrusted to him and his devotion to the cause which he believes is the true one.

He was born in Willard, Box Elder county, Utah, September 30, 1859, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary Jane (Yearsley) Cummings. His father was a native of Maine, being born in that State on March 3, 1821, and his mother was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on February 18, 1838. The Cummings family are one of the old settlers of the United States, his grandfather, James Cummings, Junior, having been born in Massachusetts on January 26, 1780, and his great grandfather, James Cummings, was a native of Dunstable township, Massachusetts, where he was born May 26, 1759; and his father, Oliver, was born in the same State on April 10, 1728; still another ancestor back, Nathaniel Cummings, was born in Massachusetts on September 8, 1699, and the ancestors of these came on the Mayflower. The old home of the Cummings family was in Plymouth, where the first of the family had settled upon their migration from Great Britain, and a portion of the family still reside in that State. Our subject's father left Maine and removed to Ohio when a young man, and from there to Missouri, and then, following the migration of the members of the Mormon Church, to Nauvoo, Illinois, came from that place upon the expulsion of the members of the Church to Salt Lake City, arriving here with the second company of pioneers who crossed the plains in 1847. When the evacuation of the members of the Church from Nauvoo took place, Mr. Cummings' father was absent on a mission, and arrived at Nauvoo the day after the killing of the Prophet Joseph Smith at Carthage. Our subject's father was also associated with President Brigham Young and with the leading men of the Church. From that time until his death, on October 22, 1899, he was one of the most active and faithful members of the Church, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the leaders of that Church. Upon coming to Utah he lived for a short time in Box Elder county, and removed from there to Ogden, and then to Salt Lake City, in 1865, where he resided until the time of his death. His wife, Mary Jane (Yearsley) Cummings, is still living, and makes her home with her son, the Bishop. Her parents, David Dutton and Mary Ann (Hoopse) Yearsley, are still liv-

ing in Salt Lake City at the age of ninety-one.

Our subject, Bishop Cummings, spent his early life in Salt Lake Valley, and was married, March 4, 1880, to Miss Louisa Cufley, daughter of William and Jennett (Irvine) Cufley. Her parents came to Utah in the early days of the migration to this State, and were influential and prominent people in the locality in which they settled. By this marriage Bishop Cummings had eight children, four of whom are still living—William D., a brickmaker, was born June 30, 1881; Franklin David, was born November 13, 1882; Rufus Le Roy, was born September 28, 1886, and died an infant, his death occurring on October 10th of that year; Horace Elmo, was born August 10, 1888, and only lived four days; Margaret L., was born September 19, 1889, and died on the 23rd day of that month; Lawrence and Clarence, were born January 24, 1891, and Lawrence died on January 27, 1891, and Clarence is still living; Clifford Ray, was born August 15, 1895. Bishop Cummings has lived in his present home for over twenty-four years. It is situated on the County Road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets, and the homestead comprises nine or ten acres of well improved land. The Bishop, in his early days, turned his attention to school teaching, and followed that occupation for sixteen years, being employed in the schools of Salt Lake City.

In political life he is independent, preferring to vote for the man who in his opinion will best serve the community. He has held the position of School Trustee for upwards of ten years, and has often been requested to become a candidate for office, but has always declined to do so. His parents were Mormons, and he was born in that faith, and his wife and children are also members of that Church. In the work of the Church the Bishop has been especially active, and the first position he held was Assistant Secretary of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, which position he held for two and a half years. He was then made Secretary, and later Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School, which position he retained for over fourteen years. He was sent on a mission to California for the Church, and spent seven months in that field during the year 1893-94. He also served on an-

other mission to Wisconsin, being absent twenty-three months in that work. Upon his return he was made Bishop of Wilford Ward, it being named in honor of President Woodruff, which was done in September, 1900, he being the first Bishop of that Ward, which was organized on his forty-first anniversary. He has taken an active interest in the development of the educational affairs of Utah, and has practically been the father of all the improvements made in the schools of the Thirty-sixth District for the past fourteen years. He is a thorough business man, and has successfully completed the building of the Wilford Ward Meeting-house, which is located just across the road from the Bishop's home. It was built under his supervision, and is one of the most modern meeting places in the county. It is built of stone and pressed brick, and fitted with electric lights and all modern improvements, and is one of the finest places of the kind in the entire county. His family has been well represented in all the work of the Mormon Church, five members of the family by marriage serving in the Mormon Battalion until the end of that organization.

The Bishop has won for himself, not only a high position in the Church, but has won the confidence of its leaders and also enjoys the respect and esteem of the people of Salt Lake county with whom he has daily associated, and enjoys a wide popularity.

JOHAN RIDER. Among the men who have aided materially in the development of Salt Lake county and in building up the prosperity of the valley which is located just south of Salt Lake City, there has been no more prominent man than the subject of this sketch. He was one of the early pioneers to this region, and one who has followed agriculture from the time he came here until the present time. He has made a farm out of the barren wilderness, and has successfully brought to a high state of cultivation the land which he has tilled. His success has been due entirely to his own efforts and to the ability with which he

has conquered every difficulty that stood in the way of his success.

John Rider was born in Milltown, County Monghan, Ireland, on November 8, 1837. He is the son of Thomas and Jane (Rowland) Rider. His father was a native of the Isle of Wight, and his mother was born in Ireland. Our subject resided in Great Britain until 1866, when he came to America. He had become converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1857, and was active in the work of spreading the doctrines of that Church until his removal from England. Upon landing in America in 1866 he came direct to Utah. His father and mother had died in England, and he was the only member of his family who ever came to the United States. He crossed the plains by ox team, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 17, 1866, in the wagon train of John D. Holliday, who was Captain. The first winter in Utah Mr. Rider spent in Salt Lake City, and then moved to the Cottonwood Ward, where he was employed in erecting the distillery for William Howard, which at that time was the largest in Utah. Our subject was a machinist by trade, which he had learned in England, and was also a locomotive and marine engineer.

Mr. Rider was married on July 28, 1867, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Mary McDonald, daughter of William and Christina (Wallace) McDonald of Fauforshire, Scotland. Mrs. McDonald was a descendant of Sir William Wallace. By this marriage he had thirteen children, eleven of whom are still living. They are: John M., a resident of Idaho; Francis J., a resident of Kane county, Utah; Thomas, now in Laketown, Utah; David, also in Kane county; Oscar, now on a mission to the Southwestern States; Mary Jane, now in California; Rachel, now the wife of John W. Wright; Florence May, Christina and Wallace (twins), and Rowland W. Mr. Rider continued to live in the Cottonwood Ward until the spring of 1870, when he went to Kane county, and lived there for twenty-five years, being one of the pioneers of that county. In 1895 he returned to Salt Lake county and settled in the Mill Creek Ward, with which he has ever since been identified, taking an active part in the work of the Church and

in the administration of the political affairs of his ward.

In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and while in Kane county held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was also Probate Judge for ten years, holding the office of Justice of the Peace for four years, and was also County Commissioner for two years in that same county, and served in the Legislature from there for two terms, during Governor Murray's administration. In Salt Lake county he is now a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1900, and has been a Notary Public for five years. He was also a school director in Kane county of twelve years. In the Mormon Church he has taken an active part, and in Kane county he was for a time the acting Bishop, and has served on a mission, being two years in England, leaving Utah in 1879 and returning in the latter part of 1880, serving in reality twenty-one months abroad, and upon his return home was charged with the conduct of a company of emigrants from Liverpool to Utah. He has now a fine residence at the corner of Eleventh East and Fifteenth South streets, and the homestead comprises eleven acres. Mr. Rider has been a delegate to many political conventions, and has done a great deal of work for the Republican party in its campaigns in this State. He has been associated with all the prominent men of Utah, and his appointments have been issued to him and signed by Governor Thomas, President Harrison, President McKinley, Governor Wells and Governor Murray, as well as Acting Governor George A. Black in 1873, Governor G. W. Emery in 1877, and in September, 1886, by Governor W. C. West.

In addition to the mission work already mentioned, which he performed in England, he also went on another one to that country, and the total time that he has been absent from Utah on this work covers a period of six years. During that time he was President over three Conferences of the Church in Great Britain, viz., Manchester, Glasgow and Essex.

He has devoted considerable time to the cultivation of his farm and to the building up of his

home, and he has now won for himself a prominent place among the men who have made Utah what it now is. The agricultural life of a community is really its backbone and one that requires men of experience and untiring perseverance in order to properly carry it out. The prominent place which Mr. Rider has taken, not only in agricultural pursuits, but in all the walks of life, has made him one of the most useful men of Salt Lake county.

JOHAN P. CAHOON. Among the industries of Utah, and those which are now becoming a necessity in the upbuilding of this growing inter-mountain city, is that of the manufacture of bricks, and in this work there is no more successful man than the subject of this sketch.

He is a native Utahn, being born in the locality where he now lives, and has practically spent his entire life within the confines of this State. He has made his own way in the world, and has won for himself a high place in the business life of the Salt Lake valley. John P. Cahoon was born on the banks of the South Cottonwood creek, Salt Lake county, in 1856. He is a son of Andrew and Margaret (Carruth) Cahoon. His father was the son of Reynold and Theresa (Stiles) Cahoon, and their son, the father of the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Ohio, and he was educated in the schools of his native State. His father became associated with the Mormon Church in those early days, and his son Andrew followed in his steps early in life and became a convert to the teachings of the Mormons, and was in Nauvoo when the Prophet Joseph Smith was killed at Carthage. He then became personally acquainted with the leaders of the Church, and in 1847 was sent to Scotland as a missionary. While there he met Margaret Carruth, daughter of William and Mary (Barr) Carruth, and on July 17, 1848, was married to her on the banks of the Platte river, they having emigrated to America with him as members of the Mormon

faith, the ceremony being performed by President Brigham Young. He continued to take an active part in the work of the Church, and was prominent in the migration of the members to California, and in fact was one of the prominent missionaries throughout his life. He died in December, 1900, and his wife still survives him and lives near her son, John P.

Our subject, John P. Cahoon, was the second of five sons, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Salt Lake county. He was educated in the public schools, and in the winter of 1874 took up the manufacture of bricks on a small scale, and in 1890 established the Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company, with a plant at Eleventh East, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets. The entire plant was erected under the supervision of Mr. Cahoon, who not only made the plans for the buildings, but also superintended their erection. This now has a capacity of one hundred thousand bricks per day, and Mr. Cahoon is president of the company and directs its affairs. It is the largest brick factory in Utah, and in fact throughout the inter-mountain region. It supplies bricks to all the prominent centers of population in Utah, and to the surrounding Territories and States as well. In addition to this business, which practically takes up most of his time, Mr. Cahoon is also engaged with his brother, Reynold E., in the lumber, coal and hardware business, their establishment being located at Murray. He is also interested in the firm of J. R. Miller & Company, builders and dealers in lumber, coal, hardware, implements, etc.

Mr. Cahoon was married at Murray in 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Gorden, daughter of James and Mary Gorden, and they have had born to them ten children, nine of whom are still living.

Our subject makes his home in Murray, where he has built a residence for himself and family, which is easily the finest home in the county outside of Salt Lake City. In politics he was a member of the Liberal party before the segregation of the people upon national political lines, and since the formation of the Republican party he has been a prominent member of it.

Mr. Cahoon has made his own way in life ever since his boyhood, and has won a high place in the business world of Utah by the exercise of his own ability and energy and his untiring perseverance. He is now in the front ranks of the business men of this State and enjoys a wide popularity.

At the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1893, this concern received the medal given as first prize for the best red brick. Also the first prize at the California Mid-Winter International Exposition, held in 1894. They also have five medals awarded by the Utah State Exposition, held in Salt Lake City. These medals were received in 1891, 1892, 1894, 1899 and 1901.



RICHARD F. LAMBERT, prominent agriculturalist and stockman of Kamas valley, Summit county. The early days of the settlement of Utah will ever be memorable as days of hardships endured by the early pioneers and their sons. The vast work of redeeming this country from its wild and undeveloped state was no easy task, and only men of exceptionally strong will power and determination could have ever subdued the country and developed it to its present most wonderful state of prosperity. Among the State's worthy sons, and one who has cheerfully performed his part in developing the vast resources of Utah and especially of Summit county, Richard F. Lambert, the subject of this sketch, is deserving of much credit.

He is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City, February 11, 1855, and is the son of John and Adelia (Grosbeck) Lambert. A full account of his father's life appears in the sketch of Bishop Daniel Lambert, in another part of this work. Our subject was but seven years of age when the family moved to Rhodes valley, now known as Kamas, and he has been a resident of Summit county since that time, receiving his education in the common schools of Kamas, and growing up on his father's farm, his life being that of every son of the pioneers. Upon attaining his majority he started out in life for himself,

working in the timber, and later engaged in the sawmill business with his brothers, supplying timbers for the Park City mines, following this occupation for ten or twelve years. During this period he purchased his present farm on the west side of the valley, near the county road, and in 1886 moved his family onto his farm, where he has since resided. He has ninety acres of valuable land under irrigation, and devotes his attention principally to the raising of oats and hay. He has about fifty head of cattle on his place. He built a fine two-story residence on his farm in 1898 and his home is today one of the most beautiful in this valley.

He was married April 14, 1886, to Miss Elva E. Wolstenhulme, daughter of James and Mary (Page) Wolstenhulme. They have six children—Elva E., Richard F., Junior; Ira C., Reuben, James W., and John Arvil.

In politics Mr. Lambert is a Democrat, but although he has been active in promoting the welfare of his party, he has never sought or held public office, his time aside from his business being given mostly to Church work. He has taken much pride in assisting to develop the agricultural resources of his county, and has been largely instrumental in obtaining the fine irrigation system now in operation in Kamas valley. He is interested in two irrigation companies and assisted in constructing the water system of that valley. He is at this time a member of the Twenty-second Quorum of Seventies, and an active worker in his Ward. Mrs. Lambert is also prominent in the work of the Church in her community, being a member of the Ladies' Relief Society and was for a number of years President of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. She has also acted in the capacity of Counselor to the President of the Primary Department of the Relief society, and is a teacher in the Sunday Schools.

Mr. Lambert has worked his own way up to his present prominent position among the farmers and stockmen of Summit county, and has by his energy, perseverance and undaunted courage in the face of all obstacles won the admiration and esteem of those who have known him throughout a life of over forty years.

JOHN WOOD is another of Utah's native sons who has risen to a position of honor in the public life of the State through the exercise of the abilities with which nature endowed him. He was born in Centerville, Davis county, in 1858, and is the son of John and Naomi (Chase) Wood. His father was a native of Ohio, and came to Utah in 1853, locating in Centerville, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Morgan county and located in the Richville Ward, where our subject now lives. He engaged in farming and was one of the most prosperous and prominent men of his community, active in Church work and assisted in developing and settling the county, taking an active part in most of the road making and bridge and canal building that was undertaken during his time. He died at the age of seventy-seven years on March 21, 1890. His wife died in Logan, in 1889.

Our subject was the youngest of a family of five children and grew up in this county, obtaining his education from the schools of this district and in Salt Lake City, receiving a very fair scholastic education. After reaching his majority he spent some years in Bear Lake valley, and in 1883 returned to Richville, where he became associated with his father and remained with him until the latter died in 1890, since which time he has been the sole owner of the old homestead. He has thirty acres of land under irrigation and carries on a general farming business.

Mr. Wood was married June 14, 1889, to Miss Emeline Crouch, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Clark) Crouch. By this marriage they have had five children, two of whom have died—John Karl, Grace, Zella M., deceased; Lee Marr, deceased, and Lyle.

Mr. Wood has followed the fortunes of the Democratic party ever since its organization in Utah and has been one of its most ardent supporters and active workers. He was elected a County Commissioner in 1895, but resigned before the expiration of his term to go on a mission for the Mormon Church. He was again elected to that position in 1900, which he now

holds. He is also Secretary and a director in the Richville Millrace Irrigation Company and identified with almost every public enterprise for the upbuilding of his town.

He is a leading man in all Church work, and has filled the offices of Elder and member of the Thirty-fifth Quorum of Seventies, and at this time is a member of the High Council of Morgan Stake. He is Counselor to President Walter Porter of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Richville Ward, and has been active in Sunday School and Ward teaching. In 1896 he served on a mission to the Southern States, laboring in Texas and Louisiana part of the time, and was absent two years and seven months.

Mr. Wood is today one of the staunch men of his county and town, and the high place which he holds in the ranks of business and public men has come to him by his own unaided efforts. He has by energy, perseverance and strong determination carved out for himself a career of which any man might be proud, and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. Since her marriage Mrs. Wood has taken an active part in all the work of the Church in her Ward. She was for twelve years Secretary of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association and is at this time Secretary of the Ladies' Relief Society of Morgan Stake and Counselor to the President of the Richville Primary Association.

SIMPSON DAVID HUFFAKER, DECEASED. Among the successful farmers and stock men who settled in Utah with the early pioneers, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born July 12, 1812, in Wayne county, Kentucky, and was the son of Jacob and Margaret Huffaker. He grew to manhood in Kentucky and obtained his early training and education in that State. The Huffaker family later moved to Illinois, and when our subject reached his majority he took up government land in Bureau county, that State, living there until 1845, when



Raymond H. Silver

he went to Nauvoo, Illinois, having become a convert to the teachings of the Mormons while living in Bureau county, and remained in Nauvoo until the exodus of the Mormons from that place, when he joined the last train that came to Utah in 1847, under command of Jedadiah M. Grant, and in which company Willard Snow was Captain over fifty wagons. They arrived in Salt Lake City in October of that year, and the next two years our subject spent in the Old Fort. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Huffaker took up two hundred and forty acres of land in the South Cottonwood district, on which he lived until the time of his death, and which is still the home of his widow. In those days what is now a beautiful and highly cultivated farming country was but a barren wilderness, unsubdued and uncultivated, and it was only by dint of much hard work and an undaunted perseverance that the soil was made to yield a living to the farmers of those early times. Their tools were also of the rudest pattern, many of them being manufactured at home, and too much praise can not be bestowed upon the hardy pioneers who by their labor and untiring industry made it possible for those who came after to found comfortable and even luxurious homes for themselves and their children. In addition to his farming Mr. Huffaker also became interested in cattle raising, in which industry he was very successful.

Our subject was twice married. The first time he was left with a family of five children to care for. He met his second wife, then Miss Elizabeth Richardson in Bureau county, Illinois, and was married at his father's farm near Peoria, that State. Miss Richardson was the daughter of Stephen and Erepta (Wilder) Richardson, and was born in New Hampshire, coming with her family to Bureau county, Illinois, in 1839. She was married to Mr. Huffaker in February, 1846. In addition to raising his family of five motherless children, Mrs. Huffaker bore her husband fifteen children, eight of whom are still living—David S., who is reputed to be the first white male child born in Utah of which there is any record, being awarded a gold medal at the Jubilee held in Salt Lake City in 1897, for being the first

boy born in the State. He was born in a wagon during a snow storm on what is now known as Pioneer Square: Susan E., Elizabeth M., Welby R., Wilford D., Ray, El Roy, Earl P. and Alferata B. Four of the sons are now engaged in ranching and sheep raising in Idaho, and the oldest lives at Midway, Summit county, this State.

During his life Mr. Huffaker was a Democrat and was a firm believer in the principles of that party. He was a faithful, consistent member of the Mormon Church and always active and energetic in its work. He died at the family homestead on October 17, 1891, loved and mourned by all who knew him.

Mrs. Huffaker still resides at the homestead, and is an active worker in the Church to which her husband belonged, being a member of it also, as are her children. She was the only member of her family to come to the West to reside, her parents only leaving the East on brief visits, and finally dying in Black Hawk county, Iowa. When the Richardson family first went to Illinois, Chicago was only a small cluster of shanties and they lived to see it one of the first cities of the Union. Mrs. Sally R. Dicks, the only sister of Mrs. Huffaker, and whose home is in Mendota, Illinois, is at this writing visiting with Mrs. Huffaker. Mr. Huffaker left his family in comfortable circumstances, and the farm on which his widow resides is well improved and is considered one of the finest in the county.



BYRUM A. SILVER, Vice-President of the Silver Brothers Iron Works and Foundry, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1859, and came to Utah at the age of six months. He spent his early boyhood in Salt Lake City and received his education in the public schools of this county and in the private schools of the city. He has made his own way through life, and rising from a very small and unpropitious beginning, has made a career that marks him as one of the leaders in the business world of the inter-mountain region.

The foundry with which he is connected has grown from a small plant, operated by he and his brothers, to be one of the leading industries of Salt Lake City, and of Utah as well. Its success has been brought about, not by any marvelous or unexpected chance, but by the steady and persistent exercise of an untiring industry and a close application to business.

Upon leaving school Mr. Silver went to work in the machine shop of his father, and there learned the machinist's trade. He left school at the age of thirteen, and at the age of nineteen was entrusted with the work of installing and putting in operation pumps and other machinery in different mining camps throughout Utah, which he performed with complete satisfaction, and at the age of twenty-one years he was placed in charge of the machinery at the Empire Mine plant at Park City, where he remained for about six months. He left this company to accept employment in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and remained in those shops for about two years, at which time he took charge of the foundry which had been established by his father, and in which he had learned his trade. At that time it was but a small establishment, giving employment to about six men. In 1886 he called his brothers, Joseph A. and John A. Silver, to this city, where they formed the partnership to carry on the business begun by their father, and this firm was known as Silver Brothers Iron Works. It was continued under this name for a number of years, until the business increased to such an extent that from a working force consisting of themselves, they now give employment to about one hundred men. The company grew so large that it was deemed advisable to incorporate it under the laws of the State of Utah, which was accordingly done, Mr. Silver, our subject, taking a large part in that work, and it has since been known under its present name.

Our subject was married to Miss Eleanora K. Benson, daughter of Andrew and Katie (Wickel) Benson. Her parents came to Utah at an early age, and her mother is still living in Salt Lake City. They were among the first members of the Mormon Church, and her mother lived just across the street from the place where the Prophet

Joseph Smith was killed. Mr. Silver's wife died, and he married Miss May McAllister, daughter of J. D. T. McAllister. They have eight children living and three dead. They are: Eleanora, Hyrum B., Katie, Albert (dead), May, Reny; and by his present wife he has Amy, Clifford and Walter.

In political life Mr. Silver is a believer in the Democratic principles, but owing to the confining nature of his business he has not participated actively in the work of the party. He is also a member of the Mormon Church, being an Elder. His present wife is also a member of that Church, and her father is President of the Manti Temple. Mr. Silver has resided at No. 266 Center street for a number of years, the site of his house being that formerly occupied by the old foundry and machine shop established by his father. He has in course of erection a new home on Fifth East and Tenth South streets in Salt Lake City, which will easily take rank as one of the finest residences here.

He is well and favorably known throughout Utah, and has, by his integrity, honesty and ability, won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated in business, and his pleasant and genial manner has brought him the warm friendship of a legion of friends throughout the State.

JOHAN W. CARPENTER. Among the prominent and successful business men of Summit county, John W. Carpenter, the subject of this article, ranks as one of the first. He is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City, January 20, 1858. His whole life to the present time has been spent in this State and the greater portion of it in Kamas, Summit county, as his parents moved to that place when he was only eight years of age. He received a common school education in such schools as existed in that county and started to make his own way in life, beginning at the very bottom of the ladder, and by perseverance and energy he has made a splendid success in life.



J S Hawkins

His father, John S. Carpenter, was a native of Pennsylvania and emigrated to Utah in the pioneer days, settling in Salt Lake City and then engaged in farming in Mill Creek, later moving to what is now Kamas, in 1866. Here he took up land and engaged in farming and stock raising, and became one of the prominent men of the place. He died at the age of seventy-two years, in 1898. His wife, Catherine Carpenter, is still living in the family home. She is the mother of eight children.

For a number of years after he started out for himself our subject worked by the day, saving his earnings and in 1885 started in the lumber business in a small way, operating a saw mill in Beaver canyon and furnishing timber for the Park City mines. He has followed this business to a certain extent ever since. In 1895 he started a small store, gradually increasing the business, and during this time built the Carpenter opera house and dance hall, and in 1897 built his present store, which is a two-story building, thirty by seventy feet. He carries a full line of merchandise, wagons, farm implements and hardware, having a stock worth about ten thousand dollars, which is the largest stock carried by an individual in this county. He also owns a ranch from which he raises an excellent crop of hay, usually putting up about two hundred tons a year, and buys and sells cattle, feeding about seventy-five head at a time. He also runs a public feed stable. He is the owner of some real estate in Salt Lake City and has been very successful in all his business ventures.

Mr. Carpenter was married in 1886 to Miss Martha J. Turnbow, daughter of John G. and Elizabeth Turnbow of Kamas. Seven children have been born of this marriage—Alphonso, Martin, Montclair, Olive, Lacy D., Etta and the baby.

He is regarded as one of the most successful business men of Summit county, wide-awake and energetic. He has done much towards aiding in the building of church and school buildings and is actively interested in all public enterprises. Besides his holdings in and about Kamas, he is interested in real estate in Oak City, where he owns the Maple Hall.

BISHOP JOSEPH RAWLINS, DECEASED. In reviewing the lives of those who came to Utah when it was yet a wild and undeveloped tract of land, and after spending a life time in the work of bringing it up to its present high state of perfection, have laid aside the cares of life and passed on to their reward, we should not overlook the name of Bishop Rawlins, one of the most prominent and influential men of his day in Salt Lake county.

He was born in Green county, Illinois, April 9, 1823, and was the son of James and Jane (Sharp) Rawlins, who was born in Indiana, and moved to Green county, Illinois, early in life. From there the family moved to Hancock county, that State, where our subject met the lady who afterwards became his wife, Miss Mary Frost, daughter of John and Nancy (Pate) Frost. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and her mother came from Tennessee, Mrs. Rawlins also being born in the latter State. The marriage of our subject occurred in 1844. Three children were born of this union—Nancy Jane, now the wife of R. M. Kerr, a resident of Cache county; Mary E. was born April 1, 1848, and died in 1861; and Joseph L., at this time serving as United States Senator from Utah. They also raised a boy, Orson W., whom they have always regarded as a son, and he is at this time in the southern States on a mission for the Mormon Church. He makes his home with Mrs. Rawlins.

The year following their marriage Bishop Rawlins and his wife were converted to the teachings of Mormonism, and joined the Church. They came to Utah in a train of fifty wagons in 1848, leaving Omaha on the 12th day of April and after a journey of just six months arrived in Salt Lake City on October 12th; they at once moved to Mill Creek Ward, where they lived about two years, and for twenty years thereafter made their home at Draper, nine miles south of Murray. During this time our subject crossed the plains seven times, bringing three companies of emigrants to Utah, and also served for three months as guard in protecting the United States overland mails, serving under Captain L. Smith,

with the rank of Lieutenant. After discontinued their residence in Draper the family moved to a farm containing fifty acres, in South Cottonwood Ward, and here the Bishop lived during the remainder of his life. He was appointed Bishop of this Ward in 1870 and retained the position as long as he lived.

Politically the family have been Democrats for generations back. Our subject was at the time of his death serving his second term as County Commissioner, being elected both times on the Democratic ticket; and his son received his election as Senator from that party.

During his lifetime the Bishop was most active in all matters having for their object the betterment of conditions in Utah; he assisted in constructing the East Jordan canal and held the office of President of the company as long as he lived. He also did considerable railroad contracting, assisting in building the first railroad to enter Utah and also the road across the Jordan Narrows. During the Johnston army troubles he was Captain of the guards sent out to guard the passes in Echo canyon against the approach of the army; and also participated in many of the Indian uprisings in Utah. His death occurred October 13, 1900, and he was laid to rest amidst universal mourning, his manly and upright living, together with his charitable and hospitable nature endearing him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

His widow is now living in Forestdale, a suburb of Salt Lake City, where she has a lovely brick residence. She is well known for her work in the Church societies and enjoys the highest esteem and regard of all who know her.



AN LAMBERT, Bishop of Kamas Ward, Summit Stake of Zion, Summit county. Whether assisting in the work of his Church or the development of the resources of Summit county; working for the improvement of its public schools, or for the advancement of the social and political conditions of his county, Bishop Lambert can always be found in the front rank, of whom Summit county has no more honored or highly

respected citizen. While he was born in Salt Lake City, his whole life has been spent in this county, and his upright and straightforward life, together with his enterprising spirit and self-denial for the good of his fellow-men has won for him a large circle of friends.

Bishop Lambert's father was John Lambert, a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born January 31, 1820. He became a member of the Mormon Church in England and emigrated to America in 1842, joining the Mormon colony at Nauvoo, where he remained until the exodus of 1846. He made the trip across the great American plains by ox team in 1850 and settled in Salt Lake City, following the business of contracting and building. In 1861 he moved to Kamas, where he took up land and established a home, his land being in the center of the present town. He successfully followed farming the remainder of his life, and was the father of a large family, being the husband of two wives and the father of twenty-one children, sixteen of whom are now living. He was active in all Church work and a member of the Seventies. He died at the advanced age of seventy-four years, on November 25, 1893.

Our subject was born March 2, 1861, and was the third child of Eleanor H. (Larson) Lambert, a native of Denmark. She was baptized at twelve years of age, and was the first girl to receive that ordinance in the kingdom of Denmark. He grew up on his father's farm in Kamas, and received his education in the common schools of that place. He began life for himself in 1882, when he and his brothers took a contract for supplying native timber for the mines of Park City, and has followed this business largely since then. He owns a fine farm near town, and has devoted considerable attention to the raising of blooded stock, particularly cattle.

Bishop Lambert was married in 1885 to Miss May Young, daughter of Phineas Young, a brother of President Brigham Young. They have had a family of six children—Bathara, died in infancy; Lila M., Dan D., Marie, Craig and Lawrence T.

In political life Bishop Lambert owes allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has

been quite active ever since its organization in this State. He has served one term as a County Commissioner of Summit county, and was a member of the Fourth Legislature, taking an active part in the work of that body. Among the committees on which he served were those of Mines and Mining, Horticulture and Agriculture, Resolutions, Memorials, Forestry, etc.

He was ordained an Elder at the age of seventeen, and in 1884 became a member of the Twenty-second Quorum of Seventies. In 1893 he served on a mission to West Virginia. He was ordained a High Priest and set apart as a member of the High Council of Summit Stake in 1900, and in May of the following year was ordained Bishop of Kamas Ward. He has given much attention to Sunday school work and work among the young men, and is also largely interested in educational matters in his community, much of the efficiency of the present school system in Kamas being due to his untiring efforts in that direction. He has for the past several years been agent for the Ontario and Daly West Mining Companies, and is one of the well-known and public-spirited men of Summit county.



ROBERT HARMAN belongs to one of the old and influential families of Mill Creek Ward. He has been a resident of Utah since he was fifteen years of age, and since first coming to this country has seen it developed from an uninviting, sagebrush-covered area into one of the best farming districts in this part of the State, and has with his own hands labored faithfully towards this end, taking a prominent part in everything that has tended to the upbuilding or beautifying of his community.

He was born in South Wales December 25, 1844, and is the fifth child of Charles and Mary (Mathias) Harman. The parents embraced the Mormon religion in their own land, and for three generations this family have been consistent and devoted members of that Church. They emigrated to the United States and reached Utah in 1859. The father engaged in farming, and spent the remainder of his life in that occupation.

He was by trade a shoemaker, which he followed in his native land.

The most of our subject's scholastic education was received from the schools of his own country, as after coming to Utah he found it necessary to assist in the support of the family, and the opportunities for study were very limited during the first years of the settlement of Utah. The year following his arrival in Utah he accompanied W. W. Riter on a trip across the plains to the Missouri river, for the purpose of bringing emigrants to Utah. They drove four yoke of oxen apiece, except Mr. Riter, who acted as night guard, leaving Salt Lake City on April 6th and returning on October 6th, with sixty wagons of freight and a little band of Mormons. The train was under command of Captain Joseph W. Young. In addition to this trip Mr. Harman made a number of others at different times, and while he encountered a good many Indians, meeting three thousand on one occasion, they were always friendly, and he never had any trouble with them.

For the past thirty-one years he has made his home in Mill Creek Ward, where he now owns a fine farm of fifty-five acres, on which he has erected a comfortable brick house, surrounded by graceful poplars and other ornamental shade trees. The interior decorations of his home are in keeping with the general gratifying appearance of his farm, and it is comfortably and even luxuriously fitted up, being supplied with musical instruments, good books, pictures, etc., and is in every way a most desirable home. Mr. Harman paid seventeen hundred and fifty dollars for this place, and it was at that time covered with a dense growth of sagebrush and other wild growth, which all had to be cleared off before the land could be cultivated. He has it well irrigated from artesian wells and under a good state of cultivation. For seven years before he bought this place he was in the employ of the Church, working on the Church farm in the capacity of stockman, and was continuously in the saddle.

He was married in the early sixties to Miss Amanda E. Mitchell, a daughter of Benjamin T. and Caroline (Conrad) Mitchell. The Mitchell family came to Utah in 1847, with the second

company of pioneers, and the daughter was born two years later. The father was a stone mason by trade, and for many years had the superintendency of the building of the famous Salt Lake Temple, which is one of the world's wonders from an architectural standpoint, and is estimated to have cost in the neighborhood of four millions of dollars. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harman, of whom one is dead—Robert J., engaged in sheep raising in Wyoming; Amanda L., died at the age of twenty-four years; Caroline, wife of Abraham Hill, also living in Wyoming; Alice, now Mrs. Peter McMillen, of South Cottonwood Ward; Edwin L.; Maud M., now the wife of Franklin E. Carlisle, of Mill Creek Ward; Parley R., and Mable J., living at home.

Politically Mr. Harman is a strong Republican. At this time he is Road Supervisor for his district, having charge of fifty miles of road. He is very active in Church work, as is also Mrs. Harman, who is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society. Mr. Harman has spent two years on a mission for the Church in England, and is now a teacher in the Ward and a member of the Seventies.

ISOEL PARRISH, one of the wealthy and influential agriculturalists of Davis county, came to Utah with the second company of pioneers, in 1847, at the age of twenty years. He has been a resident of Centerville since 1848, and has grown to be one of the substantial men of this place, wielding a large influence for good in both private and business life, and commanding the highest respect wherever known.

Mr. Parrish was born in Lower Canada, near Montreal, November 6, 1827, and is the son of Samuel and Fannie (Dack) Parrish. The father was a native of Canada, and the mother born in Ireland, but moved to Canada with her people when but a small child. When our subject was nine years of age the family moved to the United States and located in Illinois, where the father assisted in organizing the county of Starke and became one of its first officers. They

remained there six years, and in 1842 moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where they remained until the exodus in 1846. There were in this family five daughters and one son, our subject, being the fifth child. Three of the daughters died, and one married and settled in Wisconsin. At the time of the exodus the family consisted of the parents, our subject and his youngest sister. They spent the winter of 1846 in Council Bluffs, and the following spring the father outfitted an ox team and joined the company under command of Daniel Spencer, in which P. G. Sessions was Captain over fifty wagons. Our subject drove a wagon the entire distance, hiring out to a member of the company. They reached Salt Lake City September 23rd, and spent that winter in the old fort, which was built for their protection against the raids of the Indians. In the spring of 1848 a small crop was planted, and the family remained in Salt Lake until September, when they came to Centerville, being the first settlers in this place, and there being at the time but one or two families in the whole county.

In June of that year our subject and Charles Chase went to Emigration Canyon, where they burned the first lime in Utah, and the father that same month went to North Canyon, where he peeled the first tanbark to be obtained in the Territory. That winter he erected a corn mill at Centerville, which was at that time a part of Bountiful. He was a natural mechanic, and followed the profession until the time of his death in 1873. His wife and the mother of our subject died in September, 1851.

Our subject began life in Centerville as a farmer, taking up twenty acres of land, which he has since increased to sixty acres, and in addition owns three thousand acres of range and farming land in Morgan county. He has devoted himself to the cattle business, ranging his cattle in Morgan county, and has also carried on general farming. His sons are at this time interested with him in the cattle industry.

Mr. Parrish was married in July, 1854, to Elizabeth Bratton of Pennsylvania, daughter of George and Mary (Palmer) Bratton. The father died in the East, and the mother and daughter came alone to Utah, reaching Salt Lake City in

1852. Twelve children have been born of this marriage, of whom eight are now living. His second wife was Emma Ford, a native of England, and daughter of John and Rebecca (Chandler) Ford, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. She died March 29, 1888, in Centerville. Of the ten children born of this union, seven are now living. All the children but two are now residents of Utah; these two live in Canada.

All the family are strong adherents of the Mormon Church, in whose faith they have been born and reared. In 1875 Mr. Parrish was called on a mission and served in the Northern States. The oldest son, Samuel J., has served on two missions: the first about twenty years ago, when he served two years in Georgia and Tennessee, and again in 1899, when he spent two years in England. Hyrum B. labored two years in Alabama and Mississippi about fifteen years ago, and in March, 1899, he was also sent to England, remaining there two years. Charles A. spent the years of 1895-96 in mission work in Mississippi, and in 1896 Parley P. went on a two years' mission to England. John served as Counselor to the Bishop of Centerville Ward up to the time he went to Canada, at which time he resigned his office. Ezra B. served on a mission to England for two years, being called in 1898. Joseph A., another son, has been called for missionary work, but is not yet set apart. Samuel is at this time a member of the High Council, and Charles is Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School in which his brother Parley is a teacher. Mrs. Parrish and the daughters are also active workers in the Church.

Mr. Parrish has always taken an active part in public affairs, as did his father. The senior Mr. Parrish was County Commissioner for a number of years prior to his death, and after his death our subject was elected to that office for fifteen consecutive years. He was also during this time Road Commissioner, and for many years Justice of the Peace. He has never affiliated with either political party, preferring to cast his vote for the man who is in his judgment best fitted for the office.

Perhaps no man now living in the State has

had a more varied career or seen more suffering and privations among the Mormon people than has our subject. He went all through the Johnston army troubles and the Indian wars, and was one of those sent to the relief of the famous hand-cart company. The rescuers reached the last crossing of the Platte river, where they found the people in great distress, having but half a pound of rations between them and starvation; many of them sick and frozen as a result of the unusually severe weather. They had been eight weeks reaching that point.



AMES HYRUM FORD, Vice-President of Ford Brothers Land and Live Stock Company and a stockholder in the Union Sheep Company, also owned by Ford Brothers, ranging in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, and capitalized, respectively, at twenty-five thousand and fifty thousand dollars.

Our subject is the youngest of a family of eleven children, and was born in Centerville, as was also his younger sister; the rest of the family were born in England. The parents of this family, John and Rebecca (Chandler) Ford, came to Utah with their family in 1854, and here made their home. The mother died a number of years ago, and the father is still living at an advanced age, in the enjoyment of good health, surrounded by his children and resting from a well-spent and honorable life. He accumulated large means as a stockman and farmer, and as his sons grew to manhood took them into business with himself, forming a company under the name of Ford & Sons, which continued up to the time the senior Mr. Ford retired from active business life, about six years ago. A full biographical sketch of this interesting family will be found in the sketch of John Ford, Junior, which appears elsewhere in this work.

James Hyrum Ford obtained his education from the schools of Centerville, attending during the winter months and spending his summers on his father's farm, and herding the sheep and cattle on the ranges in Utah and neighboring States. When he became old enough he was taken in as a member of the firm and has since continued,

being at this time Vice-President of the Land and Live Stock Company and a stockholder in the Sheep Company. Together with his brother Joseph, he owns a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres at Centerville. This land has been highly cultivated and put under a good system of fencing, irrigation, etc. He built a handsome nine-room modern brick residence in 1893, which is fitted up with all the latest conveniences and elegantly furnished.

His marriage occurred February 25, 1885, when he was united to Miss Anna Etta Cheney, daughter of Zacharias and Amanda (Evans) Cheney. The father was a member of the famous Mormon Battalion, and went through all the hardships and sufferings endured by that band of brave men during their memorable march across the desert. After the disbanding in California, Mr. Cheney continued to reside in that State for some years, finally coming to Centerville, and spent the remainder of his life in this place. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford, two of whom have died—William, died in infancy; Ivy Etta; Ailene, died when a baby; Verna F.; Jennett, and Hyrum W.

In politics Mr. Ford is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but owing to his large business interests has never found time to actively participate in the work of his party or to hold public office.

He became a member of the Mormon Church at the age of fourteen years, and since then has been an earnest worker, taking a lively interest in Sunday School work, and was at one time Secretary of the Centerville Sunday School. Mrs. Ford is also active in Church work and a member of the Ladies' Relief Society. Their two oldest children are members of the Church.

Mr. Ford has on his farm some very fine imported cattle, principally Shorthorns, imported from Ontario and Wisconsin; also some which came from Scotland. He is the owner of a two-year-old Hereford bull which is said to be one of the finest animals in the State. The weights and ages of a few of his animals will give a better idea of the value of his stock: One of his Shorthorns, which he has named Severa, weighs nineteen hundred and thirty-five pounds at the

age of three years; a heifer, aged three years, and three months, tips the scales at thirteen hundred and fifty pounds; one of his steers weighs sixteen hundred and eighty pounds at two years and eight months, and was a prize winner at the last State Fair. Another animal, William Bryan, weighs fifteen hundred and seventy pounds, at the age of two and a half years. These animals may be taken as fair samples of the stock owned by the company of which Mr. Ford is a member, and which have made the firm one of the most prominent in this western country.

DAVID HESS. Among the early pioneers to Utah who are living at the present time, but few have had a more interesting and varied career than has David Hess, the subject of this sketch.

David Hess was born in Ray county, Missouri, February 18, 1837, and is a brother of President John W. Hess of the Davis Stake. His father was Jacob Hess, who died in Mount Pisgah, Iowa, in March, 1847. A complete biography of the Hess family will be found in the sketch of John W. Hess, which appears elsewhere in this work. The older brother, John W., had joined the Mormon Battalion, and our subject was the oldest boy left at home, and at the tender age of ten years he was left by the death of his father to assist his mother in providing for the three other children. They lived in a little cottage made of bark elm until 1848, when the oldest brother, John W., returned to take them to Salt Lake City. Our subject had put in a small crop of buckwheat and corn for the support of the family. The meeting was a most joyful one, as the family had given up all hopes of ever seeing their brother again. They started for Utah on April 1st, 1849, and made the journey across the great American plains, arriving in Salt Lake City on July 28th of that year. The youngest brother, Alma, died in Farmington many years ago, but all the other children are still living. Ann E. is now Mrs. Teal, and lives in Nevada; the other sisters are Mrs. Hinman and Mrs. Barkdull.

Upon arriving in Utah the family went at once to Farmington, where our subject has lived ever since.

He was married, March 21, 1858, to Miss Jane Ann Wilson, and by this marriage has had eleven children, nine of whom are still living. His second wife bore him four children, two of whom died. One son, John Alma, was on a mission to Germany, having been called there in 1899 and remained three years. Charles is a graduate of the Agricultural College at Logan, as is Alma also. Of the children of the first wife, David is now in Bear Lake Valley, Idaho, where he is engaged in the merchandise, cattle-raising and farming lines; Mary E. is now the wife of Willard Stoddard of the same part of Idaho; Amanda I. is now Mrs. Hoff, also in Bear Lake Valley; Gladdis A., married a brother of Mr. Hoff's; Sarah E., now Mrs. Baken, also in Bear Lake Valley, Idaho; Hortense, now Mrs. Albert Grover, of Garland, Utah; Harriett, at home; Jacob F., died at six weeks of age, and Seymore, died when five years old.

In 1871 our subject went to Georgetown, Idaho, having been called, in company with Ezra T. Clark, to colonize that place, and Mr. Hess remained here for sixteen years, engaged in farming and the cattle business, which he found very profitable. Since locating in Farmington he has engaged in general farming, and owns a fine home between First and Second streets. He also owns sixty-four acres of valuable hay land a mile and a half north of his home, which he takes care of himself. Mr. Hess, like all of the family, has been active in Church work, having been baptized into the Mormon faith at Mount Pisgah in 1846, and has since then been a consistent and faithful member of that Church. In 1882 he was called on a mission to the Southern States. His son David W. was called to serve in North Carolina, but on account of his poor health returned after three months. Our subject married Luella M. Hyde, a daughter of Apostle Orson Hyde and Elizabeth (Galliger) Hyde. He has also been active in Sunday School work, having been a teacher for a number of years. All the children are believers in the same faith as their parents.

Mr. Hess came to this State with his mother, but before he came here he had taken a man's responsibilities upon his childish shoulders, and with a courage that men might be proud of, had aided his mother in keeping her little flock together. She died in Farmington at the advanced age of eighty years. The successful career which he has made has been by his own indomitable will and untiring energy, and to-day he stands among the front ranks of the farmers in his neighborhood, and by his consistent and upright life has won a high place in the confidence and respect of the leaders of the Church, as well as among his neighbors.

PHILO DIBBLE is one of the successful and substantial agriculturalists and stockmen of Davis county, his home being at Layton, where he has spent many of the best years of his life. He has taken a prominent and active part in building up Davis county, and is among the most highly respected citizens of his county.

He was born in Clay county, Missouri, in September, 1836, and is the son of Philo and Celia (Kent) Dibble. His father was a native of Massachusetts, but raised in Connecticut, and his mother was born and raised in the latter State. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dibble were members of the Mormon faith, Mr. Dibble having been baptized in 1830 and his wife some time later. They were members of the Church in Kirkland, Ohio, where they had moved after their marriage, and from that place went with the Mormons to Clay county, Missouri, where our subject was born. The family moved to Quincy, Illinois, in 1839, and were in Nauvoo at the time of the exodus of the Mormon people in 1846. From Nauvoo they went to Council Bluffs, where they remained until 1851, when they crossed the plains in an independent company with P. C. Merrill, traveling part of the way in a freight train, and arriving in Salt Lake City in October of that year. Upon their arrival in Utah the family settled at Sessions Settlement, now known as Bountiful, where

they remained until 1858, when they moved south on account of the Johnston army troubles, and from that time made their home in Springville, where the father and mother died.

In 1863 our subject came to Centerville, and later took up some claims in Kaysville Ward, which he improved and where he lived for some years. He sold these claims in 1883 and bought his present place in Layton, where he has since continued to live. This place consists of eighty acres, which Mr. Dibble has improved, planting an orchard, erecting a comfortable home, good outbuildings, and now has a fine farm. He has followed general farming since settling in Layton, and aside from this is interested in the Davis and Weber Canal Company, in which he is a stockholder.

Mr. Dibble was married in March, 1863, to Miss Antoinette Cleveland, daughter of Alanson and Anna (Slade) Cleveland, and of this marriage nine children were born, eight of whom are living—Philo A. died in infancy; Cecilia Ann, Edwin C., Sidney D., George E., Laura A., David D., Emma A., and Rudolph K.

In politics Mr. Dibble has followed the teachings of the Democratic party, and has been a worker in the ranks of that party, holding the office of Justice of the Peace and also serving as Constable of Centerville for some time. In religious life he is a member of the Mormon Church, having been baptized by his father in Nauvoo when but a child of eight years, and all through his life has been active and consistent in his relations with that Church. He served on a mission to the Southern States for about eight months, and at this time holds the office of High Priest. The members of his family are also believers in the doctrines of the Mormon Church and active in its work. Mr. Dibble has seen Utah grow from almost its beginning to its now prominent place among the States of the Union, and during the early days participated in the many troubles which the first settlers were called upon to pass through. He served under Lot Smith through all the Johnston army troubles, and was always willing and ready to serve his State as well as his Church in any duty that devolved upon him.



ALEXANDER DAWSON. Davis county has been developed from a wild and barren waste by the pioneers or their sons, and the splendid condition which the county is in at the present time is a great tribute to their efforts and ability. Among the most successful and largest real estate owners in the county is Alexander Dawson, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Scotland July 13, 1837, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Harper) Dawson, natives of Scotland, where they lived and died. Our subject was the oldest of a large family and the only one to come to Utah. He went to sea when but a lad, and followed that occupation for over ten years, beginning as a cabin boy and being an able seaman when he quit. During those years he touched at the principal ports of the world, coming to America in 1860 from the Cape of Good Hope and landing in Boston. He crossed the plains in Nephi Johnson's company, and arrived in Salt Lake City October 6th of that year.

Mr. Dawson was married at Port Elizabeth South Africa, February 22, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Fowle, daughter of William and Elizabeth Fowle, natives of England. Mrs. Dawson was born in Wales. Ten children have been born of this marriage, eight of whom are now living—William A., Elizabeth Jane, Alexander, Isabell, who died in infancy, Margaret I., Anna P., Effie L., Eva Ellen, Mary, who died in infancy, Emma V. All the children are living in the neighborhood of their parents in Layton.

Upon coming to Utah Mr. Dawson lived for a year in Salt Lake City, at the end of which time he moved to Kaysville, where he worked for Christopher Layton for three years, when he bought his present home. He has spent his life, since coming to Utah, in farming, and is now the owner of several fine farms in Davis county, and is also largely interested in cattle and sheep. His home place is a beautiful spot, three miles from the Layton postoffice, and on which he has built a lovely residence, modern in every way. Mr. Dawson was baptized into the Mormon faith about 1858, and since he has been in Utah he has been active in furthering the interests of the

Church in every way possible. He has taken a great interest in the colonization work in Arizona, sending a man there at an expense of a thousand dollars, to carry on the work. He has been a Sunday School teacher for many years. His son William A. spent two years in England on a mission for the Church, and Mrs. Dawson is also active in Church matters, as are also the other members of the family.

The Dawson family are noted for their generous hospitality and broad-mindedness. They are foremost in every charitable work in their vicinity, and their home is always open to the stranger or those in trouble. No family in Davis county is better known or more highly honored than is this one, and deservedly so.



WILLIAM B. SMITH. To be esteemed beyond the average and universally beloved; to have no harsh word uttered of one during a long and useful pilgrimage on earth, and to pass beyond the shadows from whence no mortal ever returns, and to know that hearts and lives almost unnumbered will be lonely beyond the sound of one comforting voice, is a consummation attained by few. William B. Smith has passed from earth's scenes, but the influences of his grand and noble life will never cease.

He was born in Bedfordshire, in February, 1814, and was the son of John and Lucy (Brown) Smith. His father and mother lived and died in England. The Smith family is a very old one in England, the ancestry being traced back for centuries. Mr. Smith came to America in the early forties, and settled in Nauvoo, where he lived until the exodus of the Mormons from that place. He crossed the plains to Utah in 1851, with Captain Evans, and went direct to Kaysville, in Davis county, where he took up government land close to the lake, on the west side of the Kaysville post-office. This farm he improved and stocked with cattle and sheep, as well as carried on a general farming business.

Our subject was married in England to Miss Ann Barnes, who died in Kaysville in 1871. His

second marriage occurred January 10, 1856, to Miss Isabell Burton, who was born in Winsdale, Bradfordshire, England, and was the daughter of James and Isabell Burton, both of whom were natives of England, where the father died. The mother, with her nine children, emigrated to America, and came to Utah in Milo Andrus' company, arriving here in 1855, and settling in Kaysville, where she died about thirty-seven years ago. Of the nine children, seven are still living; two of the sons live in Kaysville Ward, three in Ogden, and a daughter is living in Weber county. By his second marriage Mr. Smith had six children, four of whom are still living—Gabriel W., a farmer in Kaysville; Lucy I.; Sarah A., now Mrs. Frederick S. Crowley; George W., farming in Kaysville. Mr. Smith died in Kaysville October 11, 1897, leaving a large estate for his wife and children. He was a staunch believer in the principles and doctrines of the Mormon Church, having been baptized into that faith in England by John Sheffield. He was during his lifetime active in all Church matters, and caused several trips to be made to the Missouri river to escort emigrants to Utah. He was one of those who went out to meet the first hand-cart brigade. He also participated in the early troubles which the settlers encountered in Utah, serving in the Johnston army troubles under Lot Smith. He was one of the most active and enterprising citizens of his county, generous to a fault, and is widely remembered to-day for his many charitable deeds. He not only rendered aid to the needy at his own door, but brought many of his friends who had become converts to the Mormon religion to this country, and among these he is mourned as a true friend. He settled his sons on farms of their own as they grew to manhood, and they are to-day among the most substantial citizens of Davis county.

Mrs. Smith, the widow of our subject, has remained in Kaysville since her marriage, and is widely known for her charity and hospitality. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in England by James Dinsdale, and all of her children are members of that faith and active in its work, her son George having served fourteen months on a mission to the

Southern States, being called in January, 1897. The oldest daughter, Lucy I., has never married, but remained at home, making the declining days of her parents happy.



R. W. M. BROWN. No institution of the present day has done more for the uplifting of fallen humanity than has the Keely Institute, whose chief aim is the reclaiming of men from the drink habit, and to-day, wherever one of these institutions is located, there are to be found hundreds of men who owe whatever of good and of happiness there may be in their lives to the humane treatment they have received at the hands of those in charge of the institute.

Dr. W. M. Brown, the physician in charge of the Keely Institute of Salt Lake City, was born in Linn county, Missouri, in 1853. He was educated at the Grand River College, at Edinburgh, Missouri, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1874. He then took a course of study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1881. After the completion of his studies he located in Black Hawk, Colorado, where he practiced his profession for two years, going from there to Denver, where he opened a drug store on Santa Fe avenue and conducted a general practice in connection with his drug store for three years. From Denver he went to Elizabeth, in the same State, and there established a drug store, and again took up the practice of his profession. During this time he became surgeon for the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad and examining physician for the Western Mutual Life Association.

In 1890 he entered the service of the Keely Institute at Dwight, Illinois, where he was a member of the medical staff for three years. In 1893 he was sent to the different branch institutes throughout the East, visiting New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, etc., reviewing the work, studying and investigating the course of treatment and becoming more proficient in the method of treatment adopted by the Keely Institute. In 1896 he opened a branch institute for the benefit of the officers and enlisted men of the United

States army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is the only physician who has ever conducted a Keely Institute in the United States army, and to-day is the second oldest physician in the service of the Keely Company.

Dr. Brown came to Salt Lake City and took charge of the institute at this place in 1897, and has since attained a high professional standing, and is universally esteemed for his qualities of mind and heart. Success did not immediately crown Dr. Brown's efforts, but the progress of the institution, though slow at first, has been steady, and when the public once realized that the patients did not relapse, but that the cure was permanent, the success of the undertaking in this place was assured. Dr. Brown has twice been compelled to move to larger quarters during the four years he has been here, and to-day the institute occupies a mansion equal in size to many a pretentious family hotel. The present quarters of this institution were erected ten years ago by Mayor Faramorz Little, in the flush of his prosperity, and is noted the country over for its attractiveness, being one of the show places of the city. Today it rivals in architectural beauty, and far surpasses in interior decorations many of the residences of the wealthy men of the mountains and plains who have come to Salt Lake to establish a permanent home. It is surrounded by beautiful and ample grounds, and all the attendants are uniformed in blue, Dr. Brown taking pride in keeping everything about the place in harmony. The patients find it a genuine home, and it is said of them that they are so contented and happy here that they often feel a sincere regret when the time of their discharge comes.

Salt Lake City is to be congratulated on the splendid success which has resulted from Dr. Brown's efficient, earnest work and careful management, and the cause is a most worthy one, and should have the hearty support of every citizen of this city.

Dr. Brown was married in Denver, Colorado, in 1886, to Miss Nannie Nelson of that city, a daughter of William Nelson of Kansas City, Missouri. They have had one child, William, who died in infancy.



Thomas Steed



THOMAS STEED. But few men are better or more favorably known in Salt Lake City and vicinity than is Thomas Steed, the subject of this sketch. From the very earliest settlement of this State to the present time he has been closely identified with its history and development. He has passed through all the early hardships and troubles, and now, in the declining years of his successful and eventful life, he can look back with pride to a life well and honorably spent.

He was born in Worcestershire, Great Malvern, England, on December 13, 1826, and is the son of Thomas and Charlotte (Burston) Steed. His mother was a native of the same place, and his father was born in Herefordshire. At the early age of sixteen our subject became imbued with a desire to see America, and after some time spent in persuading his father, he gained permission to leave home. He spent six months in the employ of J. H. Campbell, a wealthy Scotchman, who owned a castle in Scotland, on the island of Inveron. At the end of six months our subject was offered passage to America, but his employer objected and attempted to persuade him to remain, offering him a position on his place in Scotland, which he refused. He remained in England until 1840, when he was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, under President Woodruff, who was on a mission to England at that time, and on January 21 of that year sailed for America, arriving in New Orleans on board the *Fannie*, of Boston, under Captain Patterson. He was on the ocean six weeks, and then had a six weeks' trip up the Mississippi river to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he arrived the 13th of April. There he met the Prophet Joseph Smith, and was guard over him for several weeks, and present with him up to the end, being among those who heard the Prophet's last speech. He was with the Mormons when they were driven out of Nauvoo in 1846, and from there went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained four years. While at this place he took a contract, with two other men, to burn lime and build cellars, at which business he prospered. On March 1, 1850, he left for Salt Lake City, in the train of which Captain Andrews was in com-

mand, arriving in Salt Lake August 28, 1850. Here he built a home for his family.

Our subject was married December 13, 1846, to Miss Laura E. Reed, at Keokuk, Iowa. She was the daughter of John and Rebecca A. (Barsh) Reed. Of this marriage three children were born at Keokuk—John, who died aged six months; Arthur, who died in infancy, and George H., who is now living in Bear River, Box Elder county, Utah. Twelve more children were born in Utah, nine of whom are still living. Mr. Steed was married a second time, in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Bailey, who died in 1875. Of this marriage one child was born, James J., who is now a sheepman, residing in Logan.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. Steed bought fifty acres of land at Farmington, in Davis county, just east of the village, and now has two hundred and fifty acres of land in that county. He first built an adobe house, which still stands, and in which the family lived until 1874, when he built a fine brick residence and put up a number of good barns for his stock and hay. He has followed the farming and live stock business ever since he came to this State, and has made it a successful avocation. His first wife is still living, but is in feeble health. Mr. Steed has ever been active in the work of the Church, and has served on a number of small missions at home, besides which he was called in 1875 to go on a mission to Australia and New Zealand. He went by way of England, circumnavigating the globe, and spending a considerable time sight-seeing in England, visiting the great English arsenal and gun yards. He was fifty-six days on the trip from England to Melbourne, and spent two years in New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands. He was absent for three years on this mission. He encountered a terrible storm on the Indian Ocean, which lasted for ten days. When this Stake was organized our subject was made First Counselor to the President of the High Priest's Quorum, and in 1900 was ordained a Patriarch. His son Thomas I. has also been on a mission to the Northern States. In addition to his other business interests, Mr. Steed has also taken an active interest in mining, having developed several claims in Davis county, and has now two claims

which show a good deposit of gold and copper, and which he expects to develop into a good mine. He has named his mines the Laura and the McKinley.

The same persevering spirit that he displayed when but a youth and that brought him safely across the ocean and made him a citizen of a strange land, has been with Mr. Steed in all his business ventures, and he owes his success to his own ability to grasp the opportunities that came to his hand and to successfully overcome every obstacle in his pathway. To-day he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the leaders of his Church, in which he has ever been a faithful and consistent member, and has a wide circle of friends.



PATRIARCH EDWIN PACE, the oldest resident now living at Woods Cross. When Patriarch Pace first settled in the vicinity where he now resides, the country was a wild and barren waste. There had been a few farms settled in the vicinity previous to his arrival, but the most were small and of a crude character. He has been an eye-witness to the development of the whole country, and he has always taken a prominent and active part in every enterprise which has been for the advancement or improvement of Davis county. His life has been an interesting one, filled with many scenes of a thrilling character, and now, in the declining years of his successful career, he can look back with pleasure to a life honorably and well spent in the interests of his family, his Church and humanity.

He was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 8, 1831. He is the son of Elisha and Eliza (Baldwing) Pace. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother was born in Massachusetts. They were married in Ohio, and raised a family of two sons and two daughters to maturity, our subject being the oldest and the only one now living. They became identified with the Mormon Church in Ohio in its early history. In 1837 the family moved to Nauvoo, where the senior Mr. Pace died in July, 1844, and the care of the family then devolved upon our subject,

he being the oldest son. Two years after the death of Mr. Pace the mother and children, in 1846, moved to Ponca, Nebraska, about one hundred and fifty miles above Winter Quarters, where they resided during the winter, and later moved to where Omaha now stands. In 1848 they joined the Mormon train bound for Utah in company with the late President Snow, and on this memorable trip our subject drove one yoke of oxen and two yoke of cows, and made the entire trip on foot. They arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of that year, and the family went direct to that part of Bountiful now known as the South Bountiful Ward, and in this vicinity Patriarch Pace has continued to reside ever since. His life has been crowned with a reasonable degree of success, he at the present time having practically retired from business life. His home consists of a two-story brick residence, which he designed and built himself.

He was married in Bountiful May 2, 1853, to Miss Mary Jane Atkinson, daughter of William and Phoebe Jackson, her people having come to Utah in the fall of 1852. Twelve children were born of this marriage, of whom ten are still living. The mother of these children died in 1877. Our subject's second marriage was to Miss Mary J. Brown, daughter of William and Phoebe (Odell) Brown. These people were from an old New York family, and came to Utah with the pioneers in 1847, settling in Bountiful, where they lived and died. Nine children were born of this union, seven of whom still live.

It was while residing at Nauvoo, in 1840, that our subject was baptized into the Mormon faith by William Smith, a brother of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and from that time to the present he has been a consistent and faithful follower of that faith. He was called to assist in the colonization of Arizona, where he spent one season. For many years he has served as First Counselor to Bishop Brown, and in 1897 he was ordained a Patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. During the troubles which existed when Johnston's army landed in Utah he participated, serving as a guard in Salt creek. He also participated in many Indian troubles which occurred in the early days of the settlement of Utah.



Geo. W. Stenerson

He has been a large real estate owner in Davis county, but as he has advanced in years he has gradually given up the greater part of his real estate to his sons and daughters. He was among the first to start in the sheep and cattle business in Davis county, which he successfully followed for a number of years. He has always been considered a permanent fixture of this county.

The first work which Patriarch Pace did in Utah was to build a wigwam of poles covered with brush, which served as a shelter for a time, and the following fall built a one-room log cabin, in which the family continued to live for eight years. The next residence was an adobe house of eight rooms, where they lived until 1885, when the Patriarch constructed the splendid brick residence he now lives in. His home place consists of nineteen acres of land, which is considered the finest in Davis county for its size. Patriarch Pace has had over one hundred grandchildren, of whom seventy-six are still living, and eight great grandchildren. A noticeable feature of this family is the fact that although a very large one nearly every member of it has followed the teachings of the Mormon faith.



GEORGE V. STEVENSON. In the vast undertaking of the transforming of Utah from a wild and barren waste to its present state of development, it has required men of strong will power, perseverance and determination; men who know no such word as fail. Among this class of citizens of Davis county George V. Stevenson, the subject of this sketch, deserves special mention. Mr. Stevenson is essentially a self-made man, having started out in life on his own hook, and his success in life has been due to his own efforts. His long and honorable life, his straightforward business principles, and his honesty in dealing with his fellow men has won for him a large circle of friends in Davis county.

He was born in Breaston, Derbyshire, England, March 18, 1847, and is the son of John and Mary (Vickers) Stevenson, both natives of England. There were fourteen children in this family, all born in England, of whom eight are now living. The Stevenson family emigrated to America in

1862, crossing the plains to Utah with Captain Horne. One son, James V., now living in Ephraim, Sanpete county, preceded the rest of the family, coming to Utah in 1856. They crossed the ocean on the sailing vessel *John J. Boyde*. A few days after their arrival in Salt Lake City the father died, and the care of the family devolved upon our subject and his younger brother, who obtained employment in the shoe factory of Mr. Jennings, which trade our subject had learned from his father in England. At the end of a year his health became so poor that he had to relinquish his position with Mr. Jennings, and he went to Kaysville, where he worked one season for William B. Smith. After leaving the service of William B. Smith our subject was employed by John S. Smith, with whom he remained for a number of years, and whose daughter, Eliza M., he married. The result of this marriage was ten children, seven of whom are now living—Richard S., Warren S., Winifred Jane, Ida E., Mary Ellen, Jesse E., died aged one and a half years, George S., died at eleven years of age, John D., Melvin A., died in infancy, and Elizabeth.

After his marriage our subject conducted a farm in Skull Valley belonging to his father-in-law for one year, when he returned and farmed his father-in-law's home place for two years. He then rented a farm for three years, and at the expiration of this term took up his present home of one hundred and sixty acres, which was then only a wild piece of sagebrush land, requiring much labor to clear and cultivate it. By hard work and perseverance he has brought this land up to a high state of cultivation, erected a good brick residence and outbuildings; has it well fenced and the land divided into fields and pastures, and it is in every way a well improved and desirable home. Mr. Stevenson is interested in cattle, sheep and hogs, and handles only high-grade stock. He has not confined his attention wholly to his farming and stock-raising, but has been active in promoting the growth and development of his county, and is foremost in all projects for the betterment of Davis county. He is a stockholder in the Layton Creamery, and also a heavy stockholder in the irrigation company.

In politics Mr. Stevenson is independent, owing allegiance to no political party, but believes in the best man for the office. Mr. Stevenson was baptized into the Mormon Church on January 1, 1857, in England, by Joseph Newbold. Mrs. Stevenson was born in Iowa, and was also raised in the Mormon faith, as have also been all their children, and the family has always been prominent in Church work in their community. Mr. Stevenson is at this time First Counselor to the Bishop of West Layton, and has served as one of the Seven Presidents of the Fifty-fifth Quorum of Seventies. On October, 16, 1889, he was called and set apart for missionary service in England, laboring in Derbyshire, Nottingham and Lincolnshire for a period of two years. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society and President of the Primary of their Ward.

JOHAN TAYLOR. We speak of the first ten years of the last century as being prolific in the birth of great men, who have given to the century much of the brilliancy for which it was noted; not warriors, but men of peace—historians, poets, statesmen and men of religion. The subject of this sketch was a man of peace, preaching "peace on earth, good will to all men"; asking no one to do that which he could not or would not do himself; consistent in all things, gentle, kind, noble, just and generous. What better example do we need than that he has given us?

John Taylor, third President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was a son of James and Agnes Taylor, and was born November 1st, 1808, at Milnthorpe, Westmoreland county, England, where his parents owned a small estate in the village of Hale and were members of the Church of England. When he was fifteen years of age he joined the Methodists, and was soon appointed a local preacher, and continued as such until he came to America in 1828 or 1829. I have heard him tell of his experiences as a boy preacher, and laughingly say he was then so short that he had to stand on a stool in

the pulpit so that he could be seen by the congregation.

After arriving at Toronto, Canada, he joined with some educated gentlemen in studying the scriptures, they not feeling satisfied that they had the truth; so that when Parley P. Pratt presented a letter of introduction he thoroughly investigated the principles of the Gospel, was convinced of the truth, and was baptized in 1836. He was ordained a High Priest under the hands of Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon and Thomas B. Marsh in Toronto in 1837. He removed from Canada to Kirtland by request of the Prophet, and from there to Missouri in 1838.

We will quote from his history: "During the great apostacy of 1837, when many leading men turned away and became so embittered against the Prophet that the lives of men who defended him were endangered, Elder John Taylor stood up boldly in the Kirtland Temple, in the midst of foes, and with that eloquent power which came from God and which ever characterized Elder Taylor's speech, declared that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of the living God, and had not fallen, as alleged by apostates."

While traveling through Missouri he preached the Gospel and organized a Branch at Far West; was ordained to the Apostleship December 19th, 1838, by Apostles Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball. He shared in all the persecutions of the Saints in Missouri, and was so bold and powerful in his defense of their rights and in denunciations of the wicked that he was ever after called the "Champion of Right."

He and Bishop Partridge were selected to write a petition to the General Government, setting forth the persecutions of his people and asking redress. He left his family in poor circumstances to fulfill a mission to England in 1838. He was sick for eleven weeks on his way. He believed in preaching the Gospel without purse and scrip; always had great faith in God, and always, if possible, traveled in the best conveyances, so that he might meet and preach to the educated people. He never asked a human being for help; he asked the Lord, and his prayers were always answered. He arrived in Liverpool January 11th, 1840, preaching, baptizing and or-

ganizing branches. He introduced the Gospel in the Isle of Man; also preached in Scotland. He also published tracts refuting falsehoods; corrected the proof sheets of the Book of Mormon, etc.

In 1841 John Taylor and Elias Higbee were appointed a committee to petition Congress for redress of the wrongs heaped upon the Saints in Missouri, and he was appointed by the Prophet to present the same. He was also appointed by the Prophet editor of the *Times and Seasons*; also edited and published the *Nauvoo Neighbor*; he was also a City Councilman, one of the Regents of the University and Judge Advocate of the Nauvoo Legion.

John Taylor was very firmly attached to the Prophet Joseph Smith, often attended him in his trials and persecutions, he and Willard Richards going with him to Carthage, and when the mob attacked them, and while Willard Richards closed the door the best he could, John Taylor parried the guns aside with his walking cane. We all know the result of that dreadful day. The Prophet and his brother were murdered, John Taylor wounded with four bullets, one of which he carried to his grave, forty-three years later. After the restoration of his health he was one, with President Young and the Apostles, in presiding over the Church. He helped the Saints in their troubles; assisted in the completion of the Nauvoo Temple; was driven with the Saints from Nauvoo, and journeyed with the brethren to Winter Quarters; assisted in organizing the Mormon Battalion, and was from this point called, with Orson Hyde and Parley P. Pratt, on a mission to Great Britain, arriving in England, October 3rd, 1846. Performed an excellent work in assisting to regulate the affairs of the mission.

He says: "I left the Camp, in company with my brethren, July 3rd, 1846, and have traveled upwards of seventeen thousand miles in England, Scotland and Wales. * * Am thankful so much of my mission is completed, and I bless the name of the God of Israel." He desired to reach the Camp before the pioneer company left for the West, as he had with him some surveying and scientific instruments purchased

in England for them. These instruments consisted of two sextants, two barometers, two artificial horizons, one circular reflector, several thermometers and a telescope. The pioneer camp was then on the Elkhorn, some twenty or thirty miles from Winter Quarters. He was given charge of a large company of Saints, who entered the Salt Lake Valley October 5th, 1847.

For two years he was active in founding and building Salt Lake City. He built one of the first saw mills in Utah, and worked in it himself. March 12th, 1849, he was chosen one of the Associate Judges of the provisional State of Deseret.

On October 20th, 1849 he started on a mission to France. During this mission the Book of Mormon was translated into French and German under his direction, the latter being published in Hamburg, where he introduced the gospel. In France he published a monthly paper, called *L'Etoile du Deseret*, and in Germany a periodical entitled *Zion's Panier*. During his labors several branches of the Church were organized in France. He purchased and sent to Utah the first machinery for manufacturing beets into sugar. He also wrote, while upon this mission, "The Government of God."

In 1854 he resigned a position in the Territorial Legislative Council to fill a mission in New York and to preside over the Church in the Eastern States. At that particular time heavy attacks were being made upon the Latter Day Saints through the press, and in order to refute these attacks Elder Taylor published a paper, called *The Mormon*, and established headquarters near the office of the noted newspaper writer, James Gordon Bennett, to whose attacks he replied in such a vigorous manner as to surprise the anti-Mormon element in New York City. He continued *The Mormon* until 1857, when he was called home on account of the threatened Buchanan war against the Saints. "During this time Elder Taylor was active and fearless in defending the rights of the Saints and denouncing the falsehoods that were circulated by the preachers and politicians."

From this time on his time was occupied in traveling, preaching, organizing and regulating the Church in the settlements of the Saints, and

he took part, with President Young, in organizing the Stakes of Zion.

He was a Probate Judge of Utah county, and served many times as Speaker of the House in the Territorial Legislature. He was very active in his efforts to secure the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union. At the death of President Young he was sustained, in 1880, as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Prophet, Seer and Revelator to the Church in all the world. Apostles George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith were chosen as his counselors.

When the crusade against plural marriages was made with such bitterness he, like many more of the Saints, were obliged to leave their homes, and after his return from a trip to Arizona and California, February 1st, 1884, he preached his last public discourse in the Tabernacle. By many it was said to be a most powerful address, exhorting the Saints to faithfulness and forbearance, long suffering and charity in all their trials. From this time until his death he lived in exile, and died near Kaysville, Davis county. His life was shortened by his exile. Truly, he was a double martyr. Counselor D. H. Wells, in speaking at his funeral, said: "He lived a fearless, noble and God-like life. He has been the Champion of Human Rights, the Champion of Liberty, Truth and Freedom."

He was a kind, affectionate father. He taught his family to respect each other's rights; he instructed them in the principles of righteousness, and placed them upon their own responsibility to act for themselves. He was a delightful traveling companion, singing hymns and pleasant songs, always selecting those with high moral sentiments embodied in them. He was also fond of telling a story, was cheerful in disposition, and possessed of a spirituality and a veneration for God and truth so great that few men in this world have equalled him in the possession of these qualities.

The *Deseret News*, in speaking of him, says: "The soul of honor, of indomitable energy and unflinching firmness when convinced of the right." President Taylor was the embodiment of dignity and urbane authority. His record is without a stain, and his name will be inscribed

in the archives of heaven among those of the mighty spirits who have helped to sway the destinies of this world. He has gone to mingle with his brethren of this last dispensation, who laid the foundations of this great work, and with them he will shine in eternal splendor as a son of God, an heir to the royal Priesthood, a ruler in his Father's kingdom. He lived, labored and died the perfect exemplification of his favorite motto, "The kingdom of God or nothing."



WASHINGTON LEMMON. Among the pioneers who came to Utah and settled in the Salt Lake valley there have been few who have lived so long or participated so actively in the work of building up this State as has the subject of this sketch. For almost a century he has watched the United States grow from a small and sparsely settled country, bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean and the west terminating at the Mississippi river. He was among the first to make the arduous journey across the great plains, and has participated actively in building up Utah, and in the development of the Salt Lake valley, as well as taking part in all the work which the Mormon Church has done. He was with the Church in the early days of its existence at Nauvoo, Illinois, and in Missouri, and took part in all those troublesome times, building up and developing the Church, strengthening its membership and aiding in the erection of buildings for its work. In Utah he has been a prominent man in the Church, and the position which he held has been substantiated by his sons, who have taken as active a part in the Church as their father. He is now, at the hale old age of ninety-six, retired from active business, and enjoys in the evening of his life the confidence, respect and esteem of all his neighbors and friends.

He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, October 6, 1806, and is the son of James and Sarah (Carr) Lemmon. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and later moved to Kentucky. When our subject was six years old his parents moved from Kentucky and settled in Harrison county, Indiana. There their son grew to manhood, and



Emeline D. Well

in 1830 removed to Adams county, Illinois, where he resided for twenty years, when he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where the headquarters were at that time, the place then being known as Winter Quarters. He had joined the Mormon Church in 1841, in Illinois, and assisted in erecting the Temple at Nauvoo. He was the personal friend of the leaders of the Church and of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and was absent in Indiana when the latter was killed at Carthage. He lived two years at Council Bluffs, and left that place, coming to Utah in 1852, arriving here on September 10th of that year, and has ever since made his home in Salt Lake county. He located a farm in what is now known as Mill Creek Ward, in Salt Lake county, and prospered in his work to such an extent that he is now able to live upon the results of his labor without doing daily toil for his sustenance.

Mr. Lemmon was married at Cardian, Indiana, in August, 1826, to Miss Tamer Stephens, daughter of John and Stacey Stephens, and by this marriage has twelve children—James W., now in Idaho; Stacey Ann, wife of Virgil Merrill, who died in August, 1901; John W., now a resident of Oregon; Nancy M., wife of John Smith, of Salt Lake City; Jasper, in Cache valley, Utah; Willis, also in Cache valley; Leander, in Emery county; Alfred, in Salt Lake county; Oliver, who died in 1894; Mary E., who died in 1899, and Artimzie C., who makes her home with her father, and Hyrum, in Payson, Utah, Counselor to the President of the Nebo Stake. James W. served in the Mormon battalion. His wife, the mother of these children, died on October 4, 1893. Mr. Lemmon's father died on July 4, 1858. Mr. Lemmon's sons, Hyrum and Jasper, served on missions for the Church in different parts of the United States. The present homestead of our subject consists of sixty acres of land, located between Fifteenth and Sixteenth South streets. The homestead is well improved, and with him live two of his daughters. Mr. Lemmon was a prominent man in the work of the Church, and was Counselor to the Bishop of his Ward, Bishop Miller, for over twenty years, and was for many years a teacher in the Ward. His mother died shortly after their re-

moval to Indiana, and his father died in Texas.

The career which Mr. Lemmon has made for himself has marked him as one of the ablest pioneers who came to Utah in the early days. He has seen it grow from a wilderness to one of the most flourishing and prosperous States of the West, and has aided in bringing its agricultural resources up to their present high state. He has been prominent in the work of the Church of his choice, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all its members, and is known throughout his community as a man of integrity and uprightness. He enjoys a wide popularity and numbers his friends by the legion.



RS. EMMELINE B. WELLS. Perhaps no woman in Utah today is as well known as Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, and certainly there is no one more respected and admired by all classes and creeds than this editor, author, and altogether brilliant little woman.

Mrs. Wells is a typical New Englander; alert and progressive, of the delicate and romantic temperament which, combined with the Puritan practical sense, creates the finest type of American intellectual womanhood. From her early girlhood she has been a talented and versatile writer. She is the editor of the *Woman's Exponent*, established in 1872, and is the second oldest woman's paper in the United States. She has also written several books, the best known of which is "Musings and Memories," a collection of poems. She organized the Woman's Press Club, and is Honorary President of that body.

Mrs. Wells is a representative Mormon woman—earnest, loyal, yet wholly independent in thought and speech; frank, cordial and extremely kind and generous. No one ever went to her for help, physical, mental or spiritual, who did not receive it in full measure. She is very frank in her expressions, which sometimes gives rise to wrong impressions, for the tender heart which beats beneath the silken bodice would never willingly wound one of God's creature's. Her shrewd common sense and kindly nature has en-

abled her to retain the good will and influence gained through her position and mental gifts, and she has done perhaps more than any woman in the State to dispel prejudice and unite the varying elements of social and religious life in her native country. She is much sought after, and her opinions bear weight with all Utah women. The fact that she is aunt of the Governor does not account for her wide political influence, for she is of herself a wise politician. She was on the legislative ticket three years ago, but went down to defeat with her party.

She is General Secretary of the Ladies' Relief Society, the oldest and most influential society of its kind in the West, organized in 1842. As its name indicates, the object of this society is philanthropic and charitable. It has over thirty thousand members, composed of fifty stakes, besides numerous missions, and there are over seven hundred branches in the world, located wherever there is a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. She is also the promoter and organizer of as many clubs, societies and benefits for women as any other woman living in Utah. She organized the Daughters of the Revolution, and was for two years its State Regent; she is also Honorary President of the Reapers' Club, which she organized, as well as of the Press Club, before mentioned. She is also the only woman representative on the State Republican Committee. Three years ago the National Council of Women of the United States, recognizing her ability and integrity, elected her Assistant Secretary of the General Board, in which capacity she attended the International Council of Women, held in London in June, 1899. In 1901 she attended the Minneapolis Convention of the National Council of Women, and was appointed Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. In 1873 Mrs. Wells was made Vice-President of the Utah National Suffrage Association of the United States, and became widely known as the leading exponent of the cause of suffrage in the West. She was active in securing Statehood for Utah, and when the division was made on party lines she took sides with the Republican party. In 1882, previous to the passage of the Edmond's bill, she

was appointed a member of the Utah Constitutional Convention, and was one of the three ladies who sat in the halls of that convention, of which her husband, Daniel H. Wells, was also a member. In 1886 she presented a memorial to Congress from the women of Utah; she also presented memorials from the women of Utah to Presidents Hayes and Cleveland. In 1879 she presented her first memorial to the President in person. The object of this memorial was to legitimize the children of plural marriages, and she has been very active in protecting the interests of her State and party.

Emmeline B. Wells was born February 29, 1828, at Petersham, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Her maiden name was Woodward. Her forefathers came to the United States in 1630, and settled near Boston, becoming large land owners. They were by trade mathematicians, surveyors, etc. Her ancestors on both sides came from England at an early day and fought in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, some of them being officers of high rank. Her brothers and other male relatives also fought in the Civil War, and were closely identified with the history of New England. She was married in 1852 to Daniel H. Wells, the father of Governor Wells. Daniel H. Wells figured prominently in the history of Salt Lake City and of Utah, and a complete biographical sketch of his interesting life will be found elsewhere in this work.

Our subject early in life gave promise of unusual talent, and for a child had a most remarkable memory. She became a member of the Mormon Church at a very early day, her mother being converted to the teachings of that denomination in 1841, and the daughter being baptized a year later. She went to Nauvoo in the spring of 1844, and there heard Prophet Joseph Smith preach his last discourses. During the winter following she was taught the principle of celestial marriages by Bishop Newel K. Whitney and his wife. The ceremony was performed by President Brigham Young February 14, 1845. At the time of the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo in 1846 her mother died from the hardships and fatigue incident to that journey. Our subject went to Winter Quarters with the main

body of Mormons, where she taught school for a time, and later came to Salt Lake City with Bishop Whitney and his family, arriving here in October, 1848, experiencing all the hardships of those trying times, during which her husband died, leaving her a widow and mother. She early became interested in woman's cause, traveling among the Saints and organizing societies. In 1874 she entered the office of the *Woman's Exponent*, then edited by Lulu Greed Richards, and in July, 1877, assumed the entire responsibility of that publication, which she has since continued. In November, 1876, she was chosen President of the Central Grain Committee for the storing of grain by women against a day of famine. She has since filled many positions of trust and honor, being Secretary of the Deseret Hospital for twelve years, chairman of a number of important committees, a delegate to Washington, and attending numerous conventions of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, National Council of Woman's Suffrage, etc., and is one of the widely known and greatly beloved women of the United States.

HENRY DINWOODEY. In the commercial life of the West there is no more important mercantile establishment than the H. Dinwoodey Furniture Company, whose headquarters are in Salt Lake City, and which supplies the wants of the people of four States. It has risen to its present high standing in the commercial world by the ability and constant hard work of its President, the subject of this sketch. Few of the pioneers of Utah who have risen to a prominent position in the affairs of the State have more successfully battled with the adverse conditions which confronted its early settlers than has he. His early life has proved him to be a man who has always been equal to any emergency that presented itself, and has successfully overcome disasters and created greater successes upon the wrecks of his former trials. From a very small beginning in 1857, when he employed but one or two men, and his establishment occupied but one story of a small frame building, it has by rapid strides reached the commanding position it now

occupies, and is easily the leading furniture establishment west of Omaha and east of San Francisco. The present building which it occupies on First South street, is one of the most substantial business buildings in the city. The company enjoys to a high degree the confidence of not only the business world, but of the people of the entire inter-mountain region as well.

Mr. Dinwoodey was born in Warrington, Lancashire, England, September 11, 1825, and is now in his seventy-seventh year and in the enjoyment of good health. He spent his early life, until his twenty-first year, in England, receiving his education in the common schools of his native country, and in 1849 he, with his family, emigrated to America. He had become a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England, and since his removal to Utah has been a faithful and consistent follower of that Church. His trip across the Atlantic Ocean was filled with horror, and was one which would try the soul of the bravest man. He left Liverpool on the sailing ship *Berlin*, and after being away from land for some days the dreadful scourge of cholera broke out among its passengers, and Mr. Dinwoodey assisted in burying forty-nine of the victims of that disease, their bodies being cast into the sea. After a stormy and dangerous voyage, they finally arrived at New Orleans in the fall of 1849, where he remained for six months, and in the spring of 1850 went to Saint Louis, where he lived for five years. He has learned the cabinet making business, and was employed in Saint Louis in the manufacture of mechanical patterns. Here he remained until 1855, when he fitted out two ox teams, and, with his family, made the trip across the plains to Salt Lake City. In crossing the plains he adopted the same humane plans which had proved so successful with President Brigham Young. Instead of treating the Indians as foes, intent on taking their lives, and against whom the only method was extermination, he treated them as fellow beings, feeding and aiding them, and was not molested by them in any way across the plains. The only danger which they encountered was from the vast herds of buffaloes, which then occupied the great prairies in countless numbers. The extermination which has taken place in the

past fifty years has decimated the ranks of these animals until now the few specimens of it that remain are guarded in zo-ological collections in order to prevent the extinction of the species. So thick were the bison that it was with difficulty that the wagon trains could move, and there was a constant danger of the train being entirely demolished by the rush of the herds in their stampedes. To prevent this required endless vigilance on the part of the travelers, and the necessity of riding on horseback to head off the herds from the direction in which the train was traveling. The train successfully accomplished the entire journey, and in the fall of 1855 arrived in Salt Lake City. Upon his arrival in Salt Lake, Mr. Dinwoodey leased a piece of land on which was an orchard and was surrounded by a pole fence. He pulled down the fence and erected a frame building, in which he at once engaged in the furniture line, and thus began the foundation of the enormous business which has since grown from his efforts. The first building he occupied was on Main street, in the same block where McCormick & Company's bank now stands, being about the middle of the square. He continued at this site for a number of years, increasing the capacity of his plant as his business prospered. He bought a piece of land on First South street, and put up a two-story adobe building in 1866, and five years later he had doubled the capacity of the plant. He subsequently erected on the site of his adobe building a three-story building in 1873, where he continued until its destruction by fire. This was a three-story brick building, which in 1890 gave way to his present six-story structure, which is now the home of his business. It is one of the handsomest business blocks in the city, and in it is carried the most complete line of furniture in the West. When Mr. Dinwoodey first started in business in the late fifties, money was a scarce commodity in Utah, and such of it as was received in the course of business was needed for the purchase of material in the East and the payment of freight charges. All freight was then brought into the Territory by ox teams, and the cost of this was almost prohibitive, being twenty-five cents a pound. The business was incorpo-

rated in 1891, under the name of the H. Dinwoodey Furniture Company, and with him is now associated his son, H. M. Dinwoodey, as general manager of the company, who, by his application to business and his knowledge of its details, has made himself one of the most prominent business men of the inter-mountain region. The company is capitalized under the laws of Utah for two hundred thousand dollars. In addition to the large retail business which this company carries on, it also does an enormous wholesale business, and in addition to the six-story building which it occupies, also occupies a three-story brick building in the rear of the large store, which affords ten thousand square feet of space. It also has a warehouse for reserve stock. The entire six floors and basement are filled with the newest furniture, and with the best house furnishings that can be had. The present force of the company now exceeds seventy-five people, in addition to the traveling salesmen, who cover the entire inter-mountain region. Mr. Dinwoodey is also extensively interested in many of the other prominent enterprises of the city, and has aided largely in the development of the resources of the State. Perhaps few men have taken as large an interest as he has in the development of all the various commercial enterprises which have made Utah so prominent and redounded so much to the prosperity of the State.

He was married in 1846 to Miss Ellen Gore, a native of England. They were married previous to Mr. Dinwoodey's departure for America, and she made the entire journey from England to Utah with him, and lived in Salt Lake City until her death in 1885. She died childless. He has been married twice since, and has had a family of nine children.

Mr. Dinwoodey had become identified with the Mormon Church in England, and upon coming to Utah continued to take an active part in its affairs. He was one of the contributors to the Temple and one of the men associated in erecting several of the Church buildings in this city. In all of his religious work he has been broad minded and liberal, and has always been noted for his consideration to men holding opinions from which he himself differs. He has held all

the different offices of the Church up to the rank of High Priest, to which he was ordained May 9, 1873, and has held that position ever since. In national politics Mr. Dinwoodey is a believer in Democratic principles, but in the administration of local politics and the direction of the municipality he believes in voting for the man who will best serve the interests of the community, irrespective of political or religious affiliations. He has also been liberal in donations to other churches.

In addition to the building up of his large establishment and to the ecclesiastical work which he has undertaken in the Church, he has also been prominently identified with the civil life of Utah, and has been one of the men who have created the present standing of the State. On October 10, 1869, he was elected Captain of the First Infantry of the Second Brigade, Second Division Nauvoo Legion of Utah Territory Militia. He received his commission from Acting Governor Mann. He has also been prominently identified with the municipality of Salt Lake, and on September 8, 1874, was elected a member of the City Council, and served in that capacity until 1879. In 1876 he was elected Alderman of the Second Municipal Ward of this city, and in August, 1877, was re-elected to the same position, holding this office from that time until 1882. He was one of the principal supporters of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Utah, and on March 4, 1874, was appointed one of its directors, which office he held for a period of ten years, leaving that society in 1884. He has also been prominently identified with the educational development of Utah, and by the Legislature of 1880 was appointed a regent of the Deseret University, and also one of the building committee. The Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution is also another of the great enterprises of Utah in which he is largely interested, being elected one of its directors on October 5, 1890, and has been associated with it ever since as one of its directors. So wide a field has his experience covered, and so broad is his general knowledge of the requirements of a new city, that in 1873 he was appointed Assistant Engineer of the Salt Lake Fire

Department, on account of his previous experience in that work, and in 1889 he took still another field for his activity, and in that year was elected a director of the Salt Lake Street Railway Company. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and has made two trips to Great Britain on business and pleasure. He is one of the most influential men in the business world of Salt Lake City and of Utah, and was a director in the Deseret Savings Bank for a number of years, and was a director in the Deseret National Bank, being also a director of the Home Fire Insurance Company, which position he held for a number of years. He is a firm believer in the future growth of Salt Lake City, and of the importance to which Utah will surely come in the future. Mr. Dinwoodey is one of the building committee of the Latter Day Saints' Colleges on Main street, between North and South Temple. Two of the buildings are completed and the third one is in progress.

Mr. Dinwoodey's father dying when he was very young, he is essentially a self-made man, and has won his own way by dint of hard work and unswerving perseverance. Coming to Utah when the Territory was in its infancy; when its industries were but on a small scale and the results of his toil bartered for the necessaries of life, he has built up a business which takes first rank in the commercial world of this region. His honesty and integrity have won for him the confidence and esteem of the entire business world, and his broad-mindedness, together with his sincere and upright life, have won for him the confidence and love of all the people with whom he has been associated. He is one of the prominent members of the Church to which he has devoted his life, and has aided materially in bringing it to its present satisfactory condition. Few people who came here in the pioneer days have so successfully triumphed over obstacles and difficulties and carved for themselves a career that ranks as high as does that of Mr. Dinwoodey. His life and the work which he has accomplished make him one of the leading men of the city, and the credit which he has won redounds not only to his benefit, but to the family and the State as well.



THOMAS G. WIMMER is without doubt the owner of one of the finest ranches to be found in the entire State of Utah, located on Bear river, in Rich county, and near the town of Woodruff. This ranch was located many years ago by a wealthy firm of stockmen living in Evanston, Wyoming, and upon the death of two members of the firm the property came into the hands of Mr. Wimmer, who has turned it into a sheep ranch, and there ranges his large herds of sheep.

While not born in Utah, Mr. Wimmer has spent almost his entire life in this State, coming here with his parents when but five years of age, in 1852. He was born in Harrison Grove, Harrison county, Iowa, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wilkerson) Wimmer, both descendants of old American families. The early ancestors of Robert Wimmer came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was born. Mrs. Wimmer was a native of Kentucky, and her grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War and was with General Morgan and his seventy-five men who made the charge against Tarleton at Clifford Court House, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer became converts to the Mormon Church, and with their family of three boys and two girls crossed the plains with ox teams in 1852 and located in the Mill Creek Ward, and the following spring moved to Payson, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives, the father becoming a successful farmer. Mrs. Wimmer died in 1869, and her husband survived her a number of years, living to the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Our subject received his education from the common schools of Utah and started out for himself at the age of eighteen years, beginning in a small way in the stock business, which he has followed up to the present time, making that his principal industry, although he has been identified to a large extent with many other enterprises in the State. He has made a specialty of raising fine sheep and blooded stock, raising short horn cattle and also some fine horses. About twelve years ago he helped to establish the Payson Exchange and Savings Bank, of which institution he has been president up to the present time. He

has also taken a lively interest in mining, and he and one of his brothers located the Mammoth mine, the first mine to be located in Utah, and which has been probably the largest producer in the Tintic district, and is still one of the leading mines of the State.

Mr. Wimmer was married in Payson, Utah, to Elizabeth Simons, daughter of Orawell and Martha (Dixon) Simons. He was one of the early settlers in Utah, coming here in 1854, and became identified with many of the leading industries of that portion of Utah, being connected with all of the co-operative institutions and known throughout the Territory, in which he was a man of some considerable influence. He was a member of the Mormon Church, of which he was a staunch supporter, and at the time of his death was universally mourned as the friend of Church and people. Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer have had born to them a family of thirteen children—Thomas G., junior, interested with his father in the cattle business; Emily; Orawell, died aged three years; Ethel; Robert S., holding the responsible position of cashier of the Payson Bank; Martha; William L., in charge of the Bear River ranch; Lyle; Wayne; Remus, died aged two years; Ina, died in infancy; Hazel, and Reed.

In politics Mr. Wimmer is a member of the Republican party, but not particularly active in its work, preferring to devote his time to his large business interests.

The Wimmer family is one that has been largely connected with the life and history of this western country. Not only did some of the members of it come to Utah at an early day, and by taking part in the Indian wars and waging a hand to hand conflict with the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that stood in the pathway of success, assist in subduing this wild region and bringing it up to its present state of prolificness, but other members of this family performed the same service for the State of California, and in the history of that State may be found an account of how the wife of our subject's uncle, Peter, tested the first nugget of gold found in California, at Sutter's mill race, by boiling it in a kettle of soap all night to discover what it was, and the impurities being boiled away and the

nature of the rock discovered, started the rush to the gold fields of that State.

The success that has crowned Mr. Wimmer's life has been due wholly to his own indomitable energy, perseverance and determination, coupled with a native ability. He began at the very bottom of the ladder, handicapped with but a meager education and without financial assistance, and has worked his way up to a position of honor and influence, giving a large impetus not only to the live stock industry, but to many other equally important enterprises, and is at this time one of the wealthy men of the State. For the last two years he has made his home at No. 601 East Third South street, this city.

Mr. Wimmer is a veteran of the Black Hawk Indian war, in which he took an active part.



GEORGE WILLIAM CLEVELAND has always been a pillar of the Mormon Church. He was baptized at Nauvoo when he was only eight years old, and did yeoman service for the Church when he was in England on a mission, from 1864 to 1866. He was born at Far West, Missouri, on May 20, 1837, and is a son of Allensen and Ann Slade (Rodgers) Cleveland. His father was a native of New England, and he married a Mrs. Rodgers, a widow with two children. The result of this marriage was three children, two boys and a girl—Henry, George and Antoinette. Mr. Cleveland was among the first one hundred and fifty converts to the Mormon faith, and after becoming a Saint he followed the Mormons through the Eastern States and went to Far West, Missouri. Here he received a bad wound from a rifle bullet in the shoulder, and he carried the scar with him to the grave. The Clevelands lived for a time at Pittsfield, Missouri, after which they made their home three miles from Nauvoo, and lived there till the exodus in 1846, when they moved across the Missouri river and stayed at a small settlement during the summer. Mr. Cleveland cradled wheat, and his son, George William, drove an ox team, breaking land. From here they moved to Garden Grove and stayed there until the spring of 1847, when they took

winter quarters at Florence, Nebraska, remaining there two years. Their next move was to Willow Creek, where they cleared and improved a farm and lived on it till 1852. In the spring of that year the Clevelands joined Captain Weiner's ox train for Utah, starting from Florence. The Clevelands had two wagons, and Mrs. Cleveland's daughter, Hortense, and her husband, had another. George William drove one of the wagons. The train arrived in Salt Lake City on October 3, 1852, and the Clevelands, after stopping over in Salt Lake City for ten days, moved out to Centerville, where Mr. Cleveland bought ten acres of land and rented a house for the winter. In the spring of '53 he built him a house, but the Indians proving troublesome, he moved it to the present site of Centerville. In 1862 our subject went to Florence, returning the same year, with four ox teams. In one of the wagons returning he had eighteen or twenty emigrants and the other was loaded with stoves. Our subject was with Lot Smith during the Johnston army trouble. He rode out beyond Fort Bridger, and many nights was in the saddle all night.

Allensen Cleveland and his brother, Henry, went out on the Salmon river mission, and were sent back by Brigham Young, who, it appears, was not aware that they had been sent there until on one of his tours of inspection he met them and ordered them home. Allensen Cleveland was a farmer all his life, and died in the spring of 1867. Our subject worked with his father until his return from the Missouri river. On March 9, 1867, he married Angelina (Slade) Burke, the widow of Marshall Burke. His wife was born in Far West, where he himself came from. They had seven children, five of whom are living. The children's names are: Georgina, now Mrs. Joseph Rawlins; Angelina, married to John Capener, and living in Canada; Florence, died in infancy; Estelle, who died at the age of seventeen years; Luella, now Mrs. Gaultt of Salt Lake City; Anna H., living at home with her parents; William E., in Canada, who died on February 6, 1891.

Mr. Cleveland has been teaming and farming most of his life. He has a small general merchandise business at Centerville. All of his fam-

ily are Latter Day Saints. On April 28, 1864, he was sent on a mission to Great Britain, and served there till the fall of 1866. He was at the Norwich Conference, and labored at Loestoft on the seacoast, at Beckles, Bunge Hockham, Shipdam, Palormarket, Thudford and Brandon. He was afterwards promoted to preside over the Lincolnshire Conference, but here his health began to fail, and he was ordered to Liverpool. In the three months of his stay in that city his health did not improve, and he was called home.

Mr. Cleveland has for a long time been Ward teacher at Centerville. He has also been a school trustee for several years. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN HUGH MOSS, one of the native sons of Utah, and who has done his full share towards advancing the industrial interests of his county and community.

He was born in South Bountiful, November 16, 1852, and is the son of John and Rebecca (Wood) Moss. His father was born in March, 1820, and came of an old English family who lived for many years in Lancashire, England. John Moss was the originator and promoter of the Deseret Live Stock Company, which was incorporated after his death, and is today one of the largest companies of the kind in Utah. He was also a heavy sheep owner and a prominent man in Davis county. A full account of this family will be found in the sketches of Mr. Moss' brothers, which appears elsewhere in this work.

Our subject's whole life has been spent within the confines of his native State, principally in Davis county, where he obtained his education, which was of but a meager character, the schools at that time being poor, and he began early in life to earn his own living, beginning as a sheep herder for his father, and little by little accumulated and saved, investing his means as opportunity presented, until today he is one of the leading farmers and stock men of Davis county. His home in Woods Cross consists of twenty-seven acres of highly cultivated land, on which he has built a fine two-story twelve-room house, which is a model of convenience and comfort. His first home was a four-room house on the

lot adjoining the place where he now lives, which gave way to his present commodious residence. In addition to this land he also owns other land in the county, having one hundred and eight acres altogether.

Mr. Moss was married May 29, 1876, to Miss Missouri V. Lincoln, daughter of George W. and Jane M. (Babcock) Lincoln. The Lincoln family came to Utah in 1857. Mrs. Moss being born in Saint Joseph, Missouri. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts. By this marriage Mr. Moss has ten children, seven of whom are now living. They are: John W., living in Syracuse; Stella, now Mrs. Ira Wait, of Bountiful; Sylva V., who died at the age of three years; Walter Hugh, who died when a year and a half old; George Willard, Elva J., who died aged eleven years; Iva L., Alice M., Le Roy, and Elsie V.

In political life Mr. Moss has been a member of the Republican party since its organization in this State, and served for nine years as Constable in Davis county. He and his family were all born and reared in the Mormon faith, and Mr. Moss has ever been a prominent and active worker in Church circles. He was called and set apart in February, 1896, for missionary work in England, where he served two years, laboring in the Manchester Conference. He has also served on two home missions. In addition to his missionary work, he has been a Ward teacher for about twenty years, and is a member of the Seventies. His wife is also active in Church work, being a member of the Ladies' Relief Society.

In addition to his home interests, Mr. Moss is also identified with the Deseret Live Stock Company, of which his father was the organizer, and was for over eight years president of that company, being its first president. He held that position until he was called on his mission to England, at which time his brother, William, was elected to fill the vacancy, and still occupies the position. Our subject is now a director in this company. His Church and business interests have brought him prominently before the people of Davis county, by whom he is held in high esteem.



Yours Truly
John R Barnes

JOHAN R. BARNES. So closely identified with the history and development of this whole inter-mountain region is the name of John R. Barnes that to attempt a compilation of a work of this kind without proper mention of him and his vast enterprises would prove materially lacking.

Our subject was born in Sandy, Bedfordshire, England, July 28, 1833, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Jeffries) Barnes, both natives of England, who came to Utah with their family of two sons in 1853. The oldest son, William J., died in Kaysville in 1895. The family settled in Kaysville, where the parents both died.

Mr. Barnes began life in Utah as a school teacher, teaching for six months, at the end of which time he took up farming, with which he has ever since been identified, teaching again for a second term during the second year of his farming. In 1866 he opened up a general merchandise business, using a part of his residence for store purposes, and this he conducted until 1869, when he sold his business to the Kaysville Co-operative Mercantile Institution, becoming manager of that establishment, which position he still retains. This institution was incorporated in 1890 for thirty thousand dollars. When it was started, in 1869, the capital was but seven thousand dollars, and its rapid growth has been largely due to the able and efficient management of Mr. Barnes. From the beginning the business has been made to pay good dividends, on one occasion paying three hundred per cent. In 1891, on January 13th of that year, they opened up a banking business, which is conducted in the mercantile establishment. This was capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars, and Mr. Barnes is President of the bank and owns a controlling interest in it, as he does also in the merchandise establishment. As his sons have grown to manhood they have become interested in the business with their father, and at this time one son, R. W., is Cashier of the bank, and another son, J. G. is Assistant Superintendent of the entire business, taking much of the weight of responsibility away from his father, who is becoming somewhat advanced in years, although he exercises a watchful care over both establishments.

Mr. Barnes has been married three times, his first marriage occurred in England, in 1853 on the eve of his departure for America, when he became united to Miss Emily Shelton, and by her had ten children, four of whom are now living. His second wife was Elizabeth Geeves, by whom he had one son, George W., who is now associated with his father in the general merchandising business. His third wife, Emily Stewart, bore him eight children, all of whom are now living. They are, Royal C., at present Paying Teller in the Deseret National Bank, in Salt Lake City; Claude T., a student at the University of Utah, and six daughters, all highly educated ladies. Of the first wife's children, John G., is acting superintendent of his father's business interests in the mercantile establishment; Arthur F. is manager of the Barnes-Hardy Company of Salt Lake City; R. W. is cashier of the bank in Kaysville; Wilford S. is employed in the office of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution at Salt Lake City.

Mr. Barnes has always taken a lively interest in the growth of the State and has done much to forward new enterprises. In the early days of his residence here he associated himself with William Stewart, and together they established and operated a tannery, until the reduced freight rates of railroad transportation made it unprofitable, and they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. He is at this time largely interested in a number of prominent enterprises outside of Davis county, among them being the Barnes-Hardy Company of Salt Lake City, of which he is President. He also holds a directorate in the Deseret National Bank and the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, both of Salt Lake City, being also a member of the Executive Committee of the latter institution, and is a director in the Home Fire Insurance Company. Also in the Layton Milling and Elevator Company, whose headquarters are at Layton, in Davis County. Also is a Director in the Davis and Weber Canal Company, the Provo Woolen Mills and the Deseret Savings Bank of Salt Lake City. At this time he is organizing a company, to be known as the Kaysville Canning Company, of which he will be the President. At one time David Day and D. L. Davis were interested with

Mr. Barnes in his general merchandise business, but after some years withdrew from the company. Mr. Barnes is also a heavy real estate owner in Davis county, having about eight hundred acres of fine farming land, and he and his sons all own fine brick residences in Kaysville, where they make their homes.

Mr. Barnes' life has been a wonderful example of what pluck, energy and untiring perseverance, coupled with honesty and integrity, may attain to. He came to this country a young man without means, and began life as a school teacher, working for meagre wages, and with a family to support from his earnings. To-day he is one of the best known men in the State, a leading business man, and one whose word is as good as his bond, looked up to and respected wherever known. He has reared his children to be self-supporting, self-respecting men and women, given them every advantage of education, and to-day there is no better known or more highly respected family in the community than this one. Mr. Barnes is justly entitled to whatever honors men may confer upon him, and his career is one to which his children and future posterity may well point with pride.

In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and has been quite active in its ranks. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Senator in the first State Legislature. His son, John G. M., is at this time Senator for the counties of Morgan, Davis and Rich.

West. While his scholastic education was completed at the early age of seventeen, he has all his life been a profound student and has taken advantage of every opportunity that has presented itself for adding to his book knowledge, and his extensive travels at home and abroad have made him an excellent student of human nature. He is a ready and fluent speaker, holding the closest attention of his hearers, and has won an enviable reputation not only as a pleader before the bar of Justice, but as an advocate in the halls of legislation, where he has rendered most valuable services to his State and the nation. As a criminal lawyer, he is perhaps without a peer in this inter-mountain region, although he has given his attention more especially to corporation and mining law, and sought to confine himself to a general law practice, in which he has met with most flattering success, being the senior member of one of the best known and most popular law firms in the State. Judge King is still a young man, not yet forty years of age, and has a long life ahead of him in which he will undoubtedly rise to greater heights in the legal world. He has already on a number of occasions been the unanimous choice of his party for positions carrying the highest honors of any outside the Presidency, and when the Democratic party again comes into power it is safe to predict that Judge King will discover that his popularity has not waned.

While he is a native of Utah, the Judge comes of some of the oldest and proudest families of the Union, being descended from the Hancock, King and Rice families of the New England States, one of his ancestors in the Hancock family being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Our subject was born in Fillmore City, Millard county, Utah, June 3, 1863, and is the son of William and Josephine (Henry) King, born in Syracuse, New York, and New Orleans, Louisiana, respectively. The parents came to Utah in 1850 as boy and girl, and here grew up and were married. The father was a well known merchant of Fillmore, and also owned some farm property in the vicinity of that city. He was a devoted member of the Mormon Church, in which he was a Bishop, and for twelve

JUDGE WILLIAM H. KING. Salt Lake City has perhaps a larger proportion of eminent lawyers than any city of its size in the United States; men deeply versed in the intricacies of the law and used to handling big cases upon which grave issues hinge; many of whom have won a national reputation for their learning and legal ability. It is safe to say, however, that in this galaxy of brilliant minds there is none more worthy of notice than that of William H. King, ex-Congressman and one of the keenest and most sagacious lawyers of the entire

years was in charge of the Mormon missions in the Sandwich Islands.

The boyhood days of Judge King were spent in his father's home in Fillmore, and on the farm, attending the schools of that place and later at Brigham Young Academy at Provo, and the University of Utah, in Salt Lake City. From this latter institution he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from that institution. When but seventeen years of age he was sent on a three years' mission to Europe in the interests of the Mormon Church. At the end of this time he returned to his home in Fillmore, and at once entered upon the active duties of life, being in the next few years elected to various civil positions in Millard county and Fillmore City. In 1885 he was elected to the State Legislature, being returned at the end of two years. He had been studying law prior to his graduation from Ann Arbor, and was admitted to practice in 1887. Two years later he located at Provo, where he formed a law partnership with S. R. Thurman and George Sutherland.

As early as 1884 the best informed men in the public life of the Territory began agitating the question of a division upon national political lines, believing that to be the wisest solution of the troubles that were already beginning to darken the political horizon, and in that year Mr. King "stumped" a portion of the Territory in the interests of the Democrats, urging such a division. He was later identified with what was known as the "Sage Brush" Democratic movement, and canvassed Utah in behalf of the Democratic candidate for Congress.

Judge King was elected to the Legislature again in 1891, serving as President of the Senate. He also filled the position of County Attorney for Utah county, and was City Attorney for a number of the cities of that county. The winter of 1892-93 was spent in Washington, and in the latter year President Cleveland appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, which appointment was declined, only to be repeated the following year, and this time the appointment was accepted, and he served in that capacity until the admission of Utah into the

Union. He was then urged by his friends to accept the nomination for the Bench, but declined, and moved his residence to Salt Lake City, where he entered into a law partnership with Senator Brown and Judge Henderson.

In 1896 he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party, receiving over twenty-thousand majority. He declined nomination two years later, and entered the race for the United States Senate. A deadlock ensuing, no one was elected. In April, 1900, he was again elected to Congress by the Democrats. The following election he was again the unanimous choice of his party for Congress, but the State went Republican, Bryan being defeated by about thirty-five hundred. Mr. King, however, ran ahead of his ticket, being defeated by about only two hundred votes.

While in Congress in 1896, Judge King introduced the first resolution bearing upon the annexation of Hawaii, and later went to Cuba for the purpose of investigating the situation, in the interests of the Democratic party. Upon his return he advocated the intervention of the United States in behalf of Cuba for the purpose of destroying Spain's sovereignty in that island. He was among the first in Congress to support such a policy.

He formed his first partnership with Judge John W. Burton and his brother, Samuel A. King, in January, 1898, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having offices in both Salt Lake City and Provo.

Judge King was married April 17, 1889, to Miss Annie L. Lyman, daughter of Apostle F. M. Lyman. Their union has been blessed by four children, of whom three are now living—Romola, aged ten years; Paul Browning, aged eight years, and Adrienne, aged four years.

He has all his life been a consistent member of the Mormon Church, in which he was born and raised, and has rendered it such service as he could, and has held a number of ecclesiastical positions therein.

Personally Judge King is one of the most approachable of men; courtly in his address, his genuine sincerity and apparent unaffectedness at once puts the stranger at his ease and makes him realize that he is in the presence of one whom

fortune has not spoiled; the truest kind of a gentleman. His career thus far has brought him into close relations with the best men of our land, among whom he numbers some warm friends, and in his own home State counts his friends by the score.



THOMAS F. ROUECHE. Of all the pioneers who undertook the development of the vast resources of Utah, none is more closely linked than is Mr. Roueche with the rapid growth of the institutions and enterprises which constitute the upbuilding of their different communities. While his endeavors have been largely along the line of agriculture and the live stock business, he has nevertheless been identified with all lines of progress, and his sound judgment has tided over many shoals incident to a growing and enthusiastic community, and in public affairs few men of this State have taken a more prominent or active part or been more highly honored along this line in Utah than has Mr. Roueche.

Thomas F. Roueche is an American, having been born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, February 9, 1833, and is the son of John B. and Catherine C. (Skelly) Roueche. The father was born in Germany and the mother in Ireland. They were married in North Carolina and lived there until 1847, when, with their family of four children, of whom our subject was the oldest, they moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, where two of the children died, and where the fourth child still lives. The father met with an accident on the Mississippi river in 1849, and died as a result of his injuries. His wife survived him twelve years and died in Vienna, Missouri, in 1861.

Our subject received his education in North Carolina and Missouri and lived with his mother until twenty-two years of age. He was converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Saint Louis in 1854, and in the following year started for Utah, crossing the plains with the Livingston and Bell Mercantile Company, arriving in Salt Lake August 15th of that year. He at once went to Kays-

ville, Davis county, and has since made his home here. For twenty years he conducted a coal business, and with the exception of that time, has followed farming during his residence in Utah. He is an extensive real estate owner, having one hundred and ninety-eight acres of well improved and valuable farm land in Kaysville, on which he has built a substantial and comfortable home. Besides this, he has property in Logan, Cache county, and three hundred and twenty acres of land in Alberta, Canada. Mr. Roueche has retired from active business life, and is now enjoying the fruits of a long and well spent life.

He was married in Saint Louis, August 22, 1854, to Miss Margaret Comish, and of this marriage six children have been born—Joseph P., who died aged seventeen years; Thomas F., junior, now ranching in Wilford, Idaho; Josephine, living at home and keeping house for her father; John E., a merchant in Millville, Cache county; Jacob, ranching in Fremont county, Idaho; William H., living on the old homestead in Kaysville. The mother died June 23, 1893.

In political life Mr. Roueche is a Democrat, and during his residence in Kaysville has been an active participant in the political life of his community. He was the first Mayor of Kaysville, and held that office for seven terms. He was also Road Commissioner for three terms. In 1882 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as County Commissioner, and at the expiration of that term was elected to the same office, and twice re-elected after that, serving in all seven years in that capacity. During his term as County Commissioner the splendid brick court house was built in Farmington, Mr. Roueche drawing the ground plans for the same. So well had Mr. Roueche fulfilled the duties allotted to him in the different offices to which he has been appointed and elected, and so faithful and conscientious had been his service, that the people of Davis county sent him to represent them in the Territorial Legislature in 1887. He was also appointed a trustee of the State reform School in 1894, and served one term. All of his family but one are members of the Mormon Church, and active in its work. His son John served two years on a mission for the Church to the South-

ern States, and is at this time Bishop of the Millville Ward in Cache county. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Roueche has been Counselor to the Bishop of his Ward, and now holds the office of High Priest.

Davis county has the reputation, well earned, of being the home of more substantial business men than any other county in the State, although it is the smallest in point of population. Its live stock industry is a source of large revenue to the State, and it is also a rich farming district. Mr. Roueche ranks among the leading men of Davis county, both in business and public life, and during his residence here has made for himself an enviable career and won a reputation as a man of unusual veracity and integrity of purpose. It is said he was never known to cast a vote in his county or in the Legislature without first being positive that it was for the best interests of the masses, and he has for many years been regarded as the people's friend. No man in Davis county stands higher in the estimation of the citizens than does he, and had he so chosen he could have filled any office in the gift of the people for which he might have indicated a preference, so great is their confidence in him, but he feels that he has served both his Church and State well in years past, and that younger hands and heads are better fitted for the work of the present day.

JOHN BENNETT is one of the substantial and successful men of Davis county. His residence is in Kaysville, where he has spent the past fifty years of his life. He has been identified with nearly every enterprise which has been for the improvement and development of Davis county, and by energy, perseverance and determination has made a splendid success in life. His long and honorable career in Davis county has won for him a host of friends.

Mr. Bennett was born in Lancashire, England, December 15, 1834, and is the son of James and Ellen (Pincock) Bennett, both natives of Lan-

cashire. There were fourteen children in this family, of whom our subject is the oldest living. Eleven of the fourteen grew to maturity, and are still living. James Bennett came to America with his family in 1841, and settled at Nauvoo, where he worked for three years on the Mormon temple, and remained in that place until the exodus of the Mormons in 1846. He was a wood worker and wheelwright by trade. His parents were Thomas and Ann (Parker) Bennett. James Bennett was baptized in Lancashire, England, on December 29, 1837, by Heber C. Kimball, and was ordained to the Priesthood in July, 1840. He was married June 10, 1832, and at the time of his death was the grandfather of eighty-eight children and the great grandfather of thirty-two children. The Bennett family passed through all the early troubles of the Mormon people in Nauvoo, and after leaving that place settled in Iowa, near Bluff City, where James Bennett made the wagons for Kinnard & Livingston, which brought the first merchandise to Utah.

The family crossed the plains in 1852 in Warren Snow's company, and arrived in Utah October 10, 1852. They at once settled in Kaysville, which at that time consisted of but a few scattered houses. The senior Mr. Bennett was ordained a High Priest in 1866, by Edward Phillips. He was a hard working man, and by energy and perseverance was able to accumulate a considerable amount of property before he died. His death occurred December 14, 1888. Mrs. Bennett was the daughter of John and Mary (Marsdens) Pincock. Her parents died in 1844 at Nauvoo, the dates of their death being but twelve days apart, and they are buried at Nauvoo, near Castor creek. Mrs. Bennett was born May 14, 1816, and died April 20, 1886.

Our subject remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married on February 22, 1858, to Miss Ellen Ellison, daughter of James and Alice (Hallowell) Ellison, natives of England, where the daughter was born in Copple, Lancashire. The Ellison family emigrated to America in 1853 on board the ship *Alvira Owen*, and landed in New Orleans; then went to Keokuk, Iowa, and came across the great American plains to Utah in the

company under command of Cyrus Wheeler. They remained in Salt Lake City for one year, after which they moved to what is now Layton, in Davis county, and in 1858 the parents moved to Nephi, where the father died in 1877, and the mother died April 19, 1896. To our subject has been born thirteen children by this marriage, nine of whom are still living. They are: Alice A., now Mrs. James L. Whitesides; Mary E., now Mrs. M. M. Whitesides; Lucy I., now the wife of J. W. Morgan; Elizabeth I., now Mrs. J. G. Watson; John J., living in Syracuse; Margaret L., who married John Forbes, and later died; George H., living in Syracuse; Charles T., living in Kaysville; Lettie M., Phillip A., who died when four years old; Wilford E., died at the age of one and a half years; William E., at home, and Amelia P., who died when two years of age. In this home is also the little daughter of Mrs. John Forbes, Margaret E., who is being raised by her grandparents. She was just past three weeks old at the time of her mother's death.

Mr. Bennett settled on his present place in 1862. He has seventy acres of well improved land here and twenty acres in Syracuse. He has carried on a general farming business, but is also largely interested in outside concerns, being a stockholder in the Davis & Weber Canal Company, and also interested in the creamery business. He is also interested in the Co-operative store at Kaysville and in the Kaysville Bank.

In politics Mr. Bennett is a Democrat, but has never participated actively in the work of that party, devoting all his time outside of his business to his Church work. He was baptized into the Mormon Church at Nauvoo when but a child of eight years, and has ever since been a loyal and consistent member of that faith. His family are also members of this Church, his son, John J., having been called to serve on a mission in the Eastern States in 1897, and remaining in that field for two years. Mr. Bennett is a High Priest in the Church and active in its work at home. He made a trip to the Missouri river in 1863 and conducted a train of emigrants to Utah, and in 1858 was also called to assist in getting emigrants away from the seat of the Indian troubles, being sent to Fort Limhigh for that purpose.

EDWARD T. ASHTON, Bishop of the Twenty-fourth Ward of Salt Lake Stake of Zion. Utah has been largely built up from a wild and undeveloped country during the early days of settlement, inhabited only by the savage red men and wild animals that roved at will through the valleys, hills and mountains, by the pioneers and their sons, and the splendid record that they have made along the lines of civilization and advancement is a tribute to their energy and perseverance. As one of the State's native sons, who has taken part in her onward march of civilization, and who has been alive to every enterprise and issue for her advancement, Bishop Edward T. Ashton is deserving of special mention.

Our subject was born in Salt Lake City, July 14, 1855. His father, Edward Ashton, a native of Monmouthshire, Wales, was born in 1820. He was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed in his native country. He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1849 and emigrated to America two years later, crossing the plains to Utah in a company under command of Captain Dan Jones. Upon his arrival in this City, he located in the western part, which was at that time mostly under water. He became interested with a number of others in reclaiming this land, in which he was very successful, and is still living near his son, in the enjoyment of good health. His wife was Jane Treharne, also a native of Wales. She died in this city, leaving a family of seven children—Edward T., Jedediah W., Brigham W., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Elizabeth Ann, Sarah Jane, since deceased; Emily, and George S.

Bishop Ashton was the oldest of the family and grew up in the Fifteenth Ward, receiving his education in the common schools of the city, and becoming apprenticed at the age of sixteen to Morris & Evans, stone and brick contractors, and after the completion of his apprenticeship was employed for some time by that firm, by whom he was held in high esteem, he being presented by them with a handsomely engraved silver watch in recognition of his efficient services. He began the general contracting business for himself in 1881 and continued alone until 1892,

when he took his brother, George S., into partnership, and the firm has since been known as Ashton Brothers. In addition to their contracting work they deal in all kinds of stone for building and monumental purposes, and have furnished the material for many of the large structures of this city. In 1899 our subject became President of the Ashton, White Skillikorn Company, successors to Watson Brothers, the largest building stone works in the State. Among other buildings for which they have furnished the building material may be mention the *Deseret News* building and the Catholic Cathedral, now in course of construction. Mr. Ashton was also one of the originators and incorporators of the Ashton Fire Brick and Tiling Company.

On April 4, 1878, Bishop Ashton was married to Miss Effie Morris, by whom he has seven children—Edward M., with the Zion's Savings Bank; Elias C., connected with the Fire Brick Company; Marvin O., Raymond J., Effie M., Jane L. and Lowell S., who died in infancy. He was again married, in 1884, to Miss Cora Lindsay, daughter of Henry P. Lindsay of this city, who also bore him seven children—Cora L., Ina J., Amy M., Elmer T., Jed and Eva.

Bishop Ashton has been very active in building up the western portion of the city, and especially the Twenty-fourth Ward. In company with a few others, he purchased a vacant block on First South and Seventh West in 1900, and laid out the Franklin subdivision, on which block they have erected forty substantial brick houses. He is also interested in the Elias Morris Company, the West Side Mercantile Association, a successful enterprise of that Ward. He drew the plans of the State Normal School at Cedar City, and had general charge of the construction of that edifice. He has also erected many of the electrical plants for the Telluride Power Company, and has built the plants at the Big Cottonwood and the Jordan Narrows; Logan; Provo; Telluride, Colorado, and Butte, Montana. As an architect he has proved very successful, and is original in his ideas.

During his busy life he has given much time and attention to furthering the interests of the Mormon Church, and has passed through many

of the offices of the Priesthood. He was ordained an Elder in 1875, and became a member of the Second Quorum of Seventies in 1885, subsequently becoming one of the Seven Presidents of that Quorum. In 1891 he went to Great Britain on a mission for the Church, and for thirteen months presided over the Welsh Mission. He was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of the Twenty-fourth Ward in 1897, by President George Q. Cannon, and has all his life been prominent in the work of the Young Men's Associations and in Sunday School work. His two oldest sons have also served on missions to Colorado and Germany.

The success to which the Bishop has attained has been won through his own unaided efforts, and he is justly entitled to the place which he occupies in the ranks of the business men of the city and State.



EDMUND WEBB has long been one of Kaysville's honored and respected citizens. He has assisted in no small degree in building up and developing the commercial and agricultural interests of Davis county, and by his straightforward business principles and fair and honorable treatment of his fellow men he has won the respect of the entire community.

Edmund Webb was born in Linton, Cambridgeshire, England, July 26, 1822, and is the son of Robert and Ann (Empelton) Webb, both natives of England, the father being born in Ickelton, Cambridgeshire, and the mother in Linton. There were nine children in this family, our subject being the only one to join the Mormon Church or migrate to this country. He was baptized in 1852 by Pres. Bawed, and in the following year took passage at Liverpool for America on board the sailing vessel *Golconda*, landing in New Orleans, and going from there by river to Keokuk, Iowa, from where he went to Winter Quarters, and crossed the great American plains, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 19, 1853. He remained in the city that winter, and spent the following summer on the Jordan river, going to Kaysville in 1854, but he did not remain there

long. He spent seventeen months in Carson Valley, Nevada, doing colonization work, but was called home by the heads of the Church on account of the Johnston army troubles, and was for a time in Brigham City, remaining there until the call came in the spring of 1858 for the members of the Church to go south. He returned to Kaysville in the same year, and has since made this his home.

Mr. Webb has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in England, when he was united to Miss Sarah Mathews. Of this marriage seven children were born—Rosa Ellen, now Mrs. William Barnes, living in Kaysville; Priscilla, died in England in infancy; Ziba, died in infancy; Ether, Edmund M., Sarah Ann, Mary E. The mother of these children died many years ago. His second marriage occurred in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Colemere, daughter of George and Rachael Colemere, and by this marriage eleven children were born, eight of whom are now living—George E., in Idaho; Harriette E., now Mrs. John Hodgson of Layton; Charles, died in 1892; Rachael R., now the wife of William H. Rouche of Kaysville; one child, died in infancy; Martha M.; Zina; Alice, who died at three years of age; James R.; Amy G. and Ann, twins. The mother of this family died September 16, 1884.

Mr. Webb has seventy-seven acres of well improved land on his home place, and has it well improved with a good brick house, barns, outbuildings, etc. He has devoted his time, outside of farming, to the cattle and sheep business, which has proved profitable. All the family are members of the Mormon Church and active in its service. At the present time Mr. Webb is a High Priest and a Teacher.



DANIEL LUNN. Few of the pioneers who settled in the Salt Lake Valley have had a more varied career than has the subject of this sketch. He not only crossed the plains in the pioneer days, making the entire journey by ox teams from the outposts of civilization to Utah, but he crossed the deserts of Nevada and Western Utah to Cali-

fornia, and suffered all the perils and dangers of travel by sea in those early days, being shipwrecked on his voyage from California, by way of the isthmus of Panama, to New York. He is one of the oldest settlers in the Salt Lake Valley, and one who has accomplished a great deal in the work of bringing its agricultural and commercial resources to their present high state.

Daniel Lunn was born in Hampshire, England, on December 6, 1831. He is the son of Richard and Jane (Collins) Lunn, who were both born in the same place in England. Their son spent his early life in Great Britain, and in 1853 emigrated to America, sailing in the winter time and arriving in New Orleans in February, 1854. Here he remained but a few months, and then joined a company of young men and traveled with them to Holt county, Missouri, where he resided for the following six months. He then went to Atchison, Kansas, and assisted in organizing and outfitting a wagon train to make the journey across the plains to Utah. The outfit of wagons was ready for service in July, 1855, and in that month they left for the Salt Lake Valley. They arrived here in the late fall of that year, and spent the winter of that year in Salt Lake City, and our subject employed his time in hauling wood from the canyons to supply the settlers in the new city, which had sprung up like magic out of the wilderness. In the following spring he was at the head of a train of eight wagons, hauled by oxen, and made the trip across the desert to California. The journey in those days across the great Salt Lake desert and through the desert regions of Nevada, was a journey of which the traveler of to-day can form no conception. He successfully conducted the train to the Pacific Coast, and remained there for six months. After the completion of that journey, the wagon train was disbanded, and for six months Mr. Lunn worked on a farm in order to gain a livelihood. He then determined to return to the East, and took passage on a ship bound for New York by way of the isthmus, and intended to cross at Nicaragua. The heavy storms they encountered finally resulted in the wrecking of the ship, and it was driven to take refuge in the port of Virginia City. Mr. Lunn continued his journey, and arrived in New



Geo. R. Cannon

York, and from there he went to Albany, in that State, and then to Ranselaur county, and located at Sand Lake, where he met Ann Donahue, whom he married. His wife was a native of Ireland, and came to America at the early age of eight years. Her father, John Donahue, died when she was but a child, and her mother, Ann Donahue, settled at Sand Lake, and they lived there for nine years. In this marriage ten children were born, of whom six are now living. They were: Jane, now the wife of L. Park; George, who died aged twenty-eight years; Elizabeth, who died when she was seventeen years; Daniel, who at present is a resident of Idaho; Anna, the wife of William Gorden; Stephen, died in infancy; David, who lives in the Mill Creek Ward; Joseph H., who died in infancy; Louisa, now the wife of James Gorden; Queen Esther, the wife of N. J. White. Mr. Lunn now has nineteen grandchildren living.

Our subject resided in Sand Lake, New York, until 1864, when he moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, and resided there for three years. While in New York he sent for his father and eight other members of the family and sent them the money to pay for their transportation, and brought them to Saint Louis, where his father and two sisters died, one sister having died in New York State. The rest of the family he brought with him to Utah in 1868. In the following year he settled in the Mill Creek Ward, now Wilford Ward, and has resided there ever since. He has a homestead in that Ward of nine acres, located on the County road at Fourteenth South. When he located his farm here there was nothing but a desert region, and from this unpromising region Mr. Lunn has made for himself a competence that insures him against adversity, and owns a fine adobe house.



GEORGE QUAYLE CANNON was born at Liverpool, England, January 11th, 1827. His parents, George and Ann (Quayle) Cannon, were natives of Peel, on the Isle of Man. Their forefathers were probably originally from the borders of Scotland, although the old family names give evidence of Irish as well as Scandi-

navian ancestry. George Q. was the eldest of seven children, of whom five others reached maturity—Mary Alice, Ann, Angus M., David H. and Leonora. In his boyhood he was a diligent student of the Bible, and soon was able to detect the great lack in modern Christendom of the divine inspiration and authority and gifts enjoyed by the early Saints. In January, 1840, Elder John Taylor, who had married George Q.'s aunt, Leonora, daughter of Captain George Cannon, and had joined the Church in Canada, landed in Liverpool on a mission in Great Britain. The Cannons at once received him and the Gospel message he bore, and the father and mother were baptized in February and the older children in June of that year. The family sailed from Liverpool for Nauvoo September 17, 1842, but the mother died on the way and was buried in the ocean, as had been foreseen by her husband and herself before their departure.

On reaching Nauvoo George Q. recognized the Prophet Joseph Smith, although he had never seen his portrait. On August 17, 1844, the father of the Cannons died at St. Louis. George Q. entered the office of the *Times and Seasons and Nauvoo Neighbor*, which was in charge of his uncle, Elder John Taylor, and he there learned the printing business and was a member of Elder Taylor's household. Under his hands George Q. was ordained an Elder, February 9th, 1845, and on the same day was ordained a Seventy and was received as a member of the Nineteenth Quorum. In 1846, when the expulsion from Nauvoo took place, he traveled with the main body of the Saints to Winter Quarters, and crossed the plains in 1847, arriving in Salt Lake City October 3rd of that year. There he labored for a living and endured the hardships of the times with the rest of the pioneers.

In the fall of 1849 he was sent on a mission to California, under the direction of Elder Charles C. Rich. He suffered great privations on the way, and in the summer of 1850 was called, with nine others, to take a mission to the Hawaiian Islands. They landed December 12, 1850. No success being had among the whites, most of the Elders determined to return, but Elder Cannon, who conceived that there was no reason why the

natives should remain in ignorance of the Gospel, declared he would stay and preach to them, if he had to remain alone; four of the missionaries elected to stay with him. He acquired the language in a marvelously short time, by diligence and study and the gift of God, and was soon able to proclaim the Gospel in the native tongue. He also translated the Book of Mormon into Hawaiian. He and his brethren were greatly successful, and when they left the islands for San Francisco, July 29, 1854, there were more than four thousand members of the Church in that country. He reached Salt Lake City November 28th of that year, and was ordained one of the Presidents of the Thirtieth Quorum of Seventy.

He was soon notified to take another mission, and on May 10th, 1855, he left Great Salt Lake City, with his wife and Elders Joseph Bull and Matthew F. Wilkie, for California, where he was set apart by Elder Parley P. Pratt to preside over the mission in California and Oregon. He there published the *Western Standard*, and also the Book of Mormon in the Hawaiian language, which he had previously translated. In consequence of the approach of Johnston's army to Utah, President Young advised Elder Cannon to close up the mission and return home. He reached Salt Lake City January 19th, 1858, and was appointed Adjutant General in the army of defence. He was then sent to Fillmore with the printing press and material of the *Deseret News*, which he published from April to September, 1858. On his way back to Salt Lake City he was notified to take a mission to the Eastern States, for which he made himself ready in three-quarters of an hour. On this mission he was gone nearly two years, during which he labored diligently among the leading editors and prominent members of Congress, to correct the misrepresentations concerning the Mormon people which had been made by their enemies and had caused the sending of the army to Utah. He also took charge of the branches of the Church in the East and acted as emigration agent at New York for the purchasing of supplies and forwarding the immigrating Saints. While there he was notified of his selection to fill a vacancy in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. On his

return he was ordained to that office, August 26, 1860.

In six weeks from that time he was appointed to go on a mission to England, to take charge of the *Millennial Star* and the emigration business at Liverpool, where he landed December 21, 1860, and established a Church printing office. He was associated with Apostle Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich in the Presidency of the European mission until May 14, 1862, when he was called to Washington, D. C., to join with Captain W. H. Hooper in endeavoring to obtain the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, they having been elected United States Senators by the inchoate commonwealth. When Congress adjourned he returned to England, arriving July 26, 1862, where he presided over the European mission until 1864, visiting the branches of the Church in Scandinavia, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and France. He sailed from Liverpool August 27, 1864, but was detained by the way through Indian troubles, so that he did not reach home until October 12th of that year. He then became the private secretary for President Brigham Young for three years. In the winter of 1864-1865 he organized and taught a Sunday School in the Fourteenth Ward. In January, 1866, he commenced the publication of the *Juvenile Instructor*, of which he remained the editor up to the time of his death. In the fall of 1867 he took charge of the *Deseret News*, which was then issued weekly and semi-weekly, but on November 21st he issued the first number of the daily, under the title of *The Deseret Evening News*, of which he was for several years the editor and publisher, but traveled a great deal through the various settlements with the First Presidency and Apostles, holding meetings and giving counsel to the people. In 1871 he was sent, with President George A. Smith, to Washington, D. C., where he spent some time defending the people of Utah from the attacks of their enemies. At the adjournment of Congress for the holidays he returned home. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in February, 1872, and helped to frame the Constitution then adopted, and went to Washington, with Hon. Thomas Fitch and Hon. Frank Fuller,

to present the Constitution and apply for the admission of the State, having been again chosen United States Senator.

In August, 1872, he was elected Delegate to Congress to succeed Hon. W. H. Hooper, and was re-elected for four successive terms, making five in all. He became a noted character in Congress, serving Utah with marked ability and success, and from his excellent memory of measures and persons and names, he became an authority and a source of information in Congressional matters to new members from session to session. In 1881, although he received 18,568 votes and Allen G. Campbell but 1,357 votes, Governor Eli H. Murray refused him the certificate of election and gave it to his competitor. However, the scheme to deprive him of his seat failed; but subsequently the Edmunds Act of March 22, 1882, was made retroactive in his case, and the country having been greatly aroused against the Latter Day Saints, the House of Representatives decided against his retention of the seat, and declared it vacant by a vote of one hundred and twenty-two against seventy-nine, on April 19, 1882. He had the opportunity of defending his position, which he did in a magnificent speech, that was listened to with the most intense interest, and in which he vindicated his own course and the cause of the people whom he represented.

When President Brigham Young departed this life, August 29, 1877, George Q. Cannon became the principal executor of his will, and, with Brigham Young, Junior, and Albert Carrington, the co-executors, he was engaged for several years in the settlement of the estate. A few of the heirs were dissatisfied, and in 1879 commenced suit against the executors. They had given enormous bonds, and Judge Jacob S. Boreman wanted to put them under additional bonds, which they refused to give. He adjudged them guilty of contempt, and they went to the Penitentiary, August 4th, 1879, where they remained three weeks, until released by the Supreme Court of Utah, which set aside the decision of the lower court. In October, 1880, the Church having been under the Presidency of the Twelve Apostles for a little more than three years, the First Presidency was reorganized, with John Taylor as President,

George Q. Cannon as First Counselor and Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor. In 1885, when the anti-polygamy raid under the Edmunds Act was inaugurated, President Cannon accompanied President Taylor into seclusion, and they directed the affairs of the Church in secrecy, their residences being searched for them by Deputy Marshals on several occasions. Under counsel from President Taylor, President Cannon took the train for California, but was arrested at Humboldt Wells. On the way back he fell from the train while in rapid motion, and injured his face somewhat and was badly shaken up. Marshal Ireland sent for a company of soldiers to guard his prisoner, and he was brought into Salt Lake City under military escort. He was placed under bonds for \$25,000, and again for \$20,000, under "segregated" counts in the indictment, making the enormous sum of \$45,000, while he was only charged with a simple misdemeanor, namely, living with his wives, but under three indictments for the same offense. The feeling against the Mormon leaders was so bitter that President Taylor counseled him not to appear when his case was called, so his excessive bail was declared forfeited. But subsequently the amount was restored, by act of Congress being passed to reimburse him, he having previously settled in full with his sureties. In 1888, affairs having assumed a less passionate state in the courts, President Cannon surrendered himself to United States Marshal Dyer, September 17, 1888, and he was sentenced by Judge Sandford to one hundred and seventy-five days' imprisonment and a fine of \$450. He served the time and paid the fine, and was released February 21, 1889.

At the decease of President Taylor, the Twelve Apostles again took charge of the Church, and Presidents Cannon and Smith resumed their places in the Quorum of the Apostles. On the accession of Wilford Woodruff to the Presidency of the Church, April 7, 1880, George Q. Cannon was chosen again as First Counselor and Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor. After the death of President Woodruff, President Lorenzo Snow succeeded to the Presidency, September 13, 1898; he also selected George Q. Cannon as his First Counselor and Joseph F. Smith as his Second

Counselor. This was ratified at the General Conference on October 9th of the same year. President Cannon remained in this important position until his demise.

President Cannon's name has always been identified with the Sunday School movement. At the organization of the Sunday School Union in 1867 he was made General Superintendent, which position he held until the last days of his earthly career. His heart was in this work, and thousands upon thousands of the children of Zion will revere his name and memory. He was also a strong supporter of the other Church schools. He was a member of the General Board of Education from the day of its organization, April 5, 1888, and never relaxed his interest or energies in that capacity. Besides his labors on the *Juvenile Instructor*, he wrote many interesting works, such as "My First Mission," "Life of Joseph Smith," "Life of Nephi," etc., and assisted in writing "The Life of Brigham Young," "Brief History of the Church," and other publications.

In addition to the onerous duties of his position as one of the First Presidency of the Church, in which he traveled very extensively among the Stakes of Zion, attending conferences, dedicating meeting-houses, counseling the people in things temporal and spiritual, he was engaged in many enterprises of importance to the public. He was a director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company and in the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Company. He was Vice-President and Director of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution for many years. He founded the publishing and book firm of George Q. Cannon & Sons Company, of which he was President. He was President of the Utah Sugar Company, Vice-President and Director of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, Director of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, President of Brigham Young Trust Company, President of the Utah Light and Power Company, Director of the Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining Company, also of the Grand Central Mining Company. He recently organized the George Q. Cannon Association, of which he was the President, and in which he placed all his property. In the interest of these associations he took repeated trips to the East

and West, and gave them each the benefit of his wisdom and experience. He was President of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress for one term, and attended all of its sessions as a member with great regularity. He was also President, and afterwards Vice-President, of the Irrigation Congress, and addressed its meetings on several occasions as an authority on irrigation and kindred affairs.

On November 29, 1900, President Cannon, accompanied by a few friends, left Salt Lake to attend the Jubilee of the Sandwich Islands mission, which was held December 12 and 13. He landed at Honolulu December 10, and the next day received the most magnificent greeting ever accorded a guest of those islands. The native Saints fairly adored him as the instrument in the hands of God in the introduction of the Gospel among them. Some of them he baptized fifty years before. He was crowned with yellow lei, the emblem of royalty. Several prominent people in the present and former governments also waited upon him. During the festivities, lasting several days, he was honored, and almost worshipped, by the islanders. Ex-Queen Lilioukalanani also attended a meeting at which he spoke half an hour in the Hawaiian tongue, which he was able to recall in a surprising manner. President Cannon afterwards visited the ex-Queen, and at her request blessed her. On the day of his departure to return home he was literally covered with flowers. He arrived in Salt Lake City January 16, and half an hour after alighting from the train he addressed, by special request, the great National Live Stock Convention, then in session in the Assembly Hall, and was received with immense applause.

The health of President Cannon had been occasionally interrupted by spells of sickness for some time before the fatal attack. He had been robust and strong until the fall from the train already mentioned. After that he experienced, once in a while, a weakness in contrast to his former vigor. While on visits to the East he was seized with serious symptoms. At New York, in November, 1899, he was severely attacked with pneumonia, and but for his abstemious life and good constitution would probably

have succumbed. This undoubtedly prepared the way for the last illness that laid low this stalwart servant of the Church. In March, 1901, he left for California, whose milder climate and the lower altitude it was hoped would benefit his health. But the hope proved fallacious; and surrounded by several members of his family, his pure and lofty spirit took its flight in the early morning hours of April 12. From the peaceful, drowsy, little, old town of Monterey, where he died, his remains were at once conveyed to San Francisco, where they were prepared for burial. From there the sad return journey was begun two days later, and on the 17th, with the most imposing services ever held in Salt Lake City, his tired body was laid to rest.



NIELS DANIEL JENSEN was born in Asmildgaarde, Wiborg county, Denmark, March 4, 1852. He is the son of Jens J. and Karen (Sorensen) Jensen, both natives of Denmark, and who lived and died in that country. Mr. Jensen joined the Mormon Church in Denmark in 1876, at which time he was serving in the army of his country. He left his native land and emigrated to America in 1883, being one of eleven hundred Mormons to come to Salt Lake in that year under Captain O. J. Magleby, and arrived here on July 8th of that year. Their ship arrived in New York City on July 1st, and they came by rail to Salt Lake City. He remained in Salt Lake City only one year, and then moved to Mill Creek Ward, now Wilford Ward, and a year later bought his present home of sixteen acres, located at Fourteenth East on Fourteenth South street. He established himself in the dairy business, and for four years successfully conducted that business. He has erected a nice house, with good out-buildings, and has planted out an orchard and shade trees, and now has a good home. He left the dairy business and engaged in real estate transactions, and at Mill Creek was also engaged in the lumber and brick business. He built several houses on the homestead which he had taken up, and on the first sixteen acres of the land he bought there are now nine houses.

• Mr. Jensen married in Denmark, in 1882, to Miss Mary Goodmanson, and has had four children, three of whom are dead—Daniel, who died at one year of age; Clara E., now sixteen years of age, and two other children who died at birth.

In political life Mr. Jensen has been a follower of the Republican party, and has been Chairman of the Republican Committee, and also held the office of Fruit Tree Inspector, and is now Deputy Assessor; he has also been a School Trustee for four years, and has held the office of Water Master for ten years. He has taken a prominent part in all the affairs of Utah, especially in the Mormon Church, and was Clerk of the Mill Creek Ward before its division, and is now Clerk of the Wilford Ward. He has been statistical correspondent of the United States Government for ten years for Salt Lake county, and is also Secretary of the Salt Lake County Horticultural Society. He has aided in every way the development of his portion of the country, and assisted in the organization of the Agricultural Society, of which he was made President. He became a member of the Church on May 21, 1876, in Denmark, and spent three years in that land before he came to the United States, and presided over several branches of the Church in that country. Since he settled in Mill Creek he has presided over the Scandinavian meetings which have since been held there. He was a Clerk of the Thirteenth Quorum of Elders for many years, and is now President of the Eleventh Quorum of Elders of Granite Stake.



WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, for many years President of the great Mammoth Mine, in the Tintic Mining District of Utah, was born in Grimes county, Texas, in 1848, and when but a child crossed the plains with his father, mother and sister, and came to Salt Lake City, arriving in Utah in the fall of 1853. His early life was spent on a farm, and he attended such schools as existed at that time for a few weeks in the winter, spending the balance of the year working on the farm. His father, William Mc-

McIntyre, died when our subject was only four months old. He had been one of the early settlers of Texas, and was engaged in the stock-raising and farming business, which he operated with considerable success. He was also in the United States forces in the Mexican War, and participated in one of the battles at Alamo, under General Sam Houston. His mother later married John Moody, the father of Mrs. Mary Donahue, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. McIntyre early started out for himself, and was engaged in freighting during the early days of the settlement of California and Utah, and also hauled freight from the Missouri river to Utah and from Utah to the Blackfoot country. He only operated this business for a few years, when he branched out into the stock business, securing a ranch in what is now the Tintic Mining District. As early as 1873 or 1874, the McIntyres became identified with the Mammoth Mine, which was at that time in its infancy, but very little work having been done by the Crismons upon it. There was a shaft two hundred feet deep and a tunnel six hundred feet long. All of the work which has since been done, and the driving of the shaft to a depth of two thousand feet, together with the tunneling and the enlargement of the different levels, has been the work which Mr. McIntyre and brother have successfully carried on in that property. This is one of the largest, and in its time has been the most profitable, mine in Utah, having paid in the neighborhood of two million dollars in dividends to its stockholders, and it is now one of the best investments in the Tintic Mining District. Mr. McIntyre came to Utah when the first settlers were tilling the soil and endeavoring to sustain life from the barren and unyielding wilderness. He has seen Salt Lake City grow from a small village to its present metropolitan importance, and has seen Utah developed from a wild and unknown Territory to one of the most prosperous and growing States of the West.

He married Miss Phoebe Chase, daughter of George Chase, one of the early settlers of this country, who was engaged here in farming. By this marriage they have six children—June, Bes-

sie, Margaret, Marion, William and Robert, all of whom are at home, except one daughter, who is attending school in the East.

In political life Mr. McIntyre has been a Democrat, but owing to the pressure of his business has never taken an active part in the work of his party. His whole time has been given to the development of his business and to its care. In addition to his mining property, he also owns one of the largest ranches in Canada, consisting of sixty-five thousand acres, which is stocked with horses and cattle.

The success which Mr. McIntyre has made in life and the prominent position he now occupies, marks him as one of the ablest business men in Utah. He started out early in life as a poor boy and has made his own way without help from any one, and the success which has come to him has been won by his untiring industry and constant hard work. His home is in Salt Lake City, he having recently purchased the Gill S. Peyton home, on Seventh and B streets, which is one of the finest residences in this city.

JOHAN MILNER was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, England, June 13, 1827, and spent his early life in his native land. His education was derived from the schools of Newport, and during his boyhood days he worked on his father's farm. He was twenty years of age when he finally left England and came to the United States. He landed at New Orleans on March 3, 1847, and from there he made the trip to Wisconsin, settling at Lancaster, the county seat of Grant county. He there joined an elder brother, who had come to the United States a few months previous to Mr. Milner's arrival, and settled in Wisconsin. Upon his arrival in Wisconsin Mr. Milner at once took up Government land and began active work as a farmer, and also building up a live stock business. The land which he took up was at that time in its native state of wildness, and was the usual prairie land of the great plains of the West, accompanied by woods. The building up of this farm necessitated the hewing of this timber and the breaking up of the soil, which had never been

touched by a plow. The same energy which he later displayed in his business enterprises he successfully brought to the conduct of this work, and was a prosperous and prominent man of that section of Wisconsin for over twenty-three years. He finally disposed of his farm in Wisconsin and moved to the southwestern portion of Iowa, locating in Adair county, near Fontanelle, its then county seat. This migration took place in 1870, and here he again improved another farm and made his home here for five years. At this time he also took up the stock business, and made as great a success of it in Iowa as he had in Wisconsin. He then sold his property in Adair county and moved to Atlantic, Cass county, west of Adair county, and went into the lumber business, giving up entirely his farming. In this business he associated with him his second son, Elliott A. Milner, and this firm continued to do a flourishing business for five years, at which time Mr. Milner practically retired from active business, and has since lived on the results of the early labors of his youth and manhood. He moved to Salt Lake City in March, 1892, and for the past ten years this city has been his home, where he has lived enjoying the wealth that he has amassed and not participating actively in business affairs.

Mr. Milner married Miss Selina Sarah Bark, who was a native of Worcestershire, England. Mrs. Milner came to the United States in 1848 with one of her brothers and her sisters to visit friends in this country, and while in Wisconsin she met Mr. Milner and they were married. Her father, George Bark, was a prosperous merchant, and amassed considerable wealth during his early life, and was able to live on the income from his business in his later years at Worcestershire, England. Mrs. Milner's mother was a Miss Rowe, but she died when her daughter was very young. Mrs. Milner was educated in the schools of Worcestershire, where her father lived until his death, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Milner's father, James, was a farmer, and lived in Newport, Mommothshire, England, the greater portion of his life, and it was here that his son was born. The mother of our subject was a Miss Elliott, and her people were also among the prom-

inent families of England. By this marriage Mr. Milner has eight children living. They are: Colonel Stanley B. Milner, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; Elliott A., a resident of Iowa; Florence, now the wife of M. M. Rutt of Utah; Mary, the wife of L. M. Rutt of Salt Lake City; Charles, who died at Tuscarora, Nevada, in 1899, aged thirty-nine years; James, in the sheep business in Montana; Nellie M., now the wife of James Whitney, a resident of Atlantic, Iowa; Harley O., engaged in the mining business at Tuscarora, Nevada, and Grace M., wife of P. A. Hawkins, principal of the schools of Columbus, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Milner now have twenty-one grandchildren living. In February, 1899, Mr. and Mrs. Milner celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their son, Colonel Stanley B. Milner, in Salt Lake City, and there were present all their children, with the exception of their daughter Florence W. and their son Charles, who died at Tuscarora just previous to this celebration. Their grandchildren were also present at this reunion.

In political life Mr. Milner has of recent years been a member of the Democratic party, and is a firm believer in the doctrine of tariff for revenue only. While a resident of Wisconsin he held many of the minor offices in his county and township, among which were Justice of the Peace and School Trustee.



DR. ANDREW J. HOSMER. Everywhere throughout the length and breadth of America are to be found men who have worked their own way upward from humble and lowly beginnings to positions of leadership, renown and high esteem, and it is still one of the proudest boasts of our fair land that such victors over circumstances are accounted of thousand-fold more value to the commonwealth than is the aristocrat with his inherited wealth, standing and distinguished name. When even a reasonable degree of success has been attained by one who has been obliged to battle with many adversities, we are inclined, as a people, to award him the palm of honor, and doubtless this very spirit of "giving

honor to whom honor is due," in its true sense, is one of the secrets of our prosperity as a nation, as well as individually.

Andrew J. Hosmer was born at New Boston, Michigan, October 2, 1858, and is the son of Andrew J. and Martha (Eldred) Hosmer. Dr. Hosmer was one of eleven children. In his father's family there were seven sons and four daughters, and as the father was not over rich in this world's goods, he was compelled at an early age to do for himself. He was raised in New Boston until the age of eleven; then his parents moved to Jackson, in the same State, where he attended the country district schools and worked on his father's farm. In 1875 he moved, with his parents, to Romulos, Michigan, where he attended the district schools in the winter, working on the farm in the summers, and finally entered the high school.

At the age of eighteen he began his life work by teaching at Spring Harbor, Michigan, during the winter months and attending the State Normal School in the summer, and by close economy was able to save sufficient to enter the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor in 1880, where he took a literary course, and in 1882 entered the medical department of that institution, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1885. He then took up practical work at the Wayne County Insane Asylum and County Poor House, where he remained about a year. In 1886 he took up the practice of his profession at Plymouth, a small country town of Michigan, and during the following eighteen months had remarkable success, considering the size of the place. He then moved to Ashland, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession for eight years, devoting himself almost exclusively to surgery. During this time he was surgeon for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific and the Saint Joseph Hospital. In spite of these arduous duties he found time to take a post-graduate course at the New York and Chicago post-graduate schools, devoting most of his time to pathological surgery, being associated with eminent surgeons of New York and Chicago. In 1894 he went to Europe, and spent one year at the Vienna Hospital; then visited London, Berlin,

Dresden and Paris, viewing the work and gathering statistical data of surgical operations in the leading European hospitals.

Upon his return from Europe he located in Salt Lake City, where he began the practice of his profession in 1897. For three years he was associated with Dr. P. S. Keogh in the founding and management of the Keogh-Hosmer Private Hospital. In March, 1901, he was appointed a member of the staff of surgeons at the Holy Cross Hospital. Dr. Hosmer has been a successful practitioner, and stands high in the profession. He is a member of the Salt Lake City Medical Society, the Utah State Medical Society, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and has still continued his membership in the Wisconsin Medical Association.

On December 17, 1890, he married Miss Letitia Fell, who came to Salt Lake at the same time he did. He has been a thoroughly self-made man, coming up from the bottom round of the ladder, and has taken pleasure in assisting three of his brothers to secure a medical education, and of the seven sons four are now practicing that profession. One is located in Detroit, one in Ashland, Wisconsin; the other has just finished his post-graduate course. The doctor also comes from a medical family on his mother's side, there having been several physicians in the maternal ancestry, dating back for several generations.

During his residence in this city Dr. Hosmer has ever been found ready to respond to the call of duty, and is never so happy as when alleviating suffering. He has not only won a high place in the medical profession, but stands high in the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been associated in social life.

DR. FRANCIS SANBURN BASCOM. As the representative of the medical profession, perhaps no physician in Salt Lake City is more worthy of special mention than is Dr. Bascom, the subject of this sketch. He comes from an old and honorable American family, his ancestors coming to America with the Pilgrim Fathers,



John. W. Clark

and the progenitor of the family in this country, Thomas Bascom, belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families of England, leaving there on account of his religion. Our subject's father was Carlos Lyman Bascom, a native of Shoreham, Vermont, who married Emily Sanburn. They moved to Illinois, settling in Rock Island, and there our subject was born in 1857.

He spent his boyhood days in the vicinity of his home, and received his early education from the schools of that place, completing his medical studies in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in 1882. After spending some time in the Chicago hospitals, he came to Utah, and was in the employ of the Government as physician and surgeon on the Uintah Indian Reservation, but resigned his position and went abroad, where he took a post-graduate course, studying in the medical colleges of Vienna, Edinburgh and London. He returned to the United States in 1884, locating in Salt Lake City the same year, where he has since conducted a general practice and built up a most enviable reputation, not only as a physician and surgeon, but as a writer of authority upon subjects of interest to the medical world. He is at this time a member of the staff of physicians of Saint Mark's Hospital and Medical Director of that institution.

In medical circles Dr. Bascom is ex-President of the State and County Medical Societies and ex-Vice-President of the American Medical Association, having served in that capacity during 1893. He has been surgeon for the Rio Grande Western Railway since 1886, and was for some years President of the State Board of Medical Examiners, receiving his first appointment from Governor Thomas, and being re-appointed by Governor Wells. He resigned this position, however, and accepted that of President of the State Board of Health, which he has since held. In addition to the State, County and National Medical Societies, Dr. Bascom was honored with the appointment as representative of Utah at the Pan-American Medical Congress, held in 1893, and has served the scientific and medical world in many other capacities. Dr. Bascom has been a contributor to many of the leading magazines

and medical journals, furnishing statistics to science and writing a number of articles on the climatic conditions in this country, and other data.

In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never participated actively in its work, devoting the greater portion of his time to study and the prosecution of his practice. In business circles he occupies the important position of Vice-President of the Bank of Commerce, and is well known among the business men of the city, with whom he enjoys a high standing. He has not only built up a large and lucrative practice, but has come to be one of the leading physicians of Salt Lake City, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, and has acquired a reputation for honor and integrity with his medical associates, among whom he numbers many warm friends.

JOHN WILLIAM CLARK. The story of the early settlers in Utah may be related in part, but its full history can never be recorded. The hardships endured, the privations sustained and the splendid record of those who by determined purpose conquered in the face of every obstacle, can only be fully realized and understood by those who personally took an active part in its scenes. Among those who settled in Utah in its early period, and who has passed through all the trials incident to settling in a new country, especially Utah at that time, so far removed from the seat of civilization, John William Clark deserves special mention.

He was born in Herefordshire, England, January 12, 1826, and is the son of Thomas S. and Charlotte (Galey) Clark, both natives of that place. Our subject was the oldest of a family of nine children, two of whom were born in America, and four of whom are now living. The parents were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and the father was baptized by President Wilford Woodruff, later baptizing his children, our subject being baptized in 1841. On April 6th of that year the family left their native land and emigrated to America, coming over on

board the *Catherinc*, which was lost at sea on her next voyage. They went directly to Nauvoo, arriving there on July 8th of the same year, and remained there until the Mormons were driven out of the State. At the time of the exodus the Clark family were notified at two o'clock in the afternoon to leave by six o'clock the following morning, and being unable to collect all their things in the short time given, were compelled to leave a large portion of their possessions. One of their Gentile friends took them in for one night and assisted them across the river, when they went with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters. Here the father and the older sons went to work haying. The following spring the father was sent on a mission to England, where he remained until the fall of 1849, the family being cared for by our subject. Upon Mr. Clark's return from England, in company with Henry Smith and Emory Bar-rus, he built a ferry boat, which they run at Florence, six miles above Omaha, for two years, and which they owned jointly, at the end of which time Mr. Clark sold out his interest and with our subject came to Utah, arriving here in the spring of 1852, the remainder of the family coming the next year. The father was Captain of ten wagons in this company, and a few days after starting cholera broke out, and all of those over whom Mr. Clark was in command succumbed to the disease, he alone escaping. Upon arriving in Utah the Clarks at once went to Grantsville, which continued to be the family home. Here Mr. Clark took up land, and he and his son at once went to work getting out timber from the canyon with which to build a house. The Indians were very troublesome, and under the advice of Brigham Young the settlers of Grantsville united in building a large adobe fort, the walls of which were twelve feet high. The Indians continued to annoy them for a number of years, and it was the custom of the settlers to lock the Indian prisoners in cellars, sometimes chaining them together. Our subject also participated in the Johnston army troubles, and at this time owns one of the wagon beds used by Johnston's army. Mr. Clark, Senior, died in Grantsville October 14, 1873, his wife having passed away on April 18, 1869.

Our subject was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 2, 1850, to Miss Ann Mickel Wright, and by this marriage eight children were born—Thomas H., living in Tooele county; Lucy, now Mrs. J. A. Elison; William J., Counselor to the Bishop of Grantsville; George M., ranching in Idaho; Emma J., now Mrs. William Jefferies, Junior; Hanna C., the wife of Eugene T. Woolley; Sarah A., died aged eight years; Charles M., died in infancy. The mother of this family died May 13, 1900.

Mr. Clark's principal occupation in Utah has been farming and cattle raising, as well as being interested to some extent in sheep. He has been very successful in all his ventures, and has now retired from active business life, and is enjoying the competence he has accumulated. He has in his life time been identified with a number of local enterprises, having at this time an interest in the Tooele Milling Company, which he assisted to build, and also assisted in establishing the co-operative store at this place, in which he is a Director. His family are also members of the Mormon Church and active in its work in their locality. Mr. Clark has held a number of offices in the Church, having been Counselor to the Bishop, an Elder, High Priest, a member of the Seventies, and is at this time a Patriarch. His broad mindedness, integrity and high and business-like methods have won for him the confidence of those with whom he has been associated in business life, while his genial and pleasant manner has made friends of those who have met him in social life, and to-day he stands high in the good will of the people of his city and county.



RUFUS ADAMS. Among the prominent people of Layton, Davis county, none rank higher than the Adams family. They run a general merchandise store of which Rufus Adams is the superintendent, his father is the president and one of his brothers assists in the store. Four of the other brothers are stockholders in the firm of Adams & Sons Company, the remainder of the stock being held by farmers and residents of Layton.

Rufus Adams was born in Layton, April 23, 1861. His father, George W. Adams, is a native of Illinois, and his mother, Mary A. (Pilling) Adams, a native of England. Rufus was brought up on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one became a clerk in a general merchandise store and has remained in this line of business ever since. After he had clerked for nine years his father bought out Barton & Co.'s store, the pioneer general store of Layton, and this they operated until a disastrous fire wiped out both their stock and building about six years ago. They did not carry a cent's worth of insurance, which proved to be a disastrous mistake. But they are not the kind of men to sit down and pine over troubles, and at once began looking around to see how they could build up a new business on the ashes of their burnt stock. Moreover the wholesale houses with whom they had dealt assured them of every help that they could afford them. A large new store was built and the firm of Adams & Sons Company incorporated. The store contains as complete a line of general merchandise as can be found in any country store in the State and does a first rate business, so that under the careful management of Rufus, the heavy loss he and his father and company sustained by fire has now been overcome.

In November, 1883, Rufus Adams was married to Sarah A. Hill, a daughter of Joseph and Ellen Hill of Layton. Of the seven children born to them six are living: Ethel A., Chloe V., Alta L., Jenness L., died at the age of six years and five months; Melvin M. and Spencer D. The oldest of the family, Delbert R., died when he was a year and a half old. The Adams home is a handsome brick structure with modern conveniences. Mr. Adams also has two farms—one of ninety and the other of sixty acres—and has experimented considerably in the raising of live stock. In politics he has pinned his faith to the Republican party.

Rufus Adams and all of his family believe implicitly in the doctrines of the Mormon faith, in which they were born. Both father and mother take a strong interest in Church matters and are highly respected in their community. Mr. Adams is a man of untiring energy

and has taken part in almost every local enterprise which has been promoted in this part of Utah, to which he has lent not only financial but moral support.



WILLIAM MOSS. In the development of the vast resources of Utah it has required the combined efforts of men of energy, brains, perseverance and determination along the lines of various enterprises and industries to transform this one time barren and wild waste of country into its present wonderful prosperous condition. One of the greatest industries of Davis county, which has likely assisted more small men in this county to obtain a livelihood for themselves and their families, and to lay aside a competence for old age, than has any other, has been the Deseret Live Stock Company, of which the subject of this sketch is president and general manager. The foundations for this prosperous company were laid by John Moss, the father of our subject, who was among the early settlers of Davis county, and was for many years the leading character in every laudable enterprise in this county.

William Moss was born in South Bountiful, June 21, 1855. His mother was Rebecca Moss. He was raised on his father's farm in that place and obtained such education as the schools of his vicinity afforded. He was married in 1879 to Miss Grace A. Hatch, daughter of Orin and Elizabeth Hatch, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and by this marriage has had ten children, eight of whom are now living. They are: Grace, died in infancy; Leonard W., died aged eight years; Ethel, Gertie M., Florence, Chloe, Ralph, Delilah, Ezra O. and Amelia.

Mr. Moss lives one-quarter of a mile from the Woods Cross postoffice, and his home place is considered one of the finest in Davis county. His beautiful brick residence is modern in every particular, as are also his barns and outbuildings, and the place is highly cultivated and improved. He owns altogether one hundred and forty-one acres of land in Davis county. The

company of which he is the head is capitalized for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the stockholders are almost exclusively small farmers and cattle owners of Davis county. They own vast ranges in Rich, Morgan and Summit counties, in this State, and besides their cattle and sheep also run some horses, although of late years this industry has not been as profitable in the western country as it once was. The company employs about sixty sheep herders the year round. They also own a large brick store building in Woods Cross, where they do a general merchandising business, giving employment to four clerks. All this vast interest is directly under the management of our subject, who does most of the buying as well as the selling in the live stock department, and gives his entire time almost exclusively to this work.

In politics Mr. Moss is a Republican, but owing to his large business interests has never been actively identified with the work of that party. He was born and raised in the faith of the Mormon Church, as were also his wife and children, and they are all faithful and consistent followers of the teachings of that body. Mr. Moss is a member of the Seventy-fourth Quorum of Seventies.

Although still a young man, Mr. Moss has shown a high order of business ability, and has won his position in the business world by the exercise of his own untiring application to the task in hand, being ever willing to grasp and make the most of the opportunity that presented, and today occupies an enviable position, not only in business ranks, but in the esteem and confidence of his friends and associates.

ISRAEL BARLOW. The early scenes in Hancock county and the noted and ever memorable village of Nauvoo, at one time the seat and garden spot of the Mormon people, can never be obliterated from the fair pages of history, and what occurred during their early life in that section will be handed down in history for future generations to peruse. In Hancock county, Illinois, not far from Nauvoo, Israel Barlow, the subject of this sketch,

was born September 5, 1842. He is the son of Israel and Elizabeth (Haven) Barlow, his father having been born in Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts, September 13, 1806, and his mother at Holeyton, Massachusetts. They were married at Quincy, Illinois, and eight children were born to them, six of whom are still living, our subject being the oldest living child. The family resided in Nauvoo at the time of the exodus of the Mormon people and the senior Mr. Barlow was a close friend and body guard of the Prophet Joseph Smith. In the arms of his mother our subject listened to the last memorable speech of the Prophet. Standing erect on a high platform overlooking the vast concourse of people, both friends and foes, with his right arm extended towards the noon-day sun, he declared in the most solemn and emphatic terms that as long as he had the use of that strong right arm he would never leave nor forsake his religion or the principles and doctrines he advocated.

In the spring of 1846 the family left Nauvoo with the main body of the Church and located in Iowa, where they spent one winter and in the fall of 1847 they migrated to Winter Quarters, where they remained until the spring of 1848. After much preparatory work in equipping ox teams and providing provisions, etc., for the long trip across the plains to Utah, they started in company with President Brigham Young's train which arrived in Salt Lake, September 23, 1848. The first winter was spent in the Old Fort, which was erected for the protection of the emigrants against the savage red man. In the spring of 1849 the Senior Mr. Barlow located in Bountiful, where he secured a piece of land which he improved and where he spent the balance of his life. This land has always been in the family and is now partly owned by our subject. At the time the family settled upon the place it was largely covered by willows and sage brush, which required much hard work, perseverance and determination to convert it from its wild condition to its present wonderful state of cultivation. The original place contained forty acres. During the years which the Senior Mr. Barlow lived on this farm he was called by the heads of the Church to serve on a mission to England, where he remained

two years and a half, and in company with Captain Andrus returned to Utah with a large company of emigrants. He was ordained one of the Councilmen of the Sixth Quorum of the Seventies when that body was first organized, over which he presided until his death, his term of office covering a period of thirty years. He died in 1883 and his wife died September 25, 1892. They are laid side by side in the cemetery at Bountiful.

Our subject's early life and boyhood days were spent on his father's farm; his education was meagre, being obtained in the schools such as then existed in Davis county, but throughout his life he has lost no opportunity to gain knowledge, being a close student of nature, as well as of men and affairs.

He began for himself in 1863, and on April 26th of that year was united in marriage to Miss Annie Yeates, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Ledburn) Yeates. Jonathan Yeates was born July 1, 1769, and his wife in 1786. She died August 11, 1853. The Yeates family came to Utah in 1862. Mrs. Barlow, our subject's wife was born in Hampton, Worcestershire, England, August 8, 1843. To our subject and his wife have been born twelve children, ten of whom still live. Mrs. Barlow died April 26, 1901. The children are: Israel, born May 17, 1864, now residing in Bountiful; Anna L., born June 10, 1866; Mary E., born October 6, 1867; Clara E., born October 10, 1869, and died September 12, 1870; Pamela E., born June 9, 1872; John Yeates, born March 4, 1874; Eva Antoinette, born February 3, 1876; Edmund F., born June 14, 1878, and is now serving on a mission to the eastern States; Alice J., born June 2, 1880; Janthius W., born January 3, 1881; Rosetta M., born November 21, 1885, and Jennie H., born November 10, 1887, and died May 12, 1891.

In the fall of 1869 our subject was called to serve on a colonization mission to Nevada. He took his family with him and spent some eight years in this work, at the end of which time he returned home to Utah. A few years previous to this, in 1862, he was called to go to the Missouri river to assist the emigrants on their journey across the plains, and it was while on this trip that he met his wife in Captain Horton Haight's

train. He was ordained a member of the Sixth Quorum of Seventies and later one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventieth Quorum of Seventies at Bountiful. He also served as Second Counselor to Bishop Joseph H. Grant of Bountiful for a number of years, and then, in 1890, at the time of the dissolution of the Bishopric, he went to Cache valley, where he purchased a farm and resided there for five years, when he again returned to his home in Davis county. On March 19, 1900, he was ordained a Patriarch, which position he holds at the present time. His oldest son, Israel, was called on a mission in 1886 to the southern States, where he labored principally in Mississippi. John Y. went on a mission to the eastern States in August, 1895, laboring in Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Ohio for a period of two years. For the past two years he has been President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of Emery Stake.



JOHAN D. CAMPBELL HAMILTON. The most important branch of industry in the building up of a State and in making a State prosperous, is unquestionably agriculture, and for its prosecution is required not only ability, but untiring application and industry. These qualities the pioneers who came out in the early fifties have clearly displayed by the successful management of the farms which they located and cultivated, and by the making of prosperous farms from a barren wilderness. Prominent among these people was the Hamilton family, who came to Utah in 1852. They settled in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and by the untiring industry which they displayed have won for themselves a high place in the annals of Utah.

Our subject was born in Canada, in 1844. He was a son of James L. and Mary Ann (Campbell) Hamilton. His father was born in Ireland and his mother in Canada. Mr. Hamilton emigrated to America and settled in Canada, later coming to the United States in 1846, with the Park and Gardner families, and settled in Missouri, where they spent the winter of 1847. They had become converts to the teachings of the Mor-

mon Church before their arrival in the United States, and journeyed west to join the headquarters of the Church in Missouri. They remained in that State until 1852, when they came to Utah in a wagon train under command of Captain Robert Wimmer, arriving in Salt Lake City October 6th of that year. They did not tarry in Salt Lake City, but moved at once to the Mill Creek Ward, where our subject has ever since resided. The Hamilton family is a prominent one in the affairs of the Mormon Church and a brother of our subject, James C. Hamilton, is a Bishop in the Church.

Our subject was married on August 18, 1866, in Utah, to Miss Maria Seaburn Nott, daughter of Thomas Henry and Maria Nott. She was born in England and came to this country and settled here with her parents at an early age, her family being among the early pioneers to this State. By this marriage our subject has had six children, four of whom are still alive. They are: James N., who died at the age of eighteen months; Florence M., who died when she was five years old; Reuben S., at present residing in Riverton, Utah; Thomas M., at present absent on a mission for the Church in Kansas City and western Missouri; John F., Launcelot R., and in their family is also an adopted daughter, Ida Ethel. Mr. Hamilton resides in Mill Creek, on Ninth East, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth South streets, where he has a handsome frame and brick house on a homestead site of thirty acres of land. He is occupied in agricultural pursuits and deals in grain and hay.

In political affairs he is a believer in the Democratic principles, but has never been an applicant for public office. He is a devoted member of the Church of his choice, which he joined at the age of seven years, and his wife and children are also members of the Mormon Church. Three of his sons have served on missions and his son Reuben served two years in central Texas, and in the Austin Conference. John F. served in Kentucky on a similar work for twenty-seven months, and Thomas M. is now absent in Missouri, where he has been for the past year, acting as President of the Missouri Conference. This son is also a teacher in the Sunday School

and is the presiding Ward teacher. The adopted daughter, Ida Ethel, is a member of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. The entire family of children have had the advantage of a good education and the Hamilton family is one of the most respected in their community. Their adopted daughter, Ida Ethel, is a general favorite with all the people and is a highly accomplished young lady. Mr. Hamilton has made for himself a prominent place in the agricultural life of Utah and enjoys a wide popularity throughout the entire community and has the trust and confidence of the leaders of his Church. He participated in almost all the hardships and trials of the early days, taking part in the Black Hawk war of 1866, and bore his full share of the burden in bringing order out of chaos.

JOHN ELLISON has always been considered one of the piers in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as well as one of the substantial farmers and stockmen of Davis county. He has taken a very active part in transforming his county from a desolate and barren waste to its present splendid condition.

He was born in Lancashire, England, May 23, 1818, and is the son of Matthew and Jennie (Wilson) Ellison, both natives of England. Our subject grew to manhood in England, where he received his education, and there learned the trade of pressman. He emigrated to America in 1841, settling in Nauvoo, where his parents joined him in 1843, and where they both died. He left Nauvoo in 1846, going to Saint Louis, where for six years he was pressman for the Union Printing Company. He crossed the plains in company with Captain Howe in 1852 and remained in Salt Lake City until the fall of the following year, when he removed to Kayssville and located a piece of land, on which he built a home, and has since lived there. His first house was built of logs, which was replaced in 1864 by an adobe building.

Mr. Ellison married in England before coming to America, to Miss Alice Pilling, and they have had born to them eleven children, of whom four boys and three girls are still living. They are:

Margaret, John A., deceased; David S., deceased; Ephraim P., Mathew T., Susanna E., Elija E., Mary A., Sarah A., dead; Joseph H. and Ellison. All of his children have married and he has had seventy-five grand-children, of whom fifty-seven are now living. Mr. Ellison was the husband of four wives, three of them being now dead. His present wife is Grace (Crawford) Ellison. A number of his grandsons have been called on missions, and some of them are now absent on missionary work for the Mormon Church. All the family are members of this Church, our subject having been baptized January 6, 1838, in England, by Joseph Fielding Smith. His son Joseph has served on a mission to Canada. Mr. Ellison was for sixteen years Assistant Superintendent of the Stake Sunday Schools, and spent the most of his time traveling from one Stake to another, in the interest of Sunday School work. During the time he was in Saint Louis he was Counselor to the Bishop at that place.

Mr. Ellison has had a very successful career since coming to Utah, his success being entirely due to his own indomitable energy and to the fact that he has always persevered in every undertaking, allowing no obstacles to thwart his purpose. He has been an upright, honorable man at all times and is today one of the substantial men of his county. He has been prominently interested in cattle and sheep and has assisted his sons in getting a start, and they are among the large cattle owners of Davis county at this time.



DOCTOR THOMAS ALFRED CLAWSON is a native son of Utah and among its most prominent self-made men. Nearly his whole life has been spent in this State and by his honorable and straightforward manner in business, professional and private life, he has won a host of admirers.

He was born in this city on October 19, 1862, and is a son of Bishop Hyrum B. and Margaret Gay (Judd) Clawson. The Clawson family are among the most prominent and well known people in Utah; the sons taking rank with the

leading artists and professional men of this inter-mountain region. A complete biographical sketch of Bishop Hyrum B. Clawson will be found elsewhere in this work. Our subject's mother was a native of Upper Canada and was born in the Province of Ontario, and was the daughter of Thomas A. and Theresa (Hastings) Judd. The Judd family came to Utah in 1849, and camped in their wagon box on the site where the Kenyon Hotel now stands for a few weeks, after which they were fortunate enough to get one small room in the home of William Brown, on the corner of First South and Second West streets. This wagon box was made of black walnut, and was preserved by the family. In 1899, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their coming to Utah, Mrs. Clawson presented each of her children with a small cabinet, suitably engraved, made from this box. She was the mother of four sons—Dr. Stanley H. Clawson, of this city; Apostle Rudger Clawson; Sidney B. Clawson, and our subject.

Dr. T. A. Clawson was the fourth son, and was born in the old house, built in 1853 by President Lorenzo Snow, which now stands as a landmark, opposite the Cathedral, at the corner of Third East and East South Temple streets. He grew up in this city, and received his education at the public schools and at the private schools conducted by Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Watmough. He began life at an early age, being first employed as a call boy in the Salt Lake Theatre. He later became cash boy in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and also worked for a time in the drug department of the institution, and it was while here that he decided upon his life work, and in 1878 began an apprenticeship under his brother, Stanley H., who was practicing dentistry in the city at that time. He remained with his brother until 1884, taking a course of three years at the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah, during that time. He was for a short time associated with Dr. L. Berg in Brigham City and Logan, and upon his return to the city again entered his brother's office, remaining there a year, at the end of which time he entered the New York College of Dentistry, and graduated with honors in March, 1887.

coming home to practice during the summer months, and thus earning the means to carry him through school. He received the second highest average in his class, and was one of four in the class to receive honorable mention. Upon returning home he entered into partnership with his brother, which continued two years, when our subject again returned to New York and took a special course in crown and bridge work under Dr. Robinson. He purchased his brother's interest in the spring of 1889, and conducted the business alone, employing his brother and Dr. W. S. Depew of New York as his assistants, besides having two other assistants. He acquired a large and lucrative business, and was enabled to pay off all the debts he had been compelled to contract.

In March, 1891, he was called to go on a mission to Great Britain, and, together with his brother Sidney B., was set apart under the hands of President Woodruff and George Q. Cannon. He left his business in care of Drs. J. Fred Sneider and C. W. Gates, and on May 19, 1891, sailed in company with his brother. Upon arriving in Liverpool they were ordered to proceed to London, but before entering upon his missionary work Dr. Clawson visited his brother John W., who was studying art in Paris. Upon reaching London he was assigned to work in Brighton, in Sussex, his brother being sent to Luton, in Bedfordshire. In the spring of 1892 our subject was assigned to Finsbury District, in the north of London, where he held over forty meetings in a month and distributed about fifty thousand tracts. He was then called to preside over the London Conference, succeeding George Osmond, remaining there until May 5, 1893, when he left London, in company with his brother, for a trip through Scotland and Ireland, and on the 22d of that month sailed for New York, where they were met by their mother, wives and aunt. The party made a tour of the Eastern cities, taking in the World's Fair at Chicago, and reached home on June 30th, 1893. His business having been run at a loss during his absence, he had ordered the office closed, and upon reaching home opened an office in the Hooper building, remaining there until 1895, when he purchased his present home,

at No. 20 North State street, and moved his office to his home.

Dr. Clawson was married April 30, 1891, just prior to his departure for Europe, to Miss Elizabeth Groesbeck, daughter of William and Eleanor (Pack) Groesbeck, and by this marriage he has four children—Eleanor, aged eight; Alfred, aged five; Virginia, aged three, and Florence, the baby.

Dr. Clawson has always been an ardent believer in the principles and teachings of the Mormon Church, being especially attracted by the tithing system from his childhood, and ascribes his success in life to the fact that he has always been conscientious and faithful in the matter of tithing paying. He has always been an active worker in the Church, and has held numerous offices in it. He passed through a very severe illness when a child of thirteen years, and his life being despaired of, was ordained an Elder by Robert Nelson. Since then he has been ordained a Seventy by President B. H. Roberts, and became a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Quorum. He was later a member of the Thirteenth Quorum, and still later a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Quorum, of which he was a President. On March 12, 1901, he was ordained a High Priest by President Angus M. Cannon, and set apart as a member of the High Council of the Salt Lake Stake. He was at one time President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Eighth Ward and a member of the Programme Committee of the Sugar House Ward. He has also been active in the work of the Sunday Schools of the Wards in which he has lived, and is at this time in charge of the theological department of the Sunday School Union of Salt Lake Stake, and assistant to Superintendent James W. Saville of the Eighteenth Ward, and an aid to Superintendent George A. Smith of the Stake Superintendency of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

In 1897 Dr. Clawson formed a partnership with Drs. Julian E. Young and Ezra O. Taylor, in the Templeton Block, where they have since built up a lucrative practice. In September, 1901, he purchased the business of the Utah State Dental Supply House from his brother, Stanley



Chas L. Anderson

H., and has since conducted it under the name of The State Dental Supply Depot, doing a wholesale and retail trade. He is a member of the Utah Dental Association. Dr. Clawson has also become interested in mining to a certain extent, and is a Director in the Victor Gold and Silver Mining Company, whose properties are at Eureka.



CHARLES L. ANDERSON. Success is determined by one's own ability to recognize opportunities and to pursue this with a resolute and unflagging energy. It results from continued effort, and the man who thus accomplishes his purpose usually becomes an important factor in the business circles of the community with which he is connected. Mr. Anderson, through such means, has obtained a leading place among the representative citizens of Tooele county, and to-day is recognized by all as the wealthiest man in his county.

Charles L. Anderson was born on a farm in Northern Sweden April 11, 1846, and is the son of Andrus and Kasja Anderson, a sketch of whom appears in the biographical sketch of Gustave Anderson, a brother of our subject. Charles L. Anderson was the fifth son in a family of eight children, and has three brothers living in this place. He obtained his education in this locality, and started on his life's career early in life, doing freighting for a time, and made three trips to the Missouri river for emigrants. He began as a sheep man in 1869, when he took one hundred and forty head of old sheep on shares. From this unpropitious beginning his interests have grown and his business expanded until to-day he is one of the most prominent and the wealthiest man in his county, owning vast herds of sheep, which he ranges in Wyoming principally, and being also a heavy land owner in Tooele county. He owns a farm of six hundred acres in the vicinity of Grantsville, on which he has erected a beautiful modern home, and has it well stocked, building large and commodious barns and outbuildings for his stock. Although Mr. Anderson is noted principally for his large holdings in sheep, he has

not given his entire time to this industry, but is prominent in the business life of the State at large, especially in mining, in which he has extensive holdings. He was the organizer and principal promoter of the famous Clara Copper Milling and Mining Company, in Grand county, Utah, which owns the Gardner Mill, Mr. Gardner being interested in this property, of which Mr. W. C. Tracy of Salt Lake City is President and our subject Vice-President. This company is now making active preparations to begin work on their claims. Aside from these mines Mr. Anderson is interested in a group of mines in the Park Valley, and also in the Sumpter District, in the vicinity of Baker City, Oregon, situated at Sumpter Terminus, which gives promise of becoming one of the richest mining districts of the State. In local affairs our subject is President of the Co-operative Store at Grantsville, in which he is also a Director; Vice-President of the North Willow Irrigation Company, and a Director in the Richville Milling Company.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1866 to Miss Ellen O. Okelberry, daughter of Martin and Christy Okelberry, and by this marriage they have had three sons and three daughters—Charles L., Junior, is a graduate of the Brigham Young College of Provo, and is at this time absent on a mission for the Mormon Church in Sweden; John A., is a professor of music in Salt Lake City; he spent six years in Germany and Austria, perfecting his musical education, and studied under the great teacher Leschetizky; he is also a graduate of the Brigham Young Academy. Ellen M., is the wife of E. W. Early, at this time conducting a large and successful brokerage business in New York City. Mr. Early is a highly educated man; he is at this time President of the Red Boy Milling and Mining Company of Ogden. Hortense makes her home in New York City with her sister; Beatrice at home, studying music under her brother; Czeny, the youngest child, is still at home.

In political life Mr. Anderson owes allegiance to the Republican party, and has displayed the same zeal in the work of that organization as he has in his business life. He has for a number of years been a member of the City Council; is a

member of the Educational Board of his State, and was for two terms Mayor of the city. Besides these minor offices, he represented the people of Tooele county for two terms in the Legislature. In Church circles he has been First Counsel to the President of the Tooele Stake of Zion for the past twenty years. He was called by the heads of the Church to go on a mission to Sweden in 1878, where he labored for two years to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, and during that time visited the whole of his native country. He began at that time to assist his poorer countrymen who had been converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church to come to Utah, and has continued this benevolence ever since, having brought dozens of Swedish families to this country. His kindly, genial nature is best attested to by the fact of his having had one man, Arthur Bates, in his employ for eighteen years. He is the soul of hospitality and good-fellowship, and no man is more popular or enjoys a wider circle of friends and admirers than does Charles L. Anderson.



R. WILLIAM TENNEY CANNON.

In tracing the career of the successful physician it is usually found that he possesses certain marked characteristics, in addition to a thorough knowledge of medicine, and good financial ability. There must be a readiness to sympathize and a power of entering into the feelings of others, united to that self-poise and conscious strength which naturally emanates from a strong, self-reliant soul. Dr. Cannon is fortunate in being gifted with many of the qualities of the successful physician, and his cheery, helpful optimism is a source of hope and comfort in many a home shadowed by sickness and suffering.

Dr. Cannon is the son of the late President George Q. Cannon, and was born in this city September 5, 1870. He spent his early life here, and was educated in the common schools of this place, and later attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo. He began life for himself in 1889, in the life insurance business, which he successfully followed until 1895, during which

time he was also associated with his father in the publishing house of George Q. Cannon & Sons, Company, taking an active part in the management of that large institution.

In 1895 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and completed his studies at the Medical Collegiate Institute in 1899. As a student he was associated with Dr. J. Chalmers De Costa, of Philadelphia, as his assistant, thus having the advantage of practical work during his college days, which has availed him much in later years. After his graduation he came direct to Utah, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Brigham City, where he remained a short time, when he was sent on a mission for the Mormon Church to Europe, and while there took a course of study at Bevier Hospital, Belgium, where he studied thirteen months, taking up the study of gynecology and pathological surgery. He then went to Paris, and devoted his entire time to study at the Paris University for four months. In April, 1901, he returned to Salt Lake City and began the practice of his profession, and to-day enjoys a very remunerative practice, devoting his entire time to study and the practice of his profession.

In 1892 he married Miss Ada Young Croxall, a native of this city, and a granddaughter of President Brigham Young. They have three children. Dr. Cannon was born and raised a Mormon, and comes of one of the oldest and most prominent families in the Church, a history of the family at length appearing in the sketch of his father, President George Q. Cannon, which appears elsewhere in this work. He is active in Church matters, and is at this time an Elder in the Church.



JENS HANSEN was born in the village of Gjerslov, Holbeck county, Denmark, March 15, 1837. He is the son of Hans and Margaret (Christensen) Hansen, both natives of the same part of that country. His father died in his native land, and his mother came to America with her son and died in Salt Lake county in 1885.

Our subject was among the early emigrants

to come to Utah, and became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in his native land. He left Denmark in December, 1862, and arrived in New York City in that year, where he stayed but one day. He then came by railroad to Saint Louis, Missouri, then by the Mississippi river to Hannibal, and from there by rail to Saint Joseph, then by river to Florence, formerly known as Winter Quarters, where the members of the Church took refuge after their expulsion from Nauvoo. At Florence he prepared for the long and arduous trip across the plains, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 22nd of the same year. The wagon train was under the command of Captain Lillienquist, and was composed of forty wagons, each wagon being equipped with two or three yoke of oxen. This was an independent train, but the members of it belonged to the Mormon Church. Mr. Hansen has taken a very active part in the development of Salt Lake county, and upon his arrival in Salt Lake City engaged as a miller for four and a half years, being employed by President Kimball, and at the expiration of that time he bought his present home, at the corner of Thirteenth South street, on the County Road, where he moved in 1867. He had been a miller in Denmark, and successfully carried on that business upon his arrival in Utah. He bought forty acres of land, which at that time was practically a desert. He has cultivated the land successfully, and now has erected on it a good adobe house. Two of his sons have also built houses on their father's place, and there is now on the original homestead four brick residences and a good orchard, which is well cared for.

Mr. Hansen married, on March 24, 1862, in Denmark, to Miss Birthe Jorgensen, who was born and reared in the county of Fredericksburg, Denmark, and by this marriage they had seven children, six of whom are now living. They are: Josephine; Margaret; Jens, Junior; Anna C., who died at the age of nine; Eliza; Sarah, and Leah. Mr. Hansen married his second wife, Kirsten Hendricksen, and the issue of this marriage was four children—Joseph; Christina; Mary, and Zina.

In political life Mr. Hansen is independent,

preferring to exercise his own judgment as to the fitness of a man for the office, rather than the dictates of a party. He is a member of the Mormon Church, having joined it on April 5, 1857, and he soon became an earnest worker in the cause of the unpopular faith, and traveled as missionary for more than four years before leaving his native land, and was instrumental in bringing a number of representative people to a belief in his teachings, many of whom also emigrated to Utah, and did much by way of assisting to build up this great State, and has been one of its staunchest members ever since. His family are also members of that Church. He has taken an active part in the work of the Church, and spent two years in the missionary field, one year of which was spent in the Northwestern States and the rest of the time in Denmark. His son Joseph has served as a missionary in the northwestern portion of the United States, and Jens has also performed the same service in the Southwestern States. Our subject was ordained a Seventy, and is one of the Seven Presidents of that organization in the Church, which position he has held for over twenty years. He was made Second Counselor to Bishop Hamilton of Mill Creek Ward March 29, 1884, and has served in that capacity for sixteen and a half years. He has also held several of the minor positions in the Church, and has participated actively in all of its work. He is a staunch believer in the doctrines of the Mormon Church, and on account of his plural marriages was one of the members of this Church who were arrested, tried and convicted for violation of the Edmunds-Tucker Act, and served seven months in the penitentiary for violation of that law. He is a broad-minded man, and has taught his children the necessity of being broad and generous in their religious and political life. He is one of the staunch men of his community, and by his work in the Church has won for himself the confidence and trust of its leaders.

He is essentially a self-made man, and has made his own way through life in spite of all discouraging circumstances, and is now a well-to-do resident of his Ward, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors. His wife was made a member of the Church in Den-

mark. All his children have been reared in that faith, and he is regarded as one of the staunch and valued members of that Church. The arduous life which he has led, the struggles through which he has passed, and the triumphant close to which he has brought his career, marks him as one of the ablest pioneers who undertook the subjugation of the barren lands and made Utah one of the most prosperous of the Western States.

HYRUM STEWART, one of the most prosperous and influential business men of this city, was born here, and his entire life has been spent within the confines of this State. His people came to Utah from England among the earliest settlers, and here made their home. They had a family of five children, of whom our subject was the oldest. He was born in Kaysville December 22, 1851, and is the son of William and Mary Ann (Marriott) Stewart. His boyhood days were spent in this place, and here he obtained his early education from the common schools then existing. He left school to accept a position as first clerk in the Kaysville Co-operative Store, and after two years went to Salt Lake City, where he took a two years' course in the Morgan Business College. He returned to Kaysville and took charge of the Kaysville Co-operative Store during the absence of the manager, who was on a tour in England.

Upon the return of Mr. Barnes from England, Mr. Stewart went to Salt Lake City, where he was for some years employed by the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution and other large mercantile establishments in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper. In March, 1879, he and his brother bought out the mercantile business in Kaysville established by Christopher Layton. The brother died in December of that year, and the following year he took in Mr. C. S. Tingey as a partner. This firm did a very successful business from the start, and continued until 1884, at which time our subject bought out the interests of his partner, and has since conducted the business alone. He began in a small way, and by dint of hard work, honorable business methods

and close attention to business has built up one of the most solid and prosperous mercantile establishments in this city.

Mr. Stewart has not confined his attention entirely to business life, but has invested largely in real estate in this city and county, and at this time he owns a number of fine farms in Davis county, and has an interest in a large ranch, also having a large amount of live stock. He is a Director in the canning company, and was the originator of the first creamery established in Kaysville. In fact, there is scarcely an enterprise of any importance in this place with which he has not been associated or given his influence in some measure.

Our subject was married, on October 30, 1881, in Kaysville, to Miss Cynthia A. Hyde, a resident of Nephi. Five children have been born to them—Mary E., Luella T., Douglass H., Hyrum J. and Cleveland H.

In political life he is a member of the Democratic party, and has, since its organization in Utah, taken an active part in all its work and filled a number of important offices in both the city and county. For eight years he served the city of Kaysville as its Mayor, and in 1897 was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature. Aside from these offices he has also been Justice of the Peace, City Councilman, and for a number of years was on the Board of School Trustees, and was postmaster of Kaysville from 1879 to 1891, having been appointed during President Hayes' administration.

He is a staunch member of the Mormon Church, in whose doctrines he has been reared from birth, and has brought his children up in that belief. When about seventeen years of age he went with a train to meet emigrants at Laramie, Wyoming, and there saw his first railroad train. Since then he has taken an active part in all Church work, and filled a number of offices, being at this time one of the Seven Presidents of the Fifty-fifth Quorum of Seventies.

Mr. Stewart began life at an early age, and has since then been wholly dependent upon his own exertions for his living. He has steadily climbed the ladder of success, and is to-day one of the public-spirited and liberal-minded men of

his city, honored among business men for his strict integrity, and commanding the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated throughout a long and eventful life.



GEORGE HAMILTON TAYLOR. The life of a truly successful man cannot help but lend inspiration to the young and rising generation. The obstacles which he has overcome, the difficulties surmounted, not only makes the man himself stronger and better, but it serves to inspire confidence and courage in those who study his history and career. Among the successful self-made men, who by perseverance and indomitable will power have year by year paved the way for a successful career, is George H. Taylor, the subject of this sketch.

Bishop Taylor is a native of New Jersey, and was born at Mount Clair, Essex county, November 4, 1829. The Taylor family had lived in New Jersey for many generations, our subject's grandfather being a soldier in the War of 1812. He was born in Orange, New Jersey, in 1759, and died at an advanced age. His son was Samuel Taylor, father of our subject, who was born in Mount Clair in 1800, spending all his life there and dying in 1875. He was a master builder by profession. Our subject's mother was also born in New Jersey. She was Lydia (Osborn) Taylor, and her ancestors were early settlers of Long Island. Her mother was a Baldwin, and descendant of the famous Baldwin family which dates back for seven generations in this country, coming originally from England, and being the first settlers in Hadley, Massachusetts.

Our subject was the second son of the family, and was reared in New Jersey, receiving but a limited education. When a mere boy he learned the calico engraver's trade at Haverstrow Mill. At the age of nineteen he became a member of the Mormon Church at Haverstrow, New York, and was baptized by Elder John Druce on September 22, 1849, and for the next ten years followed his trade and assisted Elder Druce in the small church in Haverstrow.

In 1859 he came to Utah by way of Saint

Joseph, Missouri, going from thence by boat to Omaha, and started across the plains from Florence on June 26th of that year. He came with an ox train of sixty-four wagons, under command of Edward Stephenson, reaching the Salt Lake Valley September 16th. Here he soon found employment in the saw mill in Big Cottonwood Canyon. In 1864 he became associated with Mr. Lattimer, and together they borrowed five thousand dollars, paying five per cent per month for three thousand and three per cent per month for the remainder. They sent East and bought wood-work machinery, which they freighted over the plains at a cost of twenty cents a pound, and set up a mill in the Eighth Ward. They made all kinds of building materials, and paid off nearly all of their indebtedness, and when they had run about a year the mill was destroyed by fire and they lost everything. They then collected the remnants of the machinery together and formed a partnership with Fulson & Romney, and established the firm of Taylor, Romney, Armstrong Company, which is the oldest lumber mill in the city. In 1881, at the death of Mr. Lattimer, the company was reorganized, and Mr. Taylor became President, which office he still occupies. He is also a Director in the Utah Sugar Company.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Elmira Shepherd, of New York, who is still his companion, and she is now President of the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association in all the world, and has for twenty years been Secretary of the Fourteenth Ward Relief Society. In these capacities she has attended the National Women's Councils in Chicago and Washington. Mr. Taylor has also had two other wives, and been the father of fourteen children, of whom eleven are still living. His sons, George S. and Clarence W., served on a two and a half years' mission to New Zealand, where they mastered the language of that country.

Mr. Taylor was ordained a member of the Seventies in 1859, and in 1876 ordained a High Priest and set apart as Counselor to Bishop Thomas Taylor of the Fourteenth Ward, whom he succeeded in 1886. He has also been active in Sunday School work, and for several years was Superintendent of the Schools in his Ward. He

is a Trustee of the Latter Day Saints University, and in 1879 was called on a mission to Europe, where he presided over the London Conference for two years. He has worked in the Temple for the past four years, and is a prominent man in Church circles.

Throughout a long and successful life Bishop Taylor has been a man of high business ability, honest, upright, and has tried to give every man his due. He has done much towards the upbuilding of Salt Lake City, and it to-day one of its staunch business men, and stands high, not only in the esteem of the leaders of his Church, but in the business world, and in private life numbers his friends by the score.

DR. FRED STAUFFER. During the few years which mark the period of Dr. Stauffer's professional career he has met with gratifying success, and while he has but recently taken up his residence in Salt Lake City, he is no stranger in Utah, nor to the people of Salt Lake, being a Utahn by birth and spending the greater part of his life within the confines of this State.

He is the son of John Stauffer, a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States in the early fifties, coming direct to Utah. He settled in Salt Lake City, where he remained until about 1860, when he moved, with his family, to Willard, this State, being one of the very first to settle there and to take up Government land. Here he spent the rest of his life as a farmer, doing much towards supporting, building up and improving that portion of the State. He was an Elder in the Mormon Church, which position he held at the time of his death in 1873. His wife, Elizabeth (Neussli) Stauffer, was also a native of Switzerland. She came to Utah in the early days, and was married to Mr. Stauffer in Utah. She died in 1872, leaving a family of four children, of whom our subject was the second child.

He was born at Willard, October 24, 1866, and was left an orphan at the age of seven years, since which time he has been compelled to make his own way in life. At the age of thirteen he went to Idaho, where he worked on farms and

ranches, attending the district schools whenever possible, saving his small earnings, in the hope of one day being able to secure a better education. In 1887 he returned to Utah and entered the State University, taking the literary course, after which he was made bookkeeper and accountant for one of the well-known wholesale houses of this city.

In 1889 he was sent by the heads of the Church on a mission to Turkey, where he remained two years and eight months, spending eight months of that time in Constantinople. He then traveled through Asia Minor, Palestine and Syria, preaching the Mormon doctrines to the natives, and for two years of this time was the only missionary of the Mormon Church in the whole of Turkey. In December, 1891, he returned to Utah, and the following January entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating as a physician and surgeon in the class of 1893. He then came to Salt Lake City, where he practiced his profession for eighteen months, at the end of which time he gave up his practice here and removed to Eureka, where he accepted a position as surgeon for the Centennial Eureka and Bullion-Beck Mining Companies. He also became interested in mining to some extent, and took an active part in the affairs of Eureka, serving one term as its Mayor.

In the spring of 1900 he went to Europe, and spent considerable time in study at the Vienna Hospital, where he took special courses to prepare himself as an oculist and aurist. He then visited London and Paris, studying the work in the larger European hospitals, and became a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose. He returned to the United States and established himself in this city in May, 1901, as an oculist and aurist, and has since been very successful.

Dr. Stauffer was married, in 1892, to Miss Mary Leaver, daughter of H. S. Leaver, of this city. His residence is No. 208 North State street, where he is surrounded by his wife and two children. He is quite extensively interested in the early history of this city, and owns several fine residences here. He has also taken a prominent part in the development of the oil industry in

the Green River and Uintah Districts, and is a Director of the Milton Oil and Land Company, which owns forty thousand acres in the Green River District. In Church circles he is an Elder, and takes an active part in all the work of that great institution. In professional life Dr. Stauffer is a member of the Salt Lake Medical Society, the Utah State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.



WILLIAM HENRY CORBRIDGE, a well-to-do farmer of Davis county, was born in Lancashire, England, on August 9, 1844. He was a son of Edward and Alice (Parker) Corbridge of Lancashire, the oldest of a family of nine children, five of whom grew to maturity. The family came to America in 1850, and stayed in Saint Louis for two years. In 1852 they crossed the plains with an independent train of nine wagons. They stayed in Salt Lake City but a few months before they moved to Davis county, and here the father died on January 7, 1883, and the mother in 1890.

William was raised at East Bountiful, and owned the farm where he now lives for several years before he married, which was on February 14, 1870. His wife was Emma Howard, a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Sheldon) Howard. She was born in Birmingham, England, and came to America with her folks in 1864. Seven of their eleven children are living—Emma A., now Mrs. Birmingham of Wyoming; William E., a Wyoming cattle man; Joseph H., farming in Layton; John T., now on a mission in the Society Islands; Caroline E., at school; Samuel R. and Lucinda M.

Mr. Corbridge settled at Layton ten years ago. He has a well improved farm of two hundred acres, on which he raises horses. He is well supplied with water on his farm, having two fine artesian wells, a reservoir and a fish pond. He is independent politically, voting for the best man, according to his judgment.

His second son, Joseph, was called on a mission to the Southern States in 1868, and served two years. In 1883 Mr. Corbridge went on a two years' mission to England, laboring mostly

in the Birmingham Conference. He is now a High Priest in the Mormon Church. His wife is President of the Ladies' Relief Society of Layton Ward, and his daughters are members of the Young Ladies Mutual Aid Society. Mr. Corbridge served in the Black Hawk War under General Wells and Bishop Winder. He went, in 1868, back to Laramie for emigrants, being five or six months on the trip. He was one of the colonizers of Star Valley, Wyoming, and was there for eight years. For three years he was Bishop of Auburn Ward, in Uintah county.

In 1880 Mr. Corbridge took a second wife, Olive C. Sessions, a daughter of David and Phoebe Sessions. They had six children, five of whom are living—Olive E., now Mrs. W. Roberts of Canada; Phoebe C., now Mrs. H. Layton; David W., died at the age of eighteen months; Lawrence C., Isabella and Calvin.



D. P. S. KEOGH. Years of thorough and painstaking preparation, together with subsequent practical experience, qualified Dr. Keogh to fill a high position in the medical profession and to maintain a deserved reputation for skill and proficiency, and while his residence in Salt Lake City has only been a few years, yet he has become known as one of the most skillful and successful physicians in the city.

Dr. Keogh was born in Belleville, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1850, and there spent his early life, obtaining his education in the grammar schools and university of that place. He received his medical training in the Bellevue Medical College of New York City, graduating from that institution in 1883, after which he became an interne at the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. From Brooklyn he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and was for four and a half years County Physician of Douglas county. In the formation of the John A. Creighton Medical College, which institution he assisted in organizing, he was selected as Dean, and filled that chair from 1893 to 1897, and had the degree of A. M. conferred upon him by that college. He

next took a course of eighteen months, working in the laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Maryland, where he completed his studies in surgery and gynecology.

At the expiration of this time Dr. Keogh came to Salt Lake City, where he again took up the practice of his profession, and became a member of the staff of the Holy Cross Hospital, as gynecologist. During this period he founded and opened the Keogh-Wright private hospital, where he has since been one of the physicians and surgeons. He served as City Physician of Salt Lake City for two years, and at this time has a membership in the Salt Lake County Medical Association, Utah State and American Medical Associations, the Inter-Mountain Association and the Missouri Valley Association. He has also contributed several original articles for the benefit of the medical societies on microscopical and pathological subjects, and is considered a very bright man in his profession.

Dr. Keogh is devoted to his profession, and spends all his spare time in study and research, keeping pace with the advancement made by science in the line of medicine and surgery, and is to-day in the enjoyment of a wide practice.

JOHAN T. FLINDERS is one of the prominent and on-coming young men of Tooele county, at present holding the important position of General Manager of the Grantsville Co-operative Store of Grantsville. He is a native of England, having been born in London September 11, 1870, where he passed the first nineteen years of his life. He received a good education in the schools of London. He is the son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Tharby) Flinders, both natives of England, and is the oldest of a family of six children, he and his brother Thomas being the only ones to come to this country.

Mr. Flinders emigrated to America in 1889, and came direct to Utah, working for six months in Salt Lake City, doing whatever he could find to do, and then for two years being in the employ of William Wood & Son. At the end of this time he came to Grantsville, which he has

since made his home. In Grantsville he began as a teamster, later securing a clerkship, and in 1896 was made Manager of the Grantsville Co-operative Store, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer, also owning some stock in the concern. He has taken a most prominent and active interest in the industrial affairs of this place, aside from the positions which he holds in the above institution. He is a director in the Richville Milling Company, and is interested in both the North and South Willow Irrigation Companies; also Secretary and Treasurer of the Grantsville Creamery, in which he has a large interest.

Mr. Flinders is a man of family, having been married, March 1, 1893, in this place, to Miss Elizabeth Fawson. They have three children—Mary L., Sarah E. and Samuel A.

In political life our subject is a member of the Republican party, and under its reign has held the offices of City Treasurer and Deputy Recorder, and during his residence in Grantsville has been an active worker in its ranks.

While Mr. Flinders makes his home in Grantsville, where he owns a beautiful home, he is also the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres, mostly grazing land, and has a half interest in a large band of sheep in this vicinity. Both he and his wife are staunch adherents of the Mormon Church, in whose work they take a foremost part, and Mr. Flinders holds the office of Counselor to the President of the Elder's Quorum. In England he was a member of the First London Royal Engineers, V. B., who went to Africa to take part in the Boer War, and there some of his comrades gave up their lives for their country. Mr. Flinders naturally takes a great interest in any thing pertaining to his old life, but is at heart a thorough American, believing firmly in the principles of the government of this, his adopted country.

The success that has attended Mr. Flinders' career in this place has been little less than phenomenal. Coming to Utah less than thirteen years ago, he began with scarcely any other capital than the will to do, and these years have proved that success comes to the man who has the courage to go forward with undaunted determination and conquer whatever obstacles may



Gustave Anderson

present themselves in the pathway that leads to success. He is to-day regarded as one of the wide-awake and aggressive business men of Tooele county, being prominent in business, political, Church and private life, and his life during this time has been above reproach, in whatever capacity. The success that has come to him has been due entirely to himself, and to-day he is in the enjoyment of a wide circle of friends, with a future stretching out before him that is full of promise.



GUSTAV ANDERSON. Among the successful and enterprising citizens of Tooele county, and one who has by perseverance and determination carved out a splendid career for himself and taken a prominent and active part in transforming Tooele county from a wild and barren waste to its present prosperous condition, and whose history is closely linked with almost every enterprise for the building up of his community, Gustav Anderson, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention.

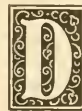
He is the son of Andrus and Kajsa Anderson, both natives of Sweden, where our subject was born January 5, 1850. His parents became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and, with the older children, were baptized in their native country, our subject being baptized at the age of eleven years. When he was twelve years of age his parents emigrated, with their family of six children, to America, coming direct to Utah, crossing the plains in the train commanded by Captain Horne in 1862. They at once settled in Grantsville Ward, where they continued to reside until the time of their death.

Gustav Anderson spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and assisted in supporting the family, obtaining but a meagre schooling, but he has always been a close student of nature, as well as a wide reader of books, and has kept abreast of the times. He early began to do for himself, and hired out to herd sheep, following this occupation the greater part of his youth.

He was married, February 22, 1873, to Miss Emily J. Hunter, daughter of Bishop Edward Hunter, Junior, of Grantsville Ward, and by this

marriage has had eight children—Gustav Edward, William H., Emily J., Ethel M., Lewis E., George N., Sarah V. and Mira M.

In political life our subject is at this time a believer in the principles of the Republican party, having come into this party from the Democratic ranks, being a staunch believer in protection. He has been twice elected Mayor of Grantsville, his first election occurring in 1897, being again elected in 1901. He has also been a member of the City Council for the past fourteen years, and is also identified with a number of local enterprises, owning stock in the Richville Milling Company, in which concern he is one of the Directors, and is also a Director in the Co-operative Store at this place. Mr. Anderson and his family are active in the work of the Church, Mr. Anderson having filled the offices of both Second and First Counselor to the Bishop of his Ward, and from 1882 to 1884 served on a mission to his native country. His oldest son is at present in Boston, where he has been for the past twenty-seven months laboring in the interests of the Mormon Church. Mrs. Anderson is President of the Ladies' Relief Society of the Tooele Stake and prominent in the work of that organization. Mr. Anderson has lived in his present place in Grantsville since his marriage, and in addition thereto owns a number of other pieces of land in this county. He has erected a fine house on his home place, and has it well improved with good barns, sheds, fences, etc. Our subject belongs to one of the best-known and most influential families in Tooele county, his brother Charles, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, being regarded as the wealthiest man in the county, and Mr. Gustav Anderson is said to be fast following in his brother's footsteps in this respect.



DR. C. M. BENEDICT. Although comparatively a young man, and while he has only been practicing his profession in Salt Lake City for a short time, yet by close study and application along the line of his chosen profession, he has won a high place in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

He is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City December 15, 1875, and is the

son of Dr. Joseph M. Benedict, who came to this city in 1871. Dr. Joseph M. Benedict was born in North Canan, Connecticut, April 29, 1844. In 1850 his father, Francis K. Benedict, moved with his family to Freeport, Long Island, where he kept the County Asylum for a number of years. His son, and the father of our subject, was raised at Jamaica, and received his early education at boarding schools. He graduated from the New York University in 1865 with the degree of A. B., and in 1867 with the degree of M. D. He then took a special course and took the Valentine Mott prize medal for dissection. In the fall of the same year he settled in Hoboken, New Jersey, where he practiced for one year, and then moved to Freeport, Long Island, where he remained three years. He came to Salt Lake City on one of the first trips made by the railroad into the city in 1871, accompanied by his wife and baby. Here he entered into practice with his brother, Dr. F. Denton Benedict, under the name of Benedict Brothers. They practiced together until the death of Dr. F. Denton Benedict, when our subject's father continued to practice alone up to the time of his death, July 24, 1896. These two brothers, with Drs. Seymour B. Young and W. F. Anderson, attended the late President Brigham Young during his last illness.

During his lifetime Dr. Joseph M. Benedict was prominent in medical circles in the city. He was one of the founders of the Holy Cross Hospital, of which he was physician for a number of years. He was also surgeon for the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for three years. The first organization of the Salt Lake Medical Association was effected at his home, and he was an active member of this association during the remainder of his life. In 1886 he took a trip to England, Scotland and France, and in 1894, with his son, our subject, made a trip around the world, sailing from San Francisco to Japan, China, Singapore, Island of Ceylon, India, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Joppa, Jerusalem, Alexandria and Cairo, Italy, Switzerland, France, England, and home by the way of New York City. He also took a very active part in the founding of the Utah Insane Asylum, and in that connection visited the asylums of New York and Connecticut, securing

plans which he submitted to the Board of Trustees. He was married, on June 5, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Pierson, a native of West Field, New Jersey, and a daughter of William J. Pierson, a prominent merchant and real estate owner of that place. By this marriage Dr. Benedict had three children—Mrs. C. S. Cowan, of this city; Dr. C. M. Benedict, our subject, and Nellie May, who died in infancy. He was a Royal Arch Mason and prominent in fraternal life in Salt Lake City. He had made many friends during his long professional career in this place, and was popular, not only with the residents of this city, but also with hundreds of people from the adjoining States who had come to him for treatment, and was well known throughout the inter-mountain region, leaving a wide circle of friends to mourn his demise.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of this city and at Hammond Hall. In 1890 he entered the Deseret National Bank, and, with the exception of the time which he spent with his father on his trip around the world, was in that institution for the following five years. In 1896 he entered the medical department of the New York University, where he studied for two years, completing his medical education in the maiden year of Cornell Medical College, receiving his degree June 7, 1899. He then worked for a time in the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and in 1899 began the active practice of his profession in Salt Lake City. He is the examining physician for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in August, 1900, was appointed by Governor Wells as Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in the Utah National Guards, on the staff of Colonel Samuel C. Park. He is a member of the Salt Lake County Medical Society.

Dr. Benedict was married, on October 29, 1901, to Miss Clara Clawson, daughter of Spencer Clawson, one of the leading business men of this city, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Dr. Benedict's life has been spent in this city, and he has many friends here who predict for him the same successful career that his father attained to, and wish him every success that comes to the man who perseveres. He is a member of the American Medical Association, which was organized in 1901.

RICHARD ERASTUS EGAN, Bishop of South Bountiful Ward, Davis county. But few men have been more closely identified with the history of Utah and this whole inter-mountain region than has Bishop Egan. His whole life has been spent in this country, having emigrated with his parents when only a child, among the early pioneers to Utah.

Born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 29, 1842, he is the son of Howard and Tamson (Porschley) Egan. His father was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1815, and his mother born July 24, 1823, in New Hampshire. The senior Mr. Egan emigrated to America in 1825, and married in Salem in 1839, where they continued to live until the early forties, when they emigrated to Illinois, settling at Nauvoo, and remained there until the exodus of the Mormon people, which occurred in 1846, when they went with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters, where the family remained for one year, the father coming to Utah with the first pioneers, and returning for his family shortly after, coming across the plains with them in Heber C. Kimball's train, and arriving in Salt Lake in the autumn of that year. The senior Mr. Egan settled in Salt Lake City and here spent the balance of his life, his death occurring March 15, 1878. His wife still lives, at the age of seventy-eight.

Bishop Egan spent the first fifteen years after coming to Utah in Salt Lake City, during which time he took advantage of the common schools, such as existed then in Salt Lake. His father had become employed in buying and selling stock in Salt Lake City, and at the age of fifteen, Bishop Egan started out and made one trip to California, and assisted his father in carrying on his large livestock deals. The senior Mr. Egan made several trips from Utah to the Missouri river on business for the church. In 1858 our subject secured employment from the Government subcontractor carrying mails between Brigham City and Salt Lake, which was performed mostly on horseback. In the following year he went with Doctor Farnay, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who had been commissioned to make a treaty with the Shoshone Indians in Humboldt. After

this treaty was completed Bishop Egan was ordered to return to Utah, bringing five head of government mules. This was a long and tedious trip and on the journey of three hundred miles the only provisions he and another boy had was six quarts of flour, the scarcity of food nearly resulting in their death. In the spring of 1860 he hired out to the Pony Express Company, which occupation he followed for a period of sixteen months, carrying the express from Salt Lake City to Faust Station. He later worked for his father, who had several large trading posts in Utah and Nevada. This he only followed for about nine months, freighting between Salt Lake and Carson City, Nevada. These were dangerous times, as the Indians were bad, and many men during these two years were killed by the Indians; at one time Bishop Egan found three men who had been murdered by the Indians in the canyon. He then took charge of the Deep Creek farm and station along the trail of the Pony Express, which he continued until the express company was disposed of. He then assisted his father on his ranches and trading posts in Nevada for a couple of years, his father also having been superintendent of the Pony Express and stage line. After this he engaged in business for himself in Ruby Valley, Nevada, where he continued for two years, from 1863, until the spring of 1865, in company with his father and brother Howard. Soon after this he started in business for himself in the same valley, securing a ranch and engaging in the stock business from 1865 to 1867, when he was called by the heads of the Church to serve on a mission to England, where he spent two years in the vicinity of Liverpool. After his return home he again took up farming and the stock raising business in Ruby valley, where he continued to live until 1877, when he sold out his entire interests in that vicinity and moved to South Bountiful, where he has since continued to live. He has been a heavy real estate owner in Davis county, at one time having owned two hundred and forty acres of land, considerable of which has been sold from time to time. Since taking up his residence in South Bountiful he has not only been engaged in farming but is also largely

interested in the sheep business, ranging principally in Utah. At the present time he is serving in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bountiful Live Stock Company, which he assisted in organizing two years ago. This is one of the largest live stock companies in Davis county. He is also largely interested in the Woods-Cross Canning and Pickling Company, and is also identified with a great many other enterprises in Utah.

On January 1, 1861, he was married to Mary Minnie Fisher, a sister of Judge John Fisher of Davis county. A sketch of this family appears in the biographical sketch of Judge Fisher, in this volume. As a result of this marriage, thirteen children have been born, of whom ten are now living. The mother died December 26, 1887. The children are: Tamson M., Erastus H., Harry O., who was born October 2, 1866, and died March 10, 1870; Horace F.; John L.; William F. and Willard R., twins, who were born April 5, 1872, and William died December 25, 1900. He was a noble young man and had the promise of a bright future. He was called by the heads of the Church to serve on a mission to California on January 7, 1897, where he spent two years; Joseph R. died in infancy; Ira I., Linnie J., Mary A., Charles M., and David. Mr. Egan's second marriage took place July 10, 1889, to Miss Mary B. Noble, daughter of Joseph B. and Loretta S. (Mcacham) Noble. Five children were born of this union, four of whom are still living: Harold, born May 23, 1890 and died April 23, 1891; Ora May, Nellie L., Erma A., and Byron N. Nearly all of Bishop Egan's sons who have grown to manhood have taken a prominent part in the work of the Church and many of them have served on missionary trips ranging from one to three years. Our subject was ordained a Bishop and set apart to preside over South Bountiful Ward in January, 1892. He has also taken a prominent and active part in school matters, and everything that pertains to the upbuilding of his country.

In politics he has been identified with the Democratic party ever since its organization in this State. He served as a Justice of the Peace for several terms in Davis county, in South Bountiful

Ward. In 1889 he was Assessor and Collector of Davis county, and so well did he perform his duties that he was re-elected in 1900. He was a member of the first State Legislature of Utah, from Davis county.

There are few men in Davis county who have taken a greater interest in tracing the genealogy of his family than has Bishop Egan. He has spent many years and expended much money in making trips to the East and to Europe in order that he might get all the facts in connection with the history of the family on both sides, and now has one of the most complete genealogies to be found in any family in Davis county.

ROBERT URE. Few men have taken a more prominent or active part in the building up of the State of Utah than has Robert Ure, the subject of this sketch. Over fifty years of his life have been spent here, and now, in the declining years of his life he can look back with pleasure upon a life well and honorably spent in the interests of his family, his Church and humanity. Mr. Ure and his whole family are among the most highly respected people in Davis county.

The subject of this sketch is descended from sturdy Scotch ancestors, and was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the river Clyde, September 28, 1820. Of his parents, James and Janet (McCool) Ure, his father was born in Greenwick, Scotland, and his mother in Dunne, Scotland. His grandfather, James Ure, was a soldier in the East India war, and died on the field of battle.

In 1848, at the age of twenty years, Robert Ure left Scotland, in company with his parents and their ten children. Of this sturdy, happy family, who turned their faces from the rugged Scottish shore towards prosperous America, but two members still remain—the subject of this sketch and a sister, now Mrs. Elizabeth S. Taylor, of Saint Louis, Missouri. Both the father and mother died within a few years after their arrival in this country, their deaths occurring in St. Louis. Not satisfied to remain in St.

Louis, where they arrived in the early spring of 1849. Robert Ure and his brother James determined to push on to the far West, and when they had been in St. Louis but three weeks fitted up an ox team apiece, and, in company with four other parties and their outfits, left St. Louis for the old Winter Quarters of the Mormons later known as Florence, Nebraska, at which point they joined Ira C. Benson's train for Utah. This train consisted of fifty teams, and they started for Utah in the spring of 1849, experiencing, among other dangers on the way, one of the most severe storms encountered by any of the emigrants in crossing the western plains. Upon their arrival in Utah both brothers settled in Salt Lake City, where James continued to live most of his life, dying at Kamas in 1899.

Our subject spent the first two years of his residence in Utah following various occupations in Salt Lake City, at times hauling lumber from the canyons, and dug the first horse stable for Brigham Young out of the side of the hill near where the old White House used to stand. He also assisted in building the first three log houses ever built in Grantsville, Tooele county. He went to Bountiful, Davis county, in 1851, and began work on the old Mure farm, near what is now Woods Cross.

On February 9, 1854, he married Miss Mary Mure, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Blackwood) Mure. Mrs. Ure is also from an old Scotch family, being the only surviving member of a family of twelve, and having been born at Bannockburn, Scotland. As a result of this marriage twelve children were born—Elizabeth, Mary J., Robert W., Janet, Norah, Minnie, Stephen, Maggie, Lucy, Rachael, Ann and Ethel, all of whom are now living.

Following his marriage Mr. Ure conducted the farm of William Mure for some time, during which time the latter was doing missionary work for his Church. Our subject afterwards purchased fifty acres of land about one mile west of Woods Cross station, and on this he erected his first home, a two-room log house, in which the family continued to live for some years. Mr. Ure eventually building a commodious and comfortable residence, to which has been added a

brick wing, giving them at this time a pleasant, substantial home. The fertile soil of Davis county is especially adapted to the raising of vegetables, supplying the most of the Salt Lake market, and Mr. Ure has devoted a portion of his farm to the cultivation of this produce, giving especial attention to asparagus, of which article he is the largest producer in the State.

In politics our subject is a Democrat, although he is not actively engaged in the work of his party. He and his family are all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and actively engaged in Church work. About 1881 he was called by the heads of the Church to fill a mission to his native country, and while there was called to preside over the Birmingham Conference, where he finished his two years' mission. For over fifty years, both during his residence in Scotland and America, Mr. Ure has been a Ward teacher. Mrs. Ure is also prominent in local Church circles. They have twenty-five grandchildren, all of their children, with the exception of Robert W. and the three youngest daughters, having married. The daughter Rachael is a graduate of the University of Utah, and is now employed as a teacher in the Lincoln School, in Salt Lake City. Mr. Ure took part in all the early troubles in the State, and served in the army all through the disturbances arising from the landing of Johnston's army in Utah.

A visit to this home of genial hospitality easily convinces the visitor that the reputation of Utah for her friendship and hospitality has been established by such courteous welcome as has been extended to both Mormon and Gentile visitors in this home. Friends and neighbors alike unite in speaking only words of praise for Mr. and Mrs. Ure, and many are the charitable deeds related of them, even by the old Indians, to whom their kindness was extended in the early days. Trials there have been, and days when their prospects were gloomy, days when mush or green peas constituted the meal three times a day, but looking back over nearly half a century of mingled joy and sorrow, there comes the satisfaction of a work well and faithfully performed and the knowledge that for such work blessings come at last.

RICHARD DUERDEN. Success in life is one of the things for which most men strive. It is a God-given instinct, without which life is a failure and a blank. Of the many self-made men, who by perseverance, energy and determination have made a success in Utah, starting at the very foot of the ladder, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention. Born in Lancashire, England, February 19, 1830, he is the son of Richard and Martha (Hudson) Duerden, both natives of the same country, where they lived and died. Our subject spent the first thirty-eight years of his life in England, and there received his education, and for many years followed his trade as a manufacturer of cloth.

He married in England to Miss Elizabeth Bradshaw, who died, leaving two children—Nephi, now a resident of East Bountiful, and Martha, deceased. In 1868, not being satisfied with the opportunities which England afforded to a man of ambition, he determined to come to America, and sailed in the spring of that year, crossing the ocean in an old sailing vessel, and making the rest of the trip by ox team, arriving in Salt Lake City September 16th of that year. He at once located in Bountiful, where he worked for a number of years on different farms and for different people, and in this way, little by little, he saved some means, and finally began buying vegetables and wool from the farmers, taking them to Salt Lake City and bringing back in return a small lot of cloth, groceries, etc. In this way his prosperous business was started, and has been a success ever since. His first store consisted of one room in his residence, which contained a kitchen table and two short shelves. After continuing in a small way for some time, he later built a three-room adobe store, and year by year his business increased in these quarters, until this was finally replaced by a fine business house, the foundation of which is built of Temple rock, which is on the road between East Bountiful and Woods Cross, in what is known as South Bountiful, where he has six acres of land, well improved. He also has eleven acres in East Bountiful. Mr. Duerden's success has been marked from the fact that when he arrived in

Davis county he counted his cash and found it to consist of ten cents. For many years he has been interested to quite a large extent in mining, and now has the foundation laid which promises to prove very successful in the not far distant future.

Mr. Duerden's second marriage, which occurred in Davis county, was to Miss Sarah Ann Starkey. Of this marriage nine children have been born, seven of whom are now living—Edmondson, Richard, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, William, Margaret, all residents of Utah, with the exception of one son, who resides in Idaho. Since his residence in this country Mr. Duerden has been back to England once, on which occasion he spent three months visiting his family and friends.

In political affairs he is independent, preferring to follow the dictates of his own judgment, rather than that of any political party. He became a member of the Mormon Church while residing in England, in 1855, and has since been a faithful member of that Church. For many years he has been a Ward and Sunday School teacher, and was ordained a member of the High Council of Davis county. He has also been largely interested in home missions. During his early life in Utah he was connected for some time with the Brigham City Woolen Mills, which under his management were successful, but finally went down after he had left them. He was also connected with President Brigham Young's woolen mills at Manti. He was one of a family of seventeen, of whom he is the only living member in America.

BISHOP JAMES L. WRATHALL. The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day, and each move seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and greater discernment than did the preceding. Successful men must be live men in this age; bristling with activity, prompt in seizing every opportunity in the "nick of time," fertile in expedient and not easily discouraged. Fortunes are not often acquired in a day or a year, as sometimes happened

a decade ago; on the contrary, it seems that every step toward prosperity must be fought with all the vigor and strength of purpose that can be mustered, but in the end victory is all the more desirable. Bishop James L. Wrathall has fought his own battles thus far through life, and by his energy and perseverance has succeeded in every enterprise he has taken hold of.

A native son of Utah, having been born in Grantsville September 22, 1860, he is the son of James and Mary (Leishman) Wrathall. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America in 1850, coming direct to Utah and settling in Grantsville the following year, where he continued to make his home the rest of his life, although from time to time he was called to other parts of the country on work for the Mormon Church, of which he was ever a staunch and faithful member. Mr. Wrathall was among the first settlers in Grantsville, there being but three or four families in this place when he took up his residence here. He was one of the first men sent out by the Church to do colonization work in Carson Valley, Nevada, and from that place made a trip to California. He was also sent to the Missouri river to pilot emigrants from that place to Utah in 1868, and in 1882 was sent on a mission to his native country, in which work he spent two years. He later made a pleasure trip to England in 1889. Besides the mother of our subject, Mr. Wrathall had other wives, and was the father of fourteen children. During his lifetime he engaged in cattle and sheep raising, as well as farming, and was one of the well known and substantial men of Grantsville. He died in December, 1896, mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mary (Leishman) Wrathall, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of England, having been born in Lancashire, coming to Utah in the early fifties with her people, who were members of the Mormon Church. She was the mother of three children, of whom our subject was the second, and only son. The oldest daughter, Maria, married a Mr. Sutton, and died in 1885. The youngest daughter is now Mrs. William Spry, living in Grantsville. Mrs. Wrathall died in 1871.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in Grantsville, growing up on his father's farm, and receiving such education as was common to the sons of pioneers, working on the farm during the summer months and attending school for a few weeks in the winter. He early began life for himself, spending many years herding cattle and sheep on the plains of Tooele county. From time to time he invested his little savings in sheep, and from a very small beginning his interests in this direction have grown until to-day he is the owner of a large band of sheep in his own right, as well as being interested in another herd with one of his brothers.

Bishop Wrathall was married February 2, 1882, to Miss Penninah Hunter, daughter of Bishop Edward Hunter, Junior, and by this marriage has had eight children. They are: Leslie, Myrtle, Paul, Irene, Alice, Sarah, Penninah and Jennis. The Bishop believes in education, and has given his children all the advantages possible in this direction. The Grantsville schools are among the best in the State, being graded, and employing six teachers. As the children have passed out of this institution they have been sent to higher seats of learning, and his oldest son is at this time a student in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, while the oldest daughter is attending the Latter Day Saints' University in Salt Lake City.

In addition to his large holdings in sheep, Bishop Wrathall is the owner of two fine ranches, one devoted to fruit raising, in which the Bishop is an expert, and the other a hay ranch. His fruit farm is conceded to be the finest in Tooele county, and he is justly proud of it. He makes his home in Grantsville, where he erected, in 1898, a beautiful home of twelve rooms. The house is a two-story brick, and modern in every respect. Bishop Wrathall was born and raised in the Mormon Church, of which he has all his life been a staunch member, and has held many offices in the Priesthood, having been ordained an Elder in 1881, later a member of the Seventies and still later a High Priest. He was set apart and ordained Bishop of the Grantsville Ward in July, 1890, which office he still retains. In addition to serving in these different capaci-

ties in the Church, Bishop Wrathall served for twenty-six months in the mission field in the Northern States, being called in 1887. He is a man of broad sympathies, active in all that pertains to the welfare of his community, and prominently identified with many of the local enterprises, being President of the North Willow Irrigation Company, President of the Richville Milling Company, doing a flouring business in Tooele City, and is a director in the Co-operative Store at this place.

His long and useful career has brought him prominently before the people of this city and county, and by his strict adherence to the highest business principles, his close attention to duty, and his faithful and devoted work in the interests of his church, he has won the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated, while his genial and pleasant manners have endeared him to those who have known him in social life.

JAMES P. GARDNER. Strangers coming to Salt Lake City for the first time are surprised to find here so many flourishing business houses, carrying immense stocks of the latest goods in their lines. Used as they are to the close proximity of the larger Eastern cities, they do not realize the immense territory tributary to Salt Lake that is supplied by these establishments, which, in order to cater to the varied tastes of so large a class of customers in almost every walk of life, are compelled to handle, not only large lines, but a complete variety, if they would successfully compete with other houses in their particular branch of mercantile trade. No merchant in the city understands this fact better or has profited more through his knowledge than has James P. Gardner. He has been a resident of Salt Lake City but a little more than thirteen years, but in that time has built up one of the largest wholesale and retail men's furnishing goods establishments in Utah.

Mr. Gardner was born in Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York, in 1863, in which State his ancestors were early settlers, both sides of the

family participating in the Revolutionary War. His father was a widely known educator, and for thirty years principal of the Whitestown Seminary, in its day one of the prominent and well-known educational institutions of the State of New York. The senior Mr. Gardner died when our subject was sixteen years of age. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Phillips, and was also a member of an influential New York family. Mr. Gardner grew up in Whitestown, and was educated in the institution of which his father was the head. When his father died he started out in life for himself, and served an apprenticeship in a large wholesale woolen and cloth manufacturing concern at Utica, New York. He followed this line for four years, at the end of which time, his health failing, he went to the Indian Territory, where he spent about a year on a cattle ranch, recuperating his lost health. At the end of the year he went to Kansas, where he became Recorder of Deeds for Hamilton county, his office being at Syracuse, the county seat. The town site was owned by the Arkansas Valley Town and Land Company, and Mr. Gardner sold the town lots for the company. For the next few years he was engaged in the stock business and various enterprises, and having regained his health, began to look about for an opportunity to permanently engage in business. He came to Utah in 1889, and was so impressed with the possibilities of Salt Lake City that he decided to remain here, and the following spring established his present business. He began in a room sixteen by forty feet, just across the street from his present place of business, at 136-138 South Main street, having a small stock of goods, and from this small beginning has built up one of the finest and most complete businesses of the kind in the entire State. He occupies one of the largest and most desirable establishments in the city and caters to the most fashionable trade here, as well as having an immense volume of trade from the adjoining districts. At this time he gives employment to from twenty-five to fifty clerks, according to the season of the year.

In addition to this business Mr. Gardner is also quite extensively interested in valuable mining



David Day

properties, besides being actively identified with a number of minor local enterprises.

He is a Republican in politics, but not actively associated in the work of his party. In fraternal circles he has his membership in the Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 2, of Salt Lake, and is also a member of the Alta and Commercial Clubs.

Socially Mr. Gardner is very popular in the circles in which he moves, and is a gentleman of most genial and pleasing address. His wide-awake and honorable business methods have won for him the respect and confidence of the business men of the city, and in both public and private life he has made many friends.



DAVID DAY, deceased. Of the many the early history and development of Utah, counting it a far greater privilege to share in the privations, noble men who cast their lots with sufferings and even death of those who gave up their all for the privilege of founding a home for their Church, whose teachings they believed to be the true one, than to live amid scenes of comfort and plenty, surrounded by kindred and friends, and yet be denied to live according to the tenets of their religion, the name of David Day stands prominently forward. For twenty-six years he stood among the leading men of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, serving her interests with an unquestioning devotion that won him the entire confidence and esteem of those high in authority. Officially he laid no claim to leadership, but in his own walk of life, in the offices he filled and in the work his hands found to perform, he was one of the most zealous, aggressive and faithful workers the Church has perhaps ever known. This principle he carried with him through life, and it was the distinguishing feature of his business career, which was one of marked success. For many years after coming to Utah he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Davis county, later moving to Salt Lake City, where he engaged in a mercantile life, and followed this up to the time of his death, making a record as an able, upright and honorable business man, and winning and

retaining the confidence of his business associates.

David Day was born in Bedfordshire, England, June 2, 1824, and was the son of James and Mary Day, who were both natives of that place. He grew to manhood in the city of his birth, and received his education at the common schools. When about twenty years of age he heard the Gospel of Mormonism preached by Elder Thomas Squires, and upon profession of his belief in that doctrine was baptized by Elder Squires in December, 1845. He was shortly afterwards ordained to the office of Teacher, under the hands of this same Elder, and labored in that capacity for eighteen months. In the spring of 1846 he was ordained an Elder, under the hands of Elder John Banks, and was frequently engaged in preaching the Gospel of Mormonism in his vicinity. About four months after his ordination as Elder he was appointed to the Presidency of the Luton Branch of the Church, which position he held until his departure for America.

In 1848 he left England, on board the vessel *Forest Monarch*, and upon reaching the United States set out at once for Utah, but when he had reached Missouri was taken ill, and on this account was compelled to abandon the trip almost two years, taking up his journey again in 1850, and, after crossing the plains in company with other emigrants, reached Salt Lake City in October of that year. Upon reaching Utah he at once went to Kaysville, Davis county, where he engaged in a general farming business, and continued in that until October, 1862, when he moved to Salt Lake City, and, in company with Henry Squires, opened a general merchandise business, which was among the first of the kind to be established in Salt Lake City. He also had as partners John R. Barnes of Kaysville and D. L. Davis, the firm being known as Day & Company. They had their establishment on Main street, and during the lifetime of Mr. Day continued to do a thriving business. The business was carried on for two years after the death of our subject and then discontinued. In addition to this undertaking he was also for some time a director and stockholder in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and active in the business

world of this city. He spent three months in Lehi in 1858, to which place he moved his family during the Johnston army troubles, but the rest of his life, up to 1862, was spent in Kaysville.

He was given his endowments in Salt Lake City in 1855, and soon thereafter sealed to his first wife, Mary Wilson, by President Brigham Young. In April, 1867, he was sealed to his second wife, Elizabeth Davis, this ceremony also being performed by President Young. Miss Davis was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bishop) Davis. She survived her husband, and is at this time living in Salt Lake City. Ten children were born to Mr. Day—Elizabeth Ann, who died in infancy; James W.; Sarah E., now Mrs. James E. Robbins, of Layton; David F., died aged thirty-two years; Abraham J.; Joseph H., died at the age of thirteen years; Alice V., now the wife of Thomas H. Robbins, of Kaysville; George E., died in infancy; Orson; Mary A., now Mrs. G. W. Watt, of Layton.

Mr. Day received his ordination as a Seventy at the hands of Benjamin Clapp in 1857, and was appointed a member of the Twenty-fifth Quorum. He died June 11, 1876, after faithfully serving both his Church, Territory and community throughout a long and honorable career, and was laid to rest amid universal mourning, leaving his posterity the memory of a noble life well spent.



DR. WILLIAM F. BEER. Utah has given to the world many men and women who have achieved distinction in their chosen professions, but she still retains within her confines men and women of as brilliant attainments as any who have gone without her portals and who are rapidly climbing the ladder of fame. Among this number may well be mentioned the subject of this sketch, Dr. William F. Beer, one of Salt Lake City's prominent young physicians, and a native son of Utah, having been born in this city November 7, 1866.

His boyhood days were spent in this State, having but a limited opportunity for obtaining an education. At the age of nine years he left home and went to Ogden, where he worked for

his board and attended school, obtaining his early education by his own unaided efforts. In the early eighties he returned to Salt Lake City and entered the employ of the George A. Meers wholesale house, remaining with that concern for several years.

On September 21, 1889, he married Miss Josephine Taylor, daughter of Joseph E. Taylor, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and immediately left the city for a tour of the Eastern States. In the fall of that year he took the Regents' examination, along with the graduates from Yale, Harvard and Princeton, for admission to the medical department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., which examination he successfully passed and entered at once upon his studies, his wife remaining in Washington during his college days. He worked his way through college, and graduated second in his class, March 17, 1892. He then went to New York City, for practical work in the Bellevue Hospital, from which place he came direct to Salt Lake City, and began at the bottom of the ladder to work his way up in the medical profession. The success which has crowned his labors is attested by his large and lucrative practice of to-day.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Salt Lake County Medical Society, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society and the Utah State Medical Society. In 1895 he became a member of the Hospital Corps, U. S. N. G., with the commission of Captain, rising to the rank of Surgeon Major, and in 1900 was commissioned by the Government as Assistant Surgeon General of the State, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In social life Dr. Beer is a prominent member of the Elks, having his membership in Lodge No. 85. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was Grand Medical Examiner for eight years, that being the longest term held by any one in a similar position in the State. He is at this time Medical Examiner for the Woodmen of the World, in which organization he also holds membership.

Dr. Beer owns a fine residence on B street,

where he is surrounded by a happy family circle, consisting of his wife and two children. Although but a young man, he has given promise of a high order of ability in the medical profession, and the different positions he has filled attest the confidence reposed in his professional ability by those in a position to best judge of those matters. He enjoys the esteem of his fellow practitioners, and his friends predict for him a bright future.

In politics he is a staunch member of the Republican party, in which he takes a lively interest.

BRENEMAN B. BITNER. Prominent among the early pioneers of Utah who have taken an active part in the building up of this new country to its present prosperous condition is the subject of this sketch.

Breneman B. Bitner was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1837, and was the son of Abraham and Ann (Barr) Bitner, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Abraham Bitner died when his son was a child, and his wife left Pennsylvania with her five children in 1846, with the intention of joining the Mormon colony at Nauvoo, Illinois. She reached that place just after the main body of the Church had been driven out of the State, and with others was compelled to leave at the mouth of the cannon. They joined the main body of the Church at Winter Quarters, and remained there until 1849, when they began the long and arduous journey across the plains to Utah by ox team. Silas Richards was Captain of this train, and Breneman Bitner, though only eleven years of age, drove two yoke of oxen all the way to Salt Lake from the Missouri river. They arrived in Salt Lake City on the last day of October, 1849, and Mrs. Bitner settled here with her family.

Our subject remained in Salt Lake City until 1855, when he moved to the Cottonwood Ward, where he purchased his first home. At the present time he has sixty acres of valuable land which is under excellent cultivation, and on

which he has built a large adobe and brick house. In addition to his farming he has also devoted much of his time and attention to the cattle and sheep industry, in which he has extensive interests, and his sons are now associated with him in the sheep business, and look after his interests in that quarter. He has done much towards bringing Salt Lake county to its present high state of development, and has been active in public as well as private life.

Mr. Bitner has had three wives, two of whom are now living, the first wife, Mary E. Benedict, being dead, and nineteen children, all of whom are still living and active in the work of the Mormon Church, into which faith Mr. Bitner was baptized at the age of ten years, while at Winter Quarters, and he has ever since been a faithful and consistent follower of the doctrines of that Church. He has held many offices in the gift of the Church, and in 1871 and 1872 served on a mission to his native home. He has also been active in Sunday School work, having been Superintendent of the Sunday School of his Ward. In 1856 he was ordained a Seventy, and is at this time President of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Quorum of Seventies. His children are all highly educated, and in addition to being active in Church work, take a prominent part in educational matters in the State. Mr. Bitner's home is an unusually pleasant one, there being the utmost harmony among all the members, and the young people are devoted to their parents and to one another, and delight to spend all the time available in their home, which they make bright by their youth and beauty. His son Breneman H. is now absent on a mission to New York State. Our subject served in the Johnston blockade, being in Echo canyon all winter, and in the Black Hawk War of 1866 was commissary for one hundred cavalry.

In political life Mr. Bitner is a staunch Republican, and was one of the organizers of that party in this State, since which time he has given much time to its work, and has held a number of minor public offices, being at one time Justice of the Peace, and also United States Gauger. He was also Deputy Assessor for a period extending over twenty-five years. Mr. Bitner has led an honest

and upright life, trying to give every man his just dues, and has attained a high position in the esteem of his neighbors, as well as among the leaders of his Church, and his children and the future generations yet unborn may well point with pride to the career which he has marked out for himself.



CHARLES R. WOOTON. Among the prominent and successful farmers of Salt Lake county who have taken an active part in building up this new country, in developing its resources along the lines of agriculture and stock-raising, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Wooton was born in Bedfordshire, England, on July 4, 1847, and is the son of William and Deborah (Rowbath) Wooton, both natives of the same section where our subject was born. His mother died when he was but ten years of age. There were four children born at that time, and our subject was the youngest. William Wooton, with his two sons, came to America in 1861, and in the same year our subject crossed the plains by ox team, and settled in Davis county, this State, where he engaged in farming for a few years. His father and brother came later in the season with another company of Mormon emigrants. The family settled at Farmington, in Davis county, where they continued to live for two years, when they moved to Mill Creek Ward, Salt Lake county, and here the father took up land, which he improved and where he spent the balance of his days. In 1864 our subject went to Dixy, where he spent one year, and then returned and settled in the South Cottonwood Ward, remaining there for sixteen years. In 1879 he located in Granite, now Butler Ward, and has continued to reside there ever since, his home farm consisting of sixty and one-half acres of good land, which is well improved. He owns a comfortable brick house, and has his place well fenced and laid out in orchards and shade trees.

On December 23, 1878, in Little Cottonwood Ward, he led to the marriage altar Miss Esther Ballard, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Cog-

ger) Ballard. Mrs. Ballard's father was one of the first to become identified with the Mormon Church in England. Mrs. Wooton was born at Maderstone, Kent, England. Her father died in England while a comparatively young man, and her mother came to America and settled in Utah, where she still lives. To our subject and his wife were born six children, five of whom are living—William C., now on a mission for the Church to the Southern States, having been called October 18, 1900; Vincent F.; Deborah; Sidney, who died at one year of age; Grace; Esther.

In politics our subject has been identified with the Republican party. For many years he served as Road Supervisor and School Trustee, being President of the latter Board. He was baptized into the Mormon Church at eight years of age, and he baptized all of his children into the same faith. He has ever been a constant, faithful follower of the Church, and has assisted largely in its work and in developing the State. He was ordained a member of the Seventies. He enjoys the confidence and trust of all the leaders of the Church, as well as of the citizens in the neighborhood where he lives. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and President of the Primary Association. Their daughters are members of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, and his daughter Grace is organist in the Ward Church. His son Vincent was Secretary of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association for about a year, and is now First Counselor to President William W. Butler of that association, and is also a Sunday School teacher. His daughter Deborah also teaches in the Sunday School, and is Assistant Secretary of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.



HENRY J. WHEELER, one of the prosperous farmers of Salt Lake county, is a native Utahn, his birth occurring in the South Cottonwood Ward February 18, 1866. He is the son of Thomas A. and Ann (Walker) Wheeler, both natives of England, where they grew to maturity and where they were married. After their marriage the

parents were converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and upon uniting with the same decided to cast their lot with the Church in far-off America. They accordingly crossed the ocean in 1852, and making the long trip across the plains in ox teams, reached Salt Lake in the fall of that year. They spent two years in Salt Lake City, and then settled in the South Cottonwood Ward, where their third son, our subject, was born. The parents continued to live here the remainder of their lives, the father for many years being in the employ of President Wilford Woodruff. He died on November 16, 1900, surviving his wife by three years, her death occurring December 20, this district. Mr. Wheeler was First Counselor to Bishop Rawlins during the Bishop's lifetime, they having been set apart at the same time. They grew to be very intimate friends, and Mr. Wheeler survived the Bishop but a few weeks. The senior Mr. Wheeler took part in the Johnston army trouble, being on guard in Echo canyon several weeks, as well as in all the early Indian troubles and hardships known so well to the pioneers of Utah.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm, and received his education from the schools of this district, attending a few weeks during the winter months. When twenty years of age he started out for himself, and has since devoted himself chiefly to general farming. He has a fine farm of seventy-seven acres, facing on Ninth East street, ten miles south of Salt Lake City. The land is under a good system of irrigation, the water being supplied from the Little Cottonwood creek, which runs through the farm. His house, of pressed brick, consists of ten commodious rooms, and the entire structure was planned by Mrs. Wheeler and reflects great credit upon her knowledge of architecture, as it is not only home-like and convenient, but one of the prettiest little farm houses to be found in the county. Mr. Wheeler also has some sheep and cattle on his farm, the former being his specialty.

Mr. Wheeler was married on June 17, 1886, to Miss Sariah Pixton, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Cooper) Pixton. Mrs. Pixton came across the plains to Utah in 1848 with her oldest

child, in a company of which President Brigham Young was Captain, driving her own team the entire distance. Her husband was among those who responded to the Government's call for volunteers in the war against Mexico, and served with the Mormon Battalion during the whole campaign, bringing with him from California the wages of two of his comrades to their widows in Utah. These men had been killed by the Indians while on their way home. The father lived until November, 1881. The mother is still living in Taylorsville, at the hale old age of eighty-four. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler—Lisadore, Elsie, Henry, Leona and Cilma, the baby.

In political life he is a member of the Democratic party, but has never participated in its work to the extent of being an office-seeker. He is a member of the Mormon Church, in which he is an Elder, and takes a deep interest in all local Church matters. Socially the Wheeler family is very popular, and enjoys a large circle of friends.



JACOB HUNTER. In the settling and building up of a new country it of necessity requires the co-operation of men in the various departments and fields of operation to develop and bring forth in the shortest time the best results, and the work of building up a new State might be likened to the workings of some gigantic piece of machinery, of which, if any part be removed or separated, the machinery at once becomes inoperative and useless. Had it not been for the farmers and stockmen of this State, which has really formed the nucleus to every other branch and enterprise in the State, and which has played such an important part in the forming and successful operations of the great commercial enterprises which have been built up in this new country, it would not have been possible to develop the vast mining interests of Utah. Among the worthy citizens who have been closely identified with the commercial and live stock interests of Utah should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hunter was born in Westmoreland, in North England, October 10th, 1846. He is the son of Isaac and Ann (Lund) Hunter, who were born in the same place as their son. The family came to America in 1847, and settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they lived until 1849, when they crossed the plains with ox teams to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City October 4th of that year. The father settled on North Temple street, between Seventh and Eighth West, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred May 28th, 1900, and his wife died December 22nd following.

Our subject spent his early life and boyhood days in this city, receiving his education at the common schools, such as existed at that time.

January 25th, 1868, he married Miss Mary Shafer, the oldest daughter of John and Hannah Shafer, who were also early settlers of Utah, having arrived here in 1848. Mrs. Hunter also spent her early life in Salt Lake City. They have had a family of ten children, eight of whom are still living—Jacob R.; John; Eusebia A.; Mary E.; James, died in infancy; Eliza H.; Maud, died aged seven years; Bertrum O.; Frank; Elmer H.

In 1884 Mr. Hunter moved to his present home on Fourteenth South street, one mile west of the Redwood road. Here he has one hundred and sixty-five acres of splendid land, well fenced and improved to a high state of cultivation. While Mr. Hunter has given a great deal of his time to farming, yet this has not been his chief life's work. For the past ten years he has been prominently engaged in the stock business, more particularly in sheep. And, in fact, since his boyhood days he has spent a great portion of his life in the saddle. In addition to his fine farm in Utah county, he has a large range farm in Summit county, Utah, consisting of four hundred and eighty acres.

In political life he has been identified with the Democratic party since the organization of that party in this State. For many years he was School Trustee in his Ward, and has served on different committees and active in the workings of the party.

He was born and raised in the Mormon faith,

as were also his wife and children. He has ever been a faithful and liberal supporter of the Church, having served, in 1866, five months on a colonization mission, by way of a trip to the Missouri river for emigrants. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, in which she has always taken a prominent and active part. The sketch of her parents appears elsewhere in this volume.

Of the men who have assisted in building up Salt Lake county and Utah, none deserve more credit for what they have accomplished through their untiring energy and determination than the subject of this sketch.



JACOB HEBER GRIFFITHS. The history of the splendid work which has been accomplished in Utah by the early settlers and later carried on by their sons and daughters, will be remembered with pride by succeeding generations yet unborn. The many hardships and trials which have been endured by the pioneers in reaching this country and the great obstacles which stood in their way in the development of the vast resources of this new and at that time unsettled country, is a splendid tribute to their memory. Among those who have assisted materially in the building of Salt Lake county should be mentioned Jacob Heber Griffiths.

He is a native son of Utah, having been born in Union Ward, then Little Cottonwood Ward, on November 15, 1851, and is the son of Joseph and Ann (Roberts) Griffiths. His father was a native of England and was born in that country January 18, 1816; there he met and married his wife, Ann Roberts, who was born in Denbeshire, Wales, April 28, 1819. Their marriage took place January 3, 1843, and that year they came to America and settled in the old historic town of Nauvoo, Illinois. There they remained until the exodus of the Mormon people, which occurred in 1846. They were acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith, and saw his body when it was brought back after his death. From Nauvoo they went

to Garden Gap, where they lived until 1848, in the fall of which year they journeyed to Winter Quarters and the next spring they fitted out teams with provisions, etc., preparatory to making the great trip across the plains to Utah, which they did, arriving in Utah in the fall of the same year, remaining in Salt Lake City but a short time and then settled on the Little Cottonwood, now a part of Union Ward, and here our subject's father took up land which he improved, and lived there the remainder of his life. He died in 1860. His old home place was located less than a mile from where our subject now resides and has his farm. The senior Mr. Griffiths had early become a member of the Mormon Church and continued to be a faithful and worthy member of that faith throughout the rest of his life. During the early days in Utah and especially when the Johnston army landed, he served as a guard for a considerable length of time. Our subject had seven brothers and seven sisters, he being the fifth and twin brother of David, his mother having given birth to five sets of twins. Of the children there are at present but six living, four of whom are residents of Salt Lake county. All of the children remained with their mother until they reached their majority. She died on December 26, 1895. Our subject spent his boyhood days on the farm and received such schooling as was to be had at that time.

At twenty-eight years of age he married, on October 12, 1878, to Miss Lucy E. Middleton, daughter of Richard P. and Emma P. (Becksted) Middleton. This family were also early settlers in Utah. As a result of this marriage ten children were born, seven of whom are still living—Jacob F., who resides at home and assists his father on the farm; Nora May, Phoebe Jane, Willard L., Lula, Eva Pearl, and Irvin, Lucy A., Rachel O., and Heber J. died in childhood.

Soon after Mr. Griffiths married he settled on his present place, which contains forty-seven acres of fine land, which he has improved with his own hands. At the time of the settlement of this place it was a wild and barren waste, covered with sage brush. He has by judicious management cultivated and improved it until

now it is considered one of the best places in Salt Lake county. His splendid brick residence, fences, orchard and fruit trees all indicate that he has been a hard and constant worker. Outside of farming, he has been largely identified with the sheep and cattle business in Wyoming. This business he has followed nearly all of his life.

In political affairs he is independent, preferring to follow the dictates of his own judgment rather than that of any political party. He believes in supporting the best man for the place, regardless of his political affiliations. For a number of years he has been trustee of his school district. He has taken an active and prominent part in the work of the Church, of which he became a member in early life, and his wife and children are also members of that church. He was first ordained a Deacon, later an Elder, and is now a member of the Seventies. For over thirty years he has been a teacher in the Ward Sunday Schools. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and their daughters and oldest son are members of the Mutual Improvement Societies.

Mr. Griffiths, by his long and honorable career in Utah, and by his upright and just dealings, has won many friends in every section where he has resided, and he now enjoys a large circle of associates and friends.

JOSEPH BODILY of Syracuse was born in South Africa on December 21, 1853, on Bushman's river. He is a son of Robert and Jane (Pitnum) Bodily, both natives of London, England, where they were married. Of their nine children, two were born in London, six in South Africa and one on mid-ocean, on the voyage from South Africa to the United States. Seven of these children are still living.

Robert Bodily, father of our subject, arrived in Cape Colony, South Africa, in December, 1845, and there he followed the trade of a stone mason, but was also engaged to some extent

in raising cattle. The family landed in America in 1860, and arrived in Salt Lake City on October 6th of that year, where they stayed that winter, and in the following spring moved to Kaysville. Here Mr. Bodily died on April 17, 1892, and here his wife still lives. Of their family, Joseph and his sister, Jane—Mrs. Christopher Layton, Jr.—live in Davis county. Mr. Bodily grew up in Kaysville, and there, on February 16, 1874, he married Isabella Phillips, a daughter of Edward and Hannah Phillips, who were among the first settlers in Kaysville, where Mrs. Bodily was born. Three of her twelve children are dead. The children's names are: Lucy N., Fred, Hannah, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Mary J., Joseph P., John E., Isabella, a twin, (the other twin died in infancy, unnamed); Robert E., Pearl and Ruby, twins, (Ruby died at the age of six weeks), and Emma C.

Our subject settled on the farm, where he now lives, in 1887. He has a fine farm of a hundred and sixty acres with a good house, and has followed the sheep raising business all his life. He was raised in the Mormon Church, and his wife was born and raised in the same faith, as were all of their children. Mr. Bodily was called to help colonize the Little Colorado district in Arizona, and remained at this work for six months. He is a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Quorum of Seventies. Before he settled at his present home in Syracuse he lived for three years at Lewiston, Idaho. His son, Joseph, left on the 15th of January, 1902, to serve on a mission in Mississippi and the Southern States. Hannah, the daughter who died, was organist of the Ward, and an active member of the Church, and a young lady who was beloved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Bodily has acted as President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association in his Ward for a period of eight years. After the Ward of Syracuse was organized he was chosen one of a committee of four to locate a site and make arrangements for the building of a suitable meeting house. They erected a fine brick building, thirty by sixty feet, which is in every way a credit to their Ward.

JENS NELSON. In the vast undertaking of settling and developing Utah, men from nearly every civilized country in the world have assisted in transforming this country from a wild and barren waste to its present prosperous condition. Among the worthy sons of Denmark who have taken an active part in the development of this State, the subject of this sketch deserves mention.

Jens Nelson was born in Denmark, May 8, 1841, and is the son of Knud and Margaret Nelson, both natives of the same place, where our subject was born. There were eight children in the family, Mr. Nelson being the sixth child. The family emigrated to America in 1853, having crossed the ocean in an old sailing vessel, and the plains by ox team, under command of John Fosgreens, arriving in Salt Lake City in October of the same year. That first winter was spent in Salt Lake City and the following spring, 1854, they located in what is now South Pountiful Ward, where the father died April 11, 1862. The mother died in April, 1872. Our subject spent his boyhood days on the farm of his brother-in-law, G. Hogan, at Bountiful. His father had taken up land in the vicinity of Bountiful, which he developed. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Davis county. On the death of his father he started out to make his own way in life, having, however, previously lived away from home.

On November 22, 1860, he married Miss Eliza S. Bryson, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Conrey) Bryson, her people having been born in Ireland and subsequently moved to Scotland, and coming to Utah in 1855. Mrs. Nelson was born in Glasgow, Scotland. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson took place in the old Independence House in Salt Lake City, and the ceremony was performed by President Joseph F. Smith. As a result of this marriage ten children have been born, all of whom are living—Jens K., who is now doing for himself and resides in East Bountiful, where he has a wife and two children; Samuel R., a resident of Rich county; David M., in South Bountiful; Sarah, now Mrs. John Stoker, and Sylvanus, twins; Eliza, Clorena and Lawrence, twins; James Everett, and



William Blood

Harold C. There have been two sets of twins in the family.

Our subject, by industry, perseverance and determination, has built a fine home for himself and family. At the time he settled on his present place, it was unimproved to a great extent, but he has improved it until it is now one of the desirable places of South Bountiful. In addition to his home place, he owns a farm of six hundred acres in Rich county. Mr. Nelson, while he has devoted much of his time and attention to improving his home, has also been identified in the sheep and cattle business. He has served as Vice-President of the Deseret Live Stock Company, one of the largest companies of the kind in Utah, and at present is a stockholder in that company. He is now considered one of the successful men of Davis county.

In politics he has been identified with the Republican party, and assisted in its organization in Davis county. He and his family are all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Nelson having been baptized into that faith in 1853, and has ever since been a consistent and faithful member. His children are now following in the footsteps of their parents, one of his sons taking up missionary work in foreign lands as called from time to time by the heads of the Church. The oldest son was called and set apart in December, 1893, to serve in New Zealand, and served in that capacity for three and a half years. David M. was called and set apart January 7, 1897, for work in the southwestern States, and labored in that field for a period of twenty-seven months. At the present time Mr. Nelson is one of the Presidents of the Seventy-fourth Quorum of Seventies. He has for many years been active and prominent in Church work in his Ward, being a Ward teacher. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and at the present time holds the office of Second Vice-President. His daughters are also active in Church matters, more particularly in the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.

In addition to raising and providing for his own family, Mr. Nelson has taken into his home little Mary Emma Bryson, a niece of Mrs. Nel-

son's, whose mother died, and she is looked upon as one of their own children.



WILLIAM BLOOD. People who are born and raised in this day and age of the world—an age of great progress; an age when, by the use of the steam engine and electric power, the West is brought as close to the East as was Philadelphia to Boston fifty years ago—it is difficult to realize what the early pioneers passed through in crossing the plains from Omaha to Utah a half century ago, and the full story of the privations and hardships endured by them can never be described. Among those who have passed through all the early scenes in crossing the plains and settling in Utah in its early history, should be mentioned William Blood, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Blood was born in Staffordshire, England, August 27, 1839, and is the son of William and Mary (Stretten) Blood. His parents were natives of England, the father being born in Derbyshire, and the mother in Staffordshire, where they were married. They had two daughters and one son, our subject, who was the second child. The family left England January 26, 1844, and emigrated to America, arriving in Nauvoo April 13th of that year. The father died three weeks after his arrival in this country, and in 1846 the mother married Henry Woolley. This was at the time of the uprising of the people of Illinois against the Mormons, and the Woolley family, in order to avoid having their home burned, moved to Council Bluffs, remaining there until 1849, when they crossed the plains and came to Utah. They left Winter Quarters July 5, 1849, in the train of which Allen Taylor was captain over one hundred wagons. Beddick Allred was captain over fifty wagons and Charles Lambert captain over ten wagons. They arrived in Salt Lake City on October 13 of that year, and went to Mill Creek, where they remained a year, going to Kaysville in December, 1850. The first settlers in Kaysville had moved to that place in the spring of 1850, and at the time Mr. Woolley moved there it consisted of only a few scattering houses, and

was not organized into a ward or named until some time later. By this, his second marriage, Mr. Woolley also had two daughters and one son, all of whom are now living. Both of our subject's sisters are living in Idaho; one half sister is in Canada, and his half-brother spends his time in traveling; the other half sister is a resident of Utah. Mrs. Woolley died on March 3, 1891, and her husband died October 10, 1898.

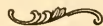
In coming across the plains our subject drove cattle all the way in company with Angus and David Cannon, being associated with them during the entire trip. After reaching Utah, although but eleven years of age, our subject started to earn his own living, working on his step-father's farm, and such education as he received was obtained by the opportunities that presented themselves at that time, a few weeks in winter being all the time he could spare for study.

On September 9, 1861, Mr. Blood was married to Miss Jane Wilkie Hooper, daughter of John and Ann Hooper. This family came to Utah in 1854, and the mother died September 7, 1858. Mrs. Blood was born in Southampton, England, May 2, 1845. As a result of this marriage, ten children were born, all of whom are now living—Annie H., William H., John H., Mary H., Henry H., Jane W. H., George H., Maggie H., Wilkey H. and Iva H.—all of the children taking their mother's maiden name. Mr. Blood was married a second time on November 18, 1872, to Miss Sarah Jane Colemere, and by this marriage eleven children were born, of whom nine are now living—Eber, Jennette C., Ellen C., Ernest, Eva C., and Lawrence C., twins; Pearl C., Dorah C., died aged fourteen years; Myrtle C., Violette C., died in infancy, and Donnetta. These children also bear their mother's maiden name.

Mr. Blood took up a piece of land on the lake shore, where he lived for some years, and on March 1, 1867, moved to Kaysville, at that time called Fort Kaysville, where he has since resided. He built an adobe house, in which he lived for some time; later he bought another farm of thirty-two acres of land, besides some land in the town, his lots there containing three acres each. He sold two of his farms to his sons, on which they now live. Since moving to this place

he has followed farming principally, having also considerable live stock. He has had a very successful career, from a financial standpoint, and is well liked by the people of his community. In the early days he took an active part in all the troubles of the State, being called to take up arms during the Johnston army trouble, and for ten days was a guard at the mouth of Echo Canyon, when he was called home and again sent out in November under Philemon C. Merrill, and joined Lot Smith's company, serving with that company for a short time. At the time of the Black Hawk war, being unable to leave home, he outfitted another man and sent him in his stead. Mr. Blood has been a member of the Mormon Church since 1849, having been baptized on August 10th of that year by William Hawk, in the Platte river. His family are also all members of this Church, and active in its service. Mr. Blood has served for two years in missionary work in Davis county, and for the past sixteen years has been assistant superintendent of the Sunday School in his Ward. Of his sons, William H. was called for missionary work on November 2, 1886, being set apart for work in the Southern States, where he labored for twenty-five months, returning home on December 1, 1888. Eber C. was also called for service in the Southern States, being set apart December 2, 1895, and returning August 23, 1898. George H. was called and set apart January 11th, and left January 21, 1899, for work in the Samoan Islands, where he labored about three years. Henry H. left for missionary work in England, April 24, 1901, and is at this time President of the Grimsby Conference.

There is not in Davis county a more devoted or loving father than William Blood. He has given his children every advantage possible, and is very proud of his family. He has thirty-three living grandchildren, having lost two grandchildren. Although quite advanced in years, he is possessed of a most remarkable memory, and relates events that occurred in the early days with wonderful accuracy, giving dates without hesitation.



PETER BARTON, fourth Bishop of Kaysville, was born in Lancashire, England, on March 21, 1845. His father was John Barton and his mother Elizabeth (Bell) Barton, both natives of England, and all of their nine children, of whom Peter was the sixth, were born in that country. Seven of them—six sons and one daughter—are still living. The family came to America in 1862, and settled in Kaysville. He died in Salt Lake City in 1874. His wife survived him, dying in 1896. Their daughter, Mrs. Bertha Irvine, now resides in Portland, Oregon. Their son Joseph is General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Sumpter Valley railroad, and resides at Baker City, Oregon., and the rest of the family live either at Kaysville or Salt Lake City. The father and mother joined the Mormon Church in England in 1846. Mr. Barton was an expert machinist, and the superintendent of a large iron works in Saint Helens, England.

Bishop Barton was married on December 26, 1870, to Ellen A. Beazer, a daughter of Mark and Hanna Beazer, who came to Utah in 1855 from Birmingham, England. His wife was only three years old when she came with her parents to America. Of this marriage ten children were born—Oscar C., Laura, Nellie H., Lillie, Peter, Elizabeth B., Albert B., Clara H., Dora B., Bertha. Laura, Peter and Bertha died in infancy.

He was married a second time in 1879, to Miss Mary Beesley, a native of Kaysville, by whom he has had four children—Lottie, Amelia, Robert and Spencer.

Bishop Barton's place at Kaysville is about a mile south of the Oregon Short Line depot, and he has lived here ever since he came to Utah. He has two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land, with a nice brick homestead and well improved place, and is engaged largely in the raising of cattle and sheep; but he has many business interests outside of this. He is President of the Kaysville Co-operative Mercantile Institution, a director of the Barnes Banking Company, Vice-President of the Kaysville Canning Company. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the old People's Party. He was the first Recorder of Kaysville, has been a

Justice of the Peace, and served two terms in the Territorial Legislature.

James Barton, a brother of the Bishop, baptized him into the Mormon Church in England. He passed through the priesthood, and was ordained Bishop on June 18, 1877, and set apart to preside over Kaysville Ward, an office which he has ably filled for twenty-five years. He was on a mission for the Church in 1874, 1875 and 1876, laboring in England. His son, Oscar, was called on a mission to Switzerland in 1895, and served two years. The Bishop's brother, Isaac, went through the Black Hawk war.

GILBERT S. HATCH. The family represented by the subject of this article is one of the best known and most highly honored in Davis county, our subject being a native son, having been born in South Bountiful Ward in the days when the settlers were few and the work of civilization had scarcely begun. The family afterwards were conspicuous factors in forwarding the interests of this community and in developing its material resources, being capable and efficient agriculturalists, well fitted for the work which they undertook, and father and sons uniting closely in the work of building up the community and in improving their homes.

Gilbert S. Hatch was born January 15, 1859, in South Bountiful Ward, and is the son of Ira S. and Jane Ann (Stewart) Hatch, a biographical sketch of his father appearing elsewhere in this volume. His mother was a native of Scotland, her parents having died when she was a child. She came to America, arriving in New York in the spring of 1856, and coming from thence to Utah in the noted Hand Cart company. This was perhaps one of the most tedious and dreadful journeys that has ever been made by the settlers in Utah. On this trip many of the travelers were frozen to death, and many suffered starvation on account of the lack of food. Mrs. Hatch never fully regained her hearing after this trip. After arriving in America, she married Ira S. Hatch in 1858. There were three children born to them—Wealthy Ann, now Mrs.

Hyrum Hartley, of Rockland, Idaho; our subject being the next child, and Stephen C., at present residing in Kaysville Ward, Davis county. The mother died July 20, 1879.

Mr. Hatch has practically spent his whole life in South Bountiful Ward, his early days being spent on the farm and his education received from the schools that then existed in the county. His father having died when he was a boy of ten years, necessitated each member of the family putting forth every effort for the maintenance and support of the mother and themselves. Our subject has always resided on the old home place, and after the death of his mother he purchased the interests of the rest of the heirs. He has twenty acres in his home place, which is located at Woods Cross. Since taking hold of this farm he has erected a splendid brick residence and has one of the nicest places for its size in that vicinity. Besides his home place he also owns other land in Davis county, which is used for pasture. He has always been more or less identified with the stock business in Davis county and at present is a large holder in the Deseret Live Stock Company, one of the largest in the State; also a large stockholder in the Woods Cross Canning and Pickling Company.

On October 4, 1884, he led to the marriage altar Miss Ellen Moss, daughter of John and Rebecca (Wood) Moss, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Eight children have been born of this marriage, seven of whom are now living—Clara R., Ellen B., Rilla, Edith, Mary R., Alice, Gilbert S., who died at the age of three and a half years; Lawrence M.

In political affairs Mr. Hatch has never been identified with either of the dominant parties, preferring to use his own judgment and support the best man for the office, although he voted for President McKinley each time he ran for office. He was raised in the Mormon Church, and has always been a faithful member of that denomination, having for many years taken an active part in its work, both in Sunday School and Ward teachings. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, in which she is a teacher. Their oldest daughter, Clara, although but seventeen years of age, has already shown great tal-

ent along artistic lines, especially in landscape painting, the home being adorned with many specimens of her work in this direction, which, considering the meager instruction she has received are truly wonderful, and are prophetic of a bright future for the young artist. It is the desire and intention of her parents that she shall receive a most thorough and efficient education along this line, and the prospects are that she will eventually become one of the leading artists of Utah, and of the inter-mountain region.

JOHAN RICHARDSON. The beautiful, orderly and well improved farm of John Richardson is a splendid monument to his industry, keen business foresight and untiring perseverance, and is a forcible illustration of the old adage that "where there's a will there's a way." He came to Utah with his widowed mother as a boy of eighteen, and since then has made his own way in the world, beginning almost penniless and working his way steadily upward until he is now the owner of one of the most desirable little farms in Salt Lake county, and among its staunchest and most substantial citizens.

Mr. Richardson was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1851, and is the son of Charles and Sarah (Lavender) Richardson, both natives of that county, made famous as the birthplace of John Bunyan, the great reformer.

In 1869 Mr. Richardson came to Utah, crossing the plains by rail as far as Ogden. He first located at Taylorsville, and after living there four years our subject bought twenty-four acres of partly improved land in Grant Ward. He has since, by hard work, brought this place up to a high state of cultivation, under a good system of irrigation, and shaded by an abundance of stately trees. He has built a pretty little seven-room brick cottage, and has the entire place fenced. His mother died in 1889, having survived her husband six years.

He was married in Salt Lake City in 1872, to

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Franks) Mackay. Mr. Mackay came to Utah in 1847, and his wife and daughter followed in 1856, crossing the plains with one of the famous hand cart companies. The mother is still living; the father died in 1880. Of the children born of this marriage, seven are now living—Charles, Pearl, a student at the high school in Salt Lake City; Ada, Le Roy, Clara, Earl, and Clyde. It is Mr. Richardson's ambition to give all his children a fine education, and with that end in view they are being sent to the schools of Salt Lake City as fast as they finish in the district schools.

In politics Mr. Richardson is a Republican, and cast his first vote in a Presidential election for the late President McKinley in 1896. He has been a school trustee for the past four years, and is a firm friend of education, believing it to be the best legacy one can leave their children.

He and his family are members of the Mormon Church, and active in its work.

The career which Mr. Richardson has carved out for himself is one that is worthy of emulation by any young man starting out on life's journey. While he had but a dollar and five cents with which to begin life in Utah, he was rich in hope and the belief that he could overcome every obstacle, and it is owing largely to this unconquerable spirit of independence that he owes his present prosperity. The land he first bought as a home is worth today two hundred dollars an acre, and is yielding a handsome return on the original investment. Personally he is of a most genial and kindly disposition, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

March, 1778, and moved to Saint Clair county, Illinois, in 1816. He was married in South Carolina, where two sons—Andrew and Velcher—were born, and where the mother died. These two sons were all through the Civil War, Velcher being with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. Mr. Free later married the mother of our subject in Saint Clair county, Illinois. She was a native of Kentucky, being born in that State on January 30, 1804. The result of this marriage was twelve children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, Preston S. being the fifth child. The Free family went to Missouri with the first westward bound Mormons, and after being driven from that State joined the ranks at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1844, where they remained until the exodus of the Mormons in 1846, when they went, in company with the main body of the Church, to Winter Quarters, on the Missouri river. That was the winter the call came from the government for volunteers to serve in the war against Mexico, and the response of five hundred and forty-nine able bodied men who went to fight for the honor of their country left many families with no one to provide for them, many being in destitute circumstances. Brigham Young, then President of the Church, organized those who were left into companies of ten, and the men and boys who were able to work were required to go out into different parts of the country and earn money to provide for the needs of the company. Absolom P. Free and his sons went into Missouri, where they worked in accordance with this provision and assisted in providing for those who were left without any means of support. After the main body had started across the great American plains for Utah, the Free family put in a crop on the Missouri river, and remained there until the spring of 1848, when Brigham Young returned for them, and in his company they arrived in Salt Lake City on September 12th of that year. An old friend of Mr. Free's met them upon their arrival, and at once took him to a piece of land adjoining his own, which Mr. Free took up, and lived near his friend, Isaac Chase, for some time. This place was later turned over to Brigham Young, and now forms the east end of Liberty Park.

PRESTON S. FREE, the subject of this sketch, was one of the early pioneers to Utah, coming to this State in 1848. He was born in Saint Clair county, Illinois, March 13, 1831, and is the son of Absolom P. and Betsy (Strait) Free. Absolom P. Free was born in North Carolina in

After disposing of his first homestead to President Young, Mr. Free moved to the Eighth Ward, where he lived three years, and then moved to the Twelfth Ward, later settling on the farm at Third East and Twelfth South streets, where he remained until his death in 1885. His wife survived him but about a year, and of this family only three are now living, they being our subject and his two sisters.

Preston S. Free was married on August 30, 1855, to Miss Mary Titcomb, daughter of John and Mary (Atkins) Titcomb, both natives of England, where they were married, and came to America in 1843, settling at Nauvoo, and coming to Utah in 1849. In this family there were eight children, Mrs. Free being the fourth child, and three of these children are now living. Mrs. Free's parents have been dead many years, her father dying in Cottonwood Ward and her mother in Mill Creek Ward. Thirteen children have been born to our subject, of whom four died—Preston S., Daniel F., Mary T., now Mrs. James Hendry of Forest Dale Ward; Louisa E., now Mrs. Wilford Kimball; Hannah C., who died in infancy; Eureka, also died in infancy; Findley C., who died when twenty-five years of age; Fannie Laura, now Mrs. Nephi Hansen, of Forest Dale Ward; Grace F., now Mrs. Victor Ensign, of Forest Dale Ward; Ida C., now Mrs. Thomas Beisinger, also living in Forest Dale Ward; Jerald Roy, now on a mission to the Southern States; Ray, a twin of Jerald's died in infancy; and Huron R., at home with his parents. The husband of Mrs. Thomas Beisinger is now on a mission in Germany, and since he left on this mission a daughter, Ida May, has been born to them. Three of Mr. Free's sons-in-law have served on missions for the Mormon Church, and James Hendry, the husband of Mary F., is Counselor to Bishop Jensen of Forest Dale Ward. All the family are members of the Mormon Church and active in its work, the mother and her daughters being members of the Relief Societies; Mary L. is President of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, and Ida is First Counselor to the President of the Primary Association of her Ward; she is also a teacher in the Sunday School, and was one of

the first to assist in starting a Sunday School in her Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Free have had twenty-eight grandchildren, of whom five have died.

Many years ago Mr. Free settled at his present home at the corner of Seventh East and Thirtieth South streets, where he bought twenty acres of land, which he improved, and from time to time he has given each of his children a home from this original piece of land, giving each as they married a lot and modern brick house, and today is surrounded by his children, the family circle being an unusually happy and interesting one. It has been Mr. Free's aim through life to provide comfortable homes for his children, and he is now reaping his just reward of happiness in seeing them near him; the bond between these children and their parents being an unusually tender one, and the home is noted in the community as one of hospitable good will towards all men. Mr. Free was baptized into the Mormon Church at Winter Quarters in the early spring of 1848, and has all his life since taken an active part in its work, assisting his sons-in-law in every way possible when they have been called on missions, and being ever a staunch believer in the doctrines taught by that Church, teaching them in turn to his children. He has also been prominent in the work of advancing the prosperity of his State and community, and in the early days was a member of the State militia, retiring with the rank of Major. During the time of the invasion of Johnston's army he organized a company and was preparing them to go to the front when he was stricken with typhoid fever, and was compelled to abandon the project. He served with the militia until the government prohibited its members from carrying arms. He was also a participant in all the Indian troubles of those days, and took part in protecting the settlers from the depredations of the red men.

Mr. Free has, by his untiring energy, and hard work, secured for himself a comfortable competence in his declining years, and has by his genial and pleasant manner, his upright and honorable career, won the confidence and respect of all who have been associated with him in business or known him in social life.

JOHAN EDWARD HATCH. Among the successful and prominent young men of Davis county Mr. Hatch, the subject of this sketch, deserves special mention. He is a native son of Utah, having been born in South Bountiful Ward January 26, 1859, and is the son of Orin and Elizabeth M. Hatch, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Hatch has practically spent his whole life in Davis county, his boyhood days being spent on his father's farm where he assisted in building the home, and his education was received in the common schools of that county. When quite a small boy he started out herding sheep and cattle for his father, at which he continued until he married, on October 16, 1879, to Miss Laura V. Ellis, daughter of John and Harriett Ellis, whose parents came to Utah in the early fifties. They have had four children—Harriett M., John E., Sylvia and Sarah L.

Soon after marrying he purchased a home in South Bountiful Ward, which he improved and where they continued to reside until 1901, when that place was sold. He purchased his present home in 1895, but only recently made his home there. This place consists of eight acres, one-quarter of a mile south of the postoffice, on which he has built a fine eight-room brick house. Since Mr. Hatch took hold of this farm he has greatly improved it, and now has one of the finest homes in his vicinity. He also owns thirty acres in the same vicinity, besides his home place, which he has also improved, and on which there is a splendid residence, barns, fences, shade trees, etc. This farm joins his father's place. Mr. Hatch is a member of the Deseret Live Stock Company, having served for a number of years as one of the directors of that company. Like his father he has always been a prominent and active member of the Mormon Church, of which his wife and children are also members, his wife being a teacher in the Ladies' Relief Society, of which she is a member. For many years Mr. Hatch has been Superintendent and a teacher in the Ward Sunday Schools. He was called and set apart February 4, 1899, to serve on a mission to England, where he spent twenty-six months in the

vicinity of Liverpool. At present he is one of the Presidents of the Seventy-fourth Quorum of Seventies.

GPHRAIM P. ELLISON has spent practically his whole life in the vicinity of Layton and Kaysville, in Davis county, having arrived in Kaysville with his parents when only two years of age. Here he spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and received his early education from the common schools. He early started out to make his own way in life, and by foresight and good business principles his efforts have been crowned with success. At the present time he is considered one of the most prominent and successful business men of Davis county. He is the son of John and Alice (Pilling) Ellison, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, June 10, 1850.

Mr. Ellison was married in January, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Whitesides, daughter of Lewis and Susan (Perkins) Whitesides. By this marriage nine children were born.

Our subject is the owner of several farms in Davis county, and is also largely interested in cattle and sheep. He also operates a coal yard in Layton. In addition to these private enterprises Mr. Ellison is President of the Davis and Weber Canal Company, which was organized about twenty years ago, and irrigates ten thousand acres of land. The capital of this concern has lately been increased to five hundred thousand dollars. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Union, which does a general merchandise business at Layton. The establishment was organized in 1882, and in connection with the mercantile business they have a lumber business. They own a fine, large, brick building, in which they transact business, the upper portion being used as a hall. Mr. Ellison has been Superintendent of this business since its organization. He is a director in the Layton Dairy Company, and also in the Layton Milling Company, of which he is Manager. He was the promoter of the Layton Milling Company.

In politics Mr. Ellison is a Republican, and served one term as County Commissioner of his county about ten years ago, under the People's party, since which time his business interests and his Church work has required all his time, and he has not of late years been active in party work. He and his family are members of the Mormon Church, and Mr. Ellison is High Counsel of the Davis Stake and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a stockholder and member of the Board of Directors of the Ogden Sugar Company.

DAVID COOK, Bishop of Syracuse Ward, was born in Somersetshire, England, on March 15, 1847. He is the oldest of six children who grew to maturity out of the family of thirteen of Mark and Ann (Evans) Cook, both natives of Somerset. Mark Cook brought his family to the United States in 1853, coming direct to Utah. They crossed the plains in the company of Jacob Gates, and arrived in Salt Lake City in October of that year, where they wintered. In 1855 Mr. Cook moved his family to East Bountiful, and here David grew to manhood, and his father and mother died, the former in September, 1895, the latter on July 23, 1882.

The Bishop was married in Bountiful on March 21, 1871, to Hannah Holt, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Holt. His wife came to Utah with her mother in 1866. They have nine children—Hannah M., now Mrs. F. E. Briggs, of Syracuse; David, of Bear River, Box Elder county; Emeline, now Mrs. Walker, of Syracuse; Elizabeth A., Samuel, Mary Ann, Amos Roy, Lydia M., and Tessie H. The Bishop lived in Bountiful until 1890, when he moved to Syracuse, where he has a farm of a hundred and sixty acres. He also has a fifty-acre farm in another part of the county, which is well improved. Both of these he converted from sagebrush deserts into good arable land. Besides farming he raises cattle and sheep.

In politics Bishop Cook is a Democrat. He

was elected County Commissioner in 1894, and has been Road Supervisor, School Trustee, and held other public offices. When he came to Syracuse it was part of South Hooper Ward. He was ordained Bishop in 1894, and set apart to preside over South Hooper Ward, and when Syracuse Ward was created he was set apart as Bishop thereof, and he has been Bishop of this Ward ever since. He was baptized in the Mormon Church in East Bountiful when he was a child of eight years, and all of his family are members of the Church. On October 12, 1880, he was sent on a two years' mission to Great Britain, and labored for his Church in the Liverpool Conference. In 1866 he returned to the Missouri river to act as guide to Horton Hayte's immigrant train, which was coming out to Utah. His father served in the Mormon army during the Johnston army trouble. David C., his oldest son, went on a mission to the Southern States in June, 1898, and Samuel C., another son, went on a mission to the Southern States last January.

SAMUEL H. BENNION. Taylorsville Ward, in Salt Lake county, is without doubt one of the best sections in the agricultural districts of the entire State. Its splendid, rich and productive soil; its many elegant homes, adorned with fruit, forest and shade trees, and its irrigating canals, all indicate that master hands have had it in charge during the past half century. Among its worthy citizens, who have been closely identified with the history of this section and have taken a prominent and important part in its building up and improvement, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Samuel H. Bennion was born in Taylorsville Ward June 20, 1854, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Bushell) Bennion. Our subject turned to Taylorsville Ward, where he purchased a educated in the common schools that existed then. He early started out in the cattle and sheep business, and in 1875 moved to Vernon,



James Kirkman

Tooele county, where he followed the cattle business for a period of fifteen years. He then returned to Taylorsville Ward, where he purchased a home and began making improvements on it. His home is located just west and a little north of the old postoffice on the Redwood road; here Mr. Bennion owns thirty acres of highly improved land, most of the improvements of which he has put on with his own hands. He has a splendid brick residence surrounded with orchard, fruit and shade trees. While he has given considerable attention to farming, this has not been his only avocation, for all through his business life he has been identified largely with the sheep and cattle business, and at present ranges in Wyoming.

On December 27th, 1875, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sharp, daughter of Adam and Jeanette (Cook) Sharp, and four children were born to them—Jessie, now Mrs. Raymond Cole, of Salt Lake City; Ethel, died aged two years, and two died at birth. Mr. Bennion's first wife died on July 27, 1882, and on May 3, 1883,, he married as his second wife Matilda Hokenson, and by this marriage four children were born—Amy, Harvey, Ella and Andrew. Their mother died October 23, 1888, and on February 20, 1890, Mr. Bennion again married, this time to Mrs. Belle (Martin) Rowberry, daughter of Moses and Isabella (Gillespie) Martin, and of this marriage three children have been born—Myrtle, Vera and Leone. His present wife had been married before to William Rowberry, who died July 3, 1882, and there were two children born to them—Isabella, now Mrs. Albert Cook, of Taylorsville, and Mary.

In politics Mr. Bennion has always taken an active part in the Republican party. He and his family are members of the Mormon Church, and have always been prominently identified with that denomination in Taylorsville Ward. For fifteen years he was Counselor to Bishop J. C. Sharp, in Vernon, Tooele county. He has also been Sunday School Superintendent, and is now a High Priest. His wife and family are also active in Church work, Mrs. Bennion being a member of the Ladies' Relief Society and his daughters members of the Young Ladies' Relief Society.

JAMES KIPPEN. No one can bequeath to posterity a richer heritage than the memory of a noble and well-directed life, devoted with unselfish affection to the upbuilding of the human race. Such a man will wield an influence that will not cease with his departure from earth's scenes. The life of James Kippen has been largely devoted to the welfare of his fellow beings.

He was born February 3, 1820, at Perthshire, Scotland, and is now therefore in the eighty-second year of his age. He is the son of Robert and Catherine (Campbell) Kippen, who were both natives of the Highlands of Scotland, where they lived and died. Our subject spent the first twenty-four years of his life within sixteen miles of the place of his birth, and received a common school education in his native land. On June 16, 1842, after listening to one of the Mormon missionaries who were preaching in that country, he became an adherent and member of the Mormon Church, being baptized into that faith at Mansadie Parish. So enthused was he in this new religion that soon after he became a convert he began to preach in his native land to his associates and friends, but so far as known none of them ever became converts, he being the only one in his family and the only one in that community to join the Mormons. In 1844 he sailed for America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in an old sailing vessel, and arriving at Nauvoo, Illinois, in April of the same year, where he remained until the following August, when he went to Saint Louis, where he followed the trade which he had learned in his native land with his father and oldest brother, that of a mason. After working in Saint Louis and vicinity for a time, he next located in Lexington, Missouri, and later went to Independence, in the same State, where he contracted the fever and ague, which hung on for three months and left him greatly emaciated. In 1848 he outfitted an ox team with provisions, preparatory to crossing the plains to Utah, which he did, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 4th, after a long and wearisome trip. Here he followed his trade for a short period, having placed the first rock in the old Tithing Office, and also assisted in building President Brigham

Young's first house. In the spring of 1850 he located in Bountiful, where he secured thirty-five acres of land, at that time in a wild state and covered with willows, sage and under-brush, and here he has since continued to live. His home place is at present in a high state of cultivation, he having erected a splendid brick residence, sunk an artesian well to supply water for both his stock and irrigating purposes, until now he has one of the finest places of its size in Davis county. In addition to his home place he owns two hundred acres of valuable farming land in Morgan county, where part of his family reside. Farming and the stock business have been his principal avocations through life.

While residing at Nauvoo he met and married Isabella Watson, daughter of Andrew Watson, the marriage ceremony being performed by Hyrum Smith, the brother of the Prophet. His second marriage occurred in 1853, when he was married to Catherine Watson. He has been the father of ten children, eight of whom are now living—Jasper; Catherine; Margaret; Jannett, who died aged two and a half years; James; Duncan; Robert; Elizabeth, and George. His children are residents and worthy citizens of Utah. Duncan was called in 1805 to go on a mission to the Samoan Islands, where he spent two years. In 1878 our subject was called to go on a mission to his native land, and served two years in that country. While there he visited the scenes of his early boyhood days, and met one brother and two sisters, all the remainder of the family having passed away.

Mr. Kippen is a firm believer in the teachings of his Church regarding work for the dead, and for the past seven years he has been doing work along this line in the Temple for members of his family who have died out of the faith of the Mormon Church, believing that by this means he will be able to save their souls. He has passed all through the scenes of hardships and difficulties which the settlement of Utah has made a matter of history, and during the Johnston army troubles he served as a guard in the Green river country and in Echo Canyon. While much of his life has been given to the maintenance of his families and in laying the foundation for a comfortable com-

petence for his declining years, yet one of the greatest desires of his life has been to preach the Gospel, and in this direction he has lost no opportunities, but has done all in his power to bring salvation to the human race. He has been ordained a High Priest, and still holds that position. Three different times during his life he has been at the point of death, but by divine providence his life has been spared: In July, 1901, while driving across the railroad track, one of the fast express trains thundered down the track, striking his wagon and tearing it to pieces, and throwing Mr. Kippen onto the south side of the wagon road. From this he only experienced a small jar. Another evidence of a narrow escape was while he was serving on his mission to Scotland. He had converted a lady, whose brother became enraged over it, and picked up a club and struck Mr. Kippen over the head. The blow was one which might ordinarily have resulted in death, but it never fazed Mr. Kippen. He has also been shot at, but never wounded.

JOSEPH J. HOLBROOK. Of the native sons of Utah few have been more closely identified with Davis county than has the subject of this sketch, and while still a comparatively young man, his life has been of a rather eventful and interesting character.

Born in Bountiful, Davis county, January 23, 1858, he is the son of Joseph and Lucy (Jones) Holbrook, of whom a biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject had two full sisters and one brother, William, now living in Bountiful. Mr. Holbrook spent his early life on the farm in Davis county, and remained at home until twenty-two years of age, receiving his education from such schools as then existed in that community.

He started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-two, having married Miss Alice Cook on December 23, 1878. She was the daughter of Mark and Ann (Evans) Cook, her people coming to Utah in 1854. Mrs. Holbrook was born in Bountiful. As a result of this union six children have been born, five of them still living—

Lucy, now Mrs. P. O. Hatch, of Bountiful, who has two children, Lawrence P. and Cecil; his other children are Joseph, Artulus, William A., Anna L., and Wilford, who died in infancy.

The old home place in which our subject now resides consists of a full block, on which stands an old gray residence, which was built many years ago. He also owns forty acres of land in Syracuse and other tracts of land in the vicinity of Bountiful. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was among the first to enlist in Battery A, under command of Captain Richard W. Young, and served in the Philippine Islands for a period of about seven months, being discharged by special act of Congress, through the instrumentality of the Hon. Frank J. Cannon, who was at that time United States Senator. Mr. Holbrook has also taken an active part in the work of the Church, having been for years a Ward teacher and President of the Elders' Quorum.

In politics he has been identified with the Democratic party, and in 1900 was nominated and elected a County Commissioner for Davis county, being Chairman of that body. He has also served as Deputy Sheriff for several terms, and is now Constable, and has been Deputy Fish and Game Warden. He helped to take the first steam saw mill into Arizona, in July, 1876, and the mill was erected at Mogollon Range in September of that year. Previous to this he had made a colonization trip to Sunset Crossing, in the same Territory, remaining there about eighteen months. There was at this time but one white family living between Kanab, Utah, and Saint Johns, Arizona.



JOHN W. HESS. Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task, however great, and in tracing the career of John W. Hess, President of the Davis Stake, it is plainly seen that these things have been the secret of his rise to a position of prominence and respect, not only in the ordinary walks of life, but in the work of the Mormon Church as well.

John W. Hess was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1821, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Foutz) Hess. His father was born May 21, 1792, and his mother June 4, 1797, both in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They were married in 1816, and of this marriage twelve children were born—Catherine, Polly, Mary Ann, John W., Sarah, Ann, Christina, Harriett, Lydia Ann, David, Alma and Emma. In 1832 the family moved to Richland county, Ohio, where Mr. Hess located on a piece of heavy timber land, which he cleared, and opened a small farm with bright prospects. In March, 1834, Mr. Hess, his wife, three oldest daughters and our subject were baptized into the Mormon Church by Bishop David Evans, who later lived in Lehi, this State, and died some years ago. Their baptism was the signal for a number of petty persecutions on the part of their neighbors, and in the year 1836, May 1st, Mr. Hess moved with his family to Ray county, Missouri, where he rented a farm from John Arbuckle, living there until the Mormons were expelled from Caldwell county, when he went to Illinois and settled in Hancock county, again settling on a piece of timber land, which he cultivated as best he could, but the many privations and persecutions he had suffered began to tell, and his health failed. In moving from place to place Mr. Hess had lost the most of his means, and at this time was in destitute circumstances. Our subject, being the oldest of the children, much of the care and responsibilities in assisting his father fell upon him. He bought forty acres of land, which he began to improve, and in 1844-45 began the erection of a hewed log cabin. At this time the people were burning the possessions of the Mormons in Morley's settlement, which was near the Hess place, and finally the mob violence became so threatening that they did not dare remain on their place any longer, and our subject moved the family to Nauvoo, where they occupied a part of the home of Mrs. Hess' brother, Bishop Foutz. It had become necessary for them to leave the greater portion of their possessions at the farm when leaving, and upon our subject's return he found they had all been destroyed. In November, 1845, the father was stricken with paralysis and lost the use of one

side, and was a helpless invalid from that time until his death.

Our subject had married Emeline Bigler, who was born in Harrison county, Virginia, on August 20, 1824. Word was sent to the members of the Church that they would leave Nauvoo in the following spring. After much difficulty Mr. Hess managed to get two wagons and two yokes of oxen, which he fitted up, putting a bed in one wagon, on which he placed his father. The family possessions had to be taken in the remaining wagon, and this necessitated the entire family, with the exception of the helpless father, walking the entire distance. On April 3, 1846, they started for Mount Pisgah. That night they crossed the Mississippi river and camped on the Iowa side of the river in a drenching rain. The advance companies of Mormons had planted corn and vegetables for the benefit of those who came later, and here our subject decided to remain for a time, as supplies were almost exhausted and the father was failing rapidly. In June, 1846, he built a temporary shelter of elm bark, in which house the mother and children remained for two years. It was learned at this time that Brigham Young was going to send a company to the Rocky Mountains to locate a settlement, and our subject went to Council Bluffs with his team, after making his father and mother as comfortable as he could, and with his wife started for Utah, in the company of which Henry W. Miller was Captain. When but a short distance from Council Bluffs they were overtaken by Captain Allen, accompanied by five dragoons of the United States army, who camped with them that night. Captain Allen was the bearer of a message from the Government, asking them to raise a company of five hundred volunteers to go to Mexico in the service of the Government. After consultation, President Brigham Young advised the men to go, and in response to this call five hundred and forty-nine volunteered. They arrived in Council Bluffs about the 10th of July, and found that four companies had already enlisted. Our subject and his wife enlisted in Company E, under Captain Daniel C. Davis, the Government having made provision for four women to accompany

each company of one hundred men as laundresses. He left his team and outfit with his brother-in-law, D. A. Miller, to be taken through to Utah. Each company was provided with two six-mule teams, and our subject drove one of these, and in this way was able to make the trip comparatively comfortable for his wife and the other women of his company. Just prior to the time they started for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Mr. Hess received word of the death of his father. The company remained two weeks at Fort Leavenworth, and then started for Santa Fe, a distance of one thousand miles. They had no way of carrying water for their own use except in their canteens, and while on the desert were compelled to use buffalo chips for fuel. This march across the desert was a most fearful one, and many of the men had to be assisted to finish the latter part of the journey. General Carney was at this time fighting the Mexicans in Upper California, and feeling that he was about to be defeated, sent a messenger to Santa Fe, requesting that all able-bodied men be sent on a forced march to his relief. Mr. Hess had proved to be an excellent teamster, and Captain Davis requested that he be allowed to drive his private conveyance. Provision had been made to send the disabled men and the women back to the camp on the Missouri river. Mr. Hess did not wish to leave his wife alone with a lot of sick men and helpless women, and requested that she be allowed to accompany him or that he be sent back with the company to the old camp. Captain Davis was unwilling to accede to either request, and it was only after appealing to General Doniphan, commander of the post, that matters were adjusted satisfactorily, and Mr. Hess started back in company with his wife and others. The detachment reached Pueblo, where they built wood houses for the winter. They had had no pay for seven months, and Captain Brown, accompanied by ten men, of whom our subject was one, went to Santa Fe with the pay roll and got the pay for the men, returning to Pueblo on April 1st, and on April 15th took up the march for Fort Laramie, three hundred miles distant. They expected to learn something about the train they had left at Council Bluffs when they reached Fort Laramie, and

while en route to that place met Amasa Lyman, who, with others, had come from the Mormon camp. They attempted to overtake the pioneers, but came into Salt Lake City on July 28th, four days after the Mormon train arrived, and on their arrival were discharged from Government service. Mr. Hess looks back upon that experience as one of the most priceless in his life, and is proud of the fact that he was a member of the Mormon battalion. Upon arriving in Utah he found himself almost without means, but at once set about to provide a home for himself and his faithful wife. He got out logs for a house, and, in company with John Bevin, with whom he formed a partnership, put up a whip saw pit and began to turn out one hundred feet of lumber a day, for which they found a ready sale. In this manner he spent the winter of 1847. In the spring of 1848 he moved to Mill Creek, where he put in a small crop, which was eaten up by crickets. On September 9th of that year he started back for his mother and her children. His brother David was the oldest child left at home, and he was only ten years of age at the time of his father's death, but the little fellow had pluckily set to work to assist his mother in keeping the family together, and they had planted a crop of buckwheat and corn, and the older brother, on his return, found them in good health and fairly comfortable circumstances. He made arrangements to bring them to Utah in the following spring, and then went to Council Bluffs, where he engaged to work for Apostle Orson Hyde for twenty dollars a month. He had only worked one month when cold weather set in and work was suspended for the rest of the winter. On April 15, 1849, he started for Salt Lake City, and after an arduous journey arrived in Salt Lake on July 27th, 1849, only to find his land in Mill Creek taken up by another party.

Mr. Hess was married seven times. He married his second wife, Miss Emily Cord, on March 30, 1852. She was a native of Maine, and was born September 27, 1831. She was the mother of ten children. On the 16th day of November, 1856, he married Julia Peterson, who was born in Norway September 29, 1839, and became the mother of four children. In March, 1857, he

was married to Mary Ann Steed, born in England November 27, 1837, and who bore him ten children. January 31, 1862, his first wife died. This was a very severe trial to Mr. Hess, as she had been the wife of his youth and was ever a faithful and loving helpmeet, passing through all the early trials and hardships of life with him. On the 25th of April of that year he married Miss Caroline Workman, who was born in Tennessee March 28, 1846, and who became the mother of ten children. He married Miss Sarah L. Miller on May 30, 1868. She was born in Farmington, Davis county, Utah, June 24, 1850, and by her he had eight children. His second wife, Emily Cord, died August 4, 1872. On July 28, 1875, he married Francis Marian Bigler, born in Farmington, Utah, October 22, 1859, and by her had seven children. Mr. Hess is the father of sixty-six children, of whom thirty sons and thirty daughters are now living. He has two hundred and fifty grandchildren and fifty-five great grandchildren.

Upon arriving in Utah with his mother Mr. Hess went to Farmington, in Davis county, and has made that his home ever since. He has followed general farming, and has been very successful. He and his different families are faithful and consistent members of the Mormon Church, and Mr. Hess has been especially active in its work. He has passed through all the offices of the Priesthood, and is now a Patriarch. He was ordained a Bishop by President Young, and set aside to preside over the Farmington Ward in 1855. President Young called him to go on a mission among the Lamanites, located in Washakie, in Box Elder county, Utah, and he has been more or less active in working among and directing these people since that time. In September, 1882, he was called by President John Taylor and set apart as First Counselor to the President of Davis Stake of Zion. On March 17, 1885, the citizens of Farmington prepared a banquet at Social Hall in honor of Mr. Hess' long and useful career during his twenty-seven years as a Bishop, and as a token of their esteem and gratitude for his services presented him with a bust of President Brigham Young and a set of books containing the Church works.

In September, 1887, he was called on a mission to the Washakie tribe of Indians, in company with Bishop Zundel. He had gone on a mission to his old home in November, 1869, and while there had looked up the family genealogy, returning to Utah February 16, 1870. Shortly after his return William R. Smith, then President of the Davis Stake, died, and Mr. Hess was called to fill the vacancy temporarily. On March 4, 1894, he was set aside to preside as President of Davis Stake of Zion, which position he still holds.

Mr. Hess has not distinguished himself in Church work alone, but has been a prominent and active man in political affairs in Utah, and has ever been foremost in assisting to promote the welfare of the State, as well as the community in which he has lived. In 1858 he was elected to the Utah Legislature, and was re-elected in 1862, serving four years. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1876, and was in command of the militia of Davis county for many years, up to the time Governor Harding issued a proclamation making it an offense to bear arms, when he was relieved from that responsible duty.

In social life President Hess is known as a most genial and kindly gentleman, and to know him is to admire and respect him. He has through a long life been a man of high integrity, following the teachings of the Church of his choice with a conscience void of offense, and has won a high place in the esteem of all who know him. Left an orphan and the oldest child of the family, he early assumed the duties of manhood, and while rearing a large family himself, his first thought was ever for his mother and her children, to whom he has been a faithful and devoted son and brother. The success which has come to him has been through his own unaided efforts, and he has made a career to which his children and future posterity may well point with pride.

JOHAN WOOD. The first farm taken up on Mill creek was taken up by Daniel Wood, the father of our subject, the family being the third to settle in Davis county in the vicinity of South Bountiful. It has been over half a century since the

family first settled there, and the transforming of this wild and barren waste to its present splendid condition is due in no small degree to the efforts and energy of the Wood family.

John Wood was born in Duchess county, Canada, April 10, 1830, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Snyder) Wood, who were both natives of Canada. The family moved to Ohio when our subject was but three years of age, and lived in Kirkland for two or three years, going from there to Missouri, where they passed through all the difficulties and hardships which were the lot of the Mormon people in that State. From Missouri they moved to Pike county, Illinois, where they remained for a time, and then moved to Hancock county, about twelve miles south of Nauvoo, later making their home in Nauvoo, and leaving there with the main body of the Mormon Church in 1846, going with them to Winter Quarters, where they remained until 1848, when they started across the great American plains in Brigham Young's train, in which Mr. Wood was made Captain of ten wagons. The senior Mr. Wood was in quite comfortable circumstances, as compared with the majority of the pioneers, being the owner of two farm wagons and a light spring wagon, one team of horses and five yoke of oxen and cows. Upon their arrival in Utah the family went at once to Davis county and settled at the place where our subject now lives, one-quarter of a mile east of Woods Cross station on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, where the father took up one hundred acres of land, which he improved and cultivated. The first home of the family was a small log house with a thatched roof, which was later replaced with a two-story adobe house, in which the father lived until his death. Mr. Wood was a staunch member of the Mormon Church, both he and his wife having been baptized in Canada by Joseph Young, a brother of President Brigham Young. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of polygamy, and had eight wives, being the father of about twenty-five children. Our subject was the second of a family of seven children, all of whom, with the exception of one sister, now Mrs. Moyle, of Salt Lake City, have died. The senior Mr. Wood was a member of the Nauvoo Legion. He was

a prominent man in Davis county during his life, being active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community. In addition to his farm, he was also a heavy owner of cattle, sheep and horses. After he had been in Utah some years Mr. Wood made a trip to Canada, and during his absence the Oregon Short Line Railroad built through the choicest portion of his farm, and built the station, which they named "Woods Cross," right in the center of his farm. Mr. Wood made his return trip by rail, and was much surprised, as well as displeased, at what had occurred during his absence. The company was afterwards induced to move the station to its present location. Mrs. Wood died about 1880, and Mr. Wood died in 1892, mourned by a large circle of life-long friends, and leaving a record for business sagacity and integrity of which his children may well be proud.

Our subject remained on the farm with his father until he was about twenty-eight years of age, at which time he was married to Miss Amelia Langford, daughter of Eliza Langford. Her father died in England, and she came to Utah in 1850. By this marriage nine children have been born, all but four of whom are now living—Nephi, now engaged in ranching in Idaho; Eliza Jane, now Mrs. Hartley, living in Idaho; Edward and Henry, living near their father; Ellen, now Mrs. Samuel Sessions, living in East Bountiful. The mother of these children died July 26, 1880. He had previously married her sister, Louisa, by whom he had seven children, of whom four are now alive—Emily, now Mrs. James Hartley, living in Idaho; Edgar, William and Earnest, all living at home. Mrs. Wood died January 5, 1901. Since the death of the mother one of Mr. Wood's granddaughters has kept house for him and is a great favorite with the family.

Soon after his first marriage Mr. Wood settled on his present home place, where he has twenty-three acres of valuable land, well improved, on which he has a comfortable home and good out-buildings. He was born and raised in the Mormon faith, and was baptized by Elder Fountz, when but a child, in Pike county, Illinois, and has ever since been a faithful adherent

of the teachings of his Church, as have also his entire family. He remembers perfectly the Prophet Joseph Smith, whom he saw when with his parents in Nauvoo, and recalls his childhood's associations with pleasure. He has been a leader in all Church work in his community, and one of his sons, Henry, served for two years in missionary work in the Southern States. He participated in the early troubles when Johnston's army landed in Utah, and saw service under Colonel Ross in 1857. He took his family to American Fork until the troubles were over, when he returned for them and brought them home in the fall of 1858. The Wood family also assisted greatly in bringing freight and emigrants to Utah, sending their teams to assist in bringing supplies and families out, though they never themselves accompanied their teams. He was in the State militia, with the rank of Fourth Corporal. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought nor held public office.



THOMAS WADDOUPS. Not to every ambitious man does success come, no matter how zealously he labors and bends his energies to that desired end; but in the preponderance of cases concentration of purpose, when united with integrity and sagacity, will cause the goddess of fortune to smile benignantly upon his efforts. Of the self-made men whose history has been closely identified with that of Davis county, and who have passed through all the early scenes and troubles of this new country since 1866, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention.

Thomas Waddoups was born in Warwickshire, England April 11, 1850, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Waddoups, both natives of England. There were nine children in their family, six of whom grew to maturity, our subject being the fourth child. His early life was spent in his native land, where he worked with his father on a farm, and there he received a common school education, but being of an ambitious turn of mind, he early decided to seek new fields, where greater opportunities were afforded young men,

and at the age of sixteen he started for America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing vessel. and the plains by ox team, in company with Horton Haight, Captain of the train, arriving in Salt Lake City in the latter part of that same year. On this trip he drove three yoke of oxen. Mr. Waddoup's success is more marked and pronounced from the fact that when he arrived in Utah and settled in Bountiful he hardly had a cent to his name; consequently had to begin at the bottom of the ladder. The first few years in Utah were none too pleasant. However, by energy, perseverance and determination he was able, during the first two years, to obtain sufficient money to send for his father and his family. Mr. Waddoups' first experience in Utah was in working at whatever came first to his hand. Money was very scarce in those days, and his labors were paid for in farming products, these being taken to the city and sold for one-half the price he had paid in labor, but by economical and careful living he year by year succeeded in getting ahead, and is now considered one of the successful and prosperous men of Davis county. The senior Mr. Waddoups spent the balance of his life in Bountiful, and died in October, 1900, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. His wife died in 1884. Of their children there are two sons and two daughters, besides our subject, still living.

In 1874 Mr. Waddoups was married to Miss Mary Call, daughter of Anson and Margaretta Call, and of this marriage ten children have been born, of whom seven are still living, six sons and one daughter—Thomas A.; William M., now in Honolulu on a mission for the Church, having been called in February, 1899. Thomas A. also served four years in the same section, and after returning home was called to go to Skull Valley, in the Iosepa range of mountains, in this State, where there is a settlement of native Honoluluans, of which settlement he is in charge. The other children are: Cyril, who died at the age of eighteen months; Ezra, school teaching in Skull Valley; Royal; Bertha; Mable; Ralph, and Omer. Our subject's second marriage was to Miss Cynthia Call, a sister of his first wife. Six children have been born of this marriage—Thara; Aaron;

Cynthia E.; Eunice; Irena, and Beatrice, all living at home.

As the result of our subject's industrious life, he is now the owner of sixty-five acres of splendid land in the vicinity of Bountiful; this he has improved and brought up to a high state of cultivation, having planted orchards, made wells, etc., and has a good residence upon it. While he has given much of his time to his business and the laying of a foundation for a home for himself and family, yet this has not occupied all of his time. He has been a prominent member of the Mormon Church ever since his baptism at the age of eight years, his people also being members of the same Church. In 1883 he was called to serve on a mission to Great Britain, where he labored to the entire satisfaction of the heads of the Church for a period of two years in the vicinity of his old home, being President of that Conference. He has also taken an active and prominent part in home missionary and colonization work, and for the past twenty-eight years has been a teacher in his Ward, as well as being a member of the Ward Conference for the same length of time. He was ordained President of the Seventieth Quorum of the Seventies, which office he holds at this time.

By his long and honorable life in Utah he has won the confidence and esteem of the heads of the Church and enjoys the friendship and good will of the community in which he resides.



DRUM DRAKE, one of the prominent young agriculturalists of Davis county, has the proud distinction of being a descendant of an old American family, his ancestors on his father's side having fought in the Revolutionary War. The father, Horace Drake, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work, was born in Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, and was one of the early members of the Mormon Church, coming to Utah with the pioneers in 1847. His wife, and the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Diana E. Holbrook, a descendant of an



Daniel Williams

old Puritan family who settled in New York State.

Our subject was born in the Second Ward of Salt Lake City, March 19, 1861, and there grew to manhood and received his scholastic education from the schools then existing in that city. He was always at home with his father, and when the latter moved to Centerville, our subject accompanied him thither, and this has since been his home. The senior Mr. Drake has practically retired from a life of activity, and the son has entire charge of the farm. He is also building a beautiful home in Centerville, which, when completed, will be one of the finest in this part of Utah.

Mr. Drake was married January 18, 1888, when he led to the altar Miss Mary Derrick, daughter of Zacharias and Mary E. (Horspool) Derrick. The Derrick family came to Utah in the early fifties, and Mrs. Drake was born in Salt Lake City April 28, 1864. In their childhood days Mr. and Mrs. Drake were schoolmates, and from this life-long companionship sprang up the affection that later culminated in their marriage. But two children have blessed this union, and they both died in infancy—Ivy the elder, died at the age of three months, and his little brother, Hyrum, when but nine days old.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Drake are adherents of the Mormon religion, Mr. Drake being baptized into the Church when but eight years of age, and he has since been a most faithful and conscientious follower of its teachings. He received one call from the heads of the Church to go on a mission to the Eastern States, but his health failing, he was compelled to return home before the mission was completed. However, he has been at home a most faithful and earnest Church worker, in connection with his father doing much for the spread of the Mormon gospel. His efforts as a Latter Day Saint and his zeal in Church matters have been recognized by the First Presidency, who have advanced him from office to office, until he is at this time a member of the Quorum of Seventies.

In political life Mr. Drake is a member of the Democratic party, although he has never sought nor held public office.

DANIEL WILLIAMS was one of the early pioneers in Morgan county; in fact, he was the first man to settle on the north side of the Weber river, in the fall of 1861. The following winter was perhaps one of the most severe winters ever known in Morgan county. The continual snow storms made life a burden for Mr. Williams and his little family. They suffered many hardships from cold, and sometimes hunger; but Mr. Williams is of that stamp of men which has made Utah famous. No obstacles or difficulties could daunt his courage or thwart his plans; his strong will power and determination has brought success to his door. His whole life in Utah has been honorable, straightforward and upright, and if he has an enemy in all Morgan county no one is aware of it.

Mr. Williams was born in Monmouthshire, near Newport, Wales, in 1824 and is the son of Daniel and Maria (Rawlins) Williams. He grew to manhood and received his education in his native country. He followed the life of a coal miner there for twenty years. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1849, and in 1860 emigrated to the United States, crossing the Atlantic Ocean on board the ship *Underwriter*, and landed in New York. His first year in America was spent in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines. In 1861 he came to Florence, and from there to Utah by ox teams, accompanied by his five children and his sister, now Mrs. Olson of San Diego, California. His ox teams gave out on Green river, and he was compelled to remain there for a time. He later came to the Weber valley and located on the Weber river, at Mountain Green, where he remained a few months only, going from there to Morgan county and taking up a squatter's claim on the site where Morgan City now stands. Here he built a home. He found a good quality of lime rock on his place and burned all the lime used in the construction work of the Union Pacific Railroad along the Weber river. He followed this business for thirty years, meantime clearing his land and improving it, and taking up the occupation of farming, in which he has been very successful. In 1872 he

built a large house facing the railroad station, and for a number of years had a general store adjoining his dwelling. At this time he owns considerable property in Morgan City. He has helped take out a number of water ditches from Weber river, and built the greater part of the North Morgan ditch on contract.

Mr. Williams has had four wives. His first wife was Miss Eliza Ames, whom he married in Wales. She came to America with him, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, leaving a family of seven children, of whom five are now living—Mary Ann, now the wife of Nelson Harvey; Joseph; Jane, wife of Joseph Holt; Hyrum; Harriett, now Mrs. Thomas E. Jones, of California. His second wife was Harriett Thurston, daughter of Bishop Thurston of Milton, who was a school teacher when she was married to Mr. Williams in 1861. They had no family. His third wife was Jane (Carter) Southwell, a native of England, who died in 1897, leaving no family. His present wife was a Mrs. Anderson.

In politics Mr. Williams is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, but he has never sought or held public office, giving his entire time to his business. Besides his property in Morgan, Mr. Williams has four houses and lots in Orden, and has done considerable building there, as well as in Morgan.



WILLIAM ATWOOD. Macaulay, the great historian, has truthfully said, "The history of a country is best told in the lives of its people."

In presenting the biography of the Atwood family we do so with the knowledge that it is replete with many interesting and valuable incidents; the life of a people inured for generations to the hardship of frontier life, always foremost in the advance guard of civilization; living in the thick of the fray, and occupying positions of high honor and trust in the communities where they have made their homes.

William Atwood was born in Dunkirk, New York, January 30, 1839, and is the son of Simeon and Melissa (Turrell) Atwood. The father was a native of New York, being born in Montrose county, September 12, 1814. The mother was born in Burlington, Vermont, her birth occurring the same hour as that of the late Queen Victoria. While our subject was a small boy, the family moved to Buffalo, New York, and from there to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where the father built his home in the heavy timber country of the Keystone State. After locating here, he was for many years agent for Mr. Hidercooper, a large land owner in Pennsylvania, but having at that time no broken land and no means to tide him over the first few years, he was obliged to depend on day labor for the support of his family, and during these years they suffered many privations, having to practice the most rigid economy. The father secured work in a near-by brick yard, and on one occasion upon returning home he discovered the family were entirely without food, the children having been sent to bed supperless, and the wife in tears over the discouraging prospect. There was a two bushel sack of rye in the house, and putting this on his back he carried it three miles to the mill, only to find the miller had retired; nothing daunted, however, he obtained the key to the mill and spent the greater part of the night grinding the rye, reaching home at three o'clock in the morning, when the meal was converted into bread and the children aroused and fed. Thus early introduced to the hardships that must always go hand in hand with frontier life, the family were better prepared for the life in this western country than were some others. Later they moved to Moreheadville, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in the manufacture of bricks, in which he was fairly successful, and continued until 1862. On the 16th of June of that year they started on their long journey for Utah. The three oldest children were Alonzo T., William, our subject, and Walter Henry. There were eight children in the family.

The trip across the plains was made by ox team, and during the journey our subject suffered a severe illness, in which his life was despaired

of by all the family, but himself; he never lost faith in his ultimate recovery, and comforted his mother with the assurance of his returning health. The change came when they reached the life-giving breezes of the Rocky Mountains, and from that time forward the recovery of the young man was rapid. The wagon train, of which Captain J. S. Brown was in charge, arrived in Salt Lake City on October 7, 1862.

At first Mr. Atwood and his younger brother, Walter Henry, worked at the carpenter trade, and in getting out timber from the canyon. Later they built a brick kiln at Murray, and were associated with their father in the manufacture of brick, which trade he had taught them in Pennsylvania. Upon conferring with Brigham Young before undertaking the work, the elder Mr. Atwood had been discouraged by the President, who had become convinced by repeated trials which he had seen made that good brick could not be made in this Territory. However, when he found the Atwoods were not to be convinced, he gave them his blessing and encouraged them to make the attempt, which they did with marked success, and President Young was agreeably surprised to find the product far superior to anything that had yet been produced. The father and sons continued in this business until the death of the former in the early nineties, after which the sons conducted the business until recently, when our subject withdrew. The mother of these boys died about a year after reaching Utah.

There has always existed a most beautiful and harmonious intimacy between our subject and his brother, Walter Henry, who have during most of their lives been not only close associates, but interested in business together. Their farms adjoin and their houses are only divided by the street, living on opposite sides of Murray street. No discord has ever risen between them, and their lives afford a beautiful example of what brotherly love should be.

Mr. Atwood's home place consists of thirty acres of valuable land; he also has one hundred and sixty acres of land at Park City, at the head of Silver Creek. After withdrawing from the brick business, he engaged in the coal, lumber

and hardware business, and is now one of the successful merchants of Murray. His residence is a handsome and commodious brick, fitted up with every convenience and comfort, and surrounded by a beautiful lawn, shade trees and flowers.

His marriage took place in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City in the winter of 1863, when he was united to Miss Laura Wade, who lived but seven weeks after the ceremony had been performed. He sought forgetfulness amid strange surroundings, and for a year spent his time in Wyoming, where he worked as a carpenter. At the end of that time he returned home, and married Sarah J. Wade, a sister of his deceased wife. The present Mrs. Atwood is a lady of most gracious and winning manners, beloved by all who know her, and an ornament to the society in which she moves. She has borne her husband six children—Oralie M., now the wife of George W. Baker, a physician of Ogden; Iona, a graduate of the State University, still at home; Nina, Raiola, Wilma and Roscoe.

In politics Mr. Atwood is a staunch Democrat, but not an office seeker. He and his family are members of the Mormon Church, in which they are active, and our subject has been a member of the Seventies since 1864.

He is a keen sportsman, and several times every year makes trips to the mountains for the purpose of hunting and fishing.

The life and career of Mr. Atwood is one that may well afford good food for reflection to the young man starting out in life for himself; beginning as a poor boy, he has by patient industry, untiring perseverance and close economy overcome every obstacle and made a record as an honest and successful business man of which he may justly be proud. In his store he employs a number of clerks, and estimates his business at about fifteen thousand dollars a year, which is a large business for his locality.

Mr. Atwood was an eye witness to the drilling of the first coal oil well, which was about a mile and a half southeast of Titusville, Pennsylvania. The drill was operated by the old style flutter wheel. On this occasion his brother, Henry, was with him.

JACOB PEART. Among the early settlers of Utah no one has taken a more prominent or active part in the development of Salt Lake county than the subject of this sketch, who was born July 1, 1835, in Alston, Cumberland county, England.

He is a son of Jacob, who was born on the River Tine, Alston, Cumberland county, England, June 3, 1801. He was the son of George, who was born in England in 1765. George Peart was a farmer, miner, carpenter and miller in the old country. The father of our subject was a genius along mechanical lines, and during his life time he constructed with his own hands a wooden clock, which was kept in the family for many years, and was considered as good a time keeper as many of the clocks and watches made at the present time. He also made a bass fiddle, which was used in the Old Methodist Church, which he attended in England, and where he was the chorister.

Jacob Peart married December 20, 1824, to Miss Elizabeth Holden. In 1841 he and his wife came to America on account of their religious proclivities. They first settled at Nauvoo, Ill., where they continued to live until the exodus of the Mormon people, which occurred in 1846, and taking part in all the scenes of the history of the Church in that section. Being intimately acquainted with the Prophet, Joseph Smith, Mr. Peart was sent by him to Rock Island, Illinois, for the purpose of opening up coal mines, where he was residing at the time of the killing of the Prophet.

The family later moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where they remained for a short time, and in the following spring they journeyed to Winter Quarters, now Florence, Nebraska, only remaining there for three days, when they joined Brigham Young's company for Utah in the summer of 1848, Stephen H. Goddard being captain of ten wagons in that train. After an adventurous trip across the plains, they arrived September 20th of that year. Here our subject's father took up the mason work, and followed it for a number of years. He assisted Brigham Young in the construction of some of the first buildings which were erected in Salt Lake City, carrying on farm-

ing at the same time in the vicinity of Eleventh South and State streets, where he owned five acres of land, on which he built him a home. He followed the building business for the balance of his life. He died April 20, 1874, at the corner of Eleventh South and State streets, in the house of his son. Our subject's mother died in Nauvoo in 1841. All her children died there except our subject.

In the early history of Utah Mr. Peart was sent to Los Vegas, California, to assist in building up a colony in that section, but was recalled during the year in which Johnston's army arrived in Utah, being commissioned by Brigham Young to serve as a guard during that period.

At the age of twenty-five years our subject began business for himself. July 20, 1860, he married Margaret Gray, daughter of John and Sarah (McConacie) Gray. The father having died in England, the mother came to Utah with her two daughters in 1855. Our subject and wife have had twelve children born to them, ten of whom are still living—Olinthus L., Elizabeth L., John G., Margaret, Violate, Daniel, Sarah, Annie, May, Sophronia and Lenora. Jacob L. was the second child, and he died at the age of two and a half years. Mark, the eleventh child, died at the age of nine years and ten months.

After our subject married he first took up land and began farming, at the same time freighting and following these avocations until 1886. During the time when he was engaged in the freight business he furnished material for many of the larger buildings, dwellings, etc. of Salt Lake City. His father had taken up land where the Metropolitan building now stands, and where our subject lived until 1864, when he moved to the corner of Eleventh South and State streets, where he built an adobe dwelling, which now stands unoccupied, this being one of the first residences built in that vicinity. He occupied this dwelling until he constructed his new brick house, in 1890, which he located at 53 East Eleventh South, and is modern in all particulars.

During the years Mr. Peart carried on farming, he had a large farm of 500 acres in the Bear River country, but this has later been turned over to his son.

Mr. Peart has been instrumental in building a number of residences in Salt Lake City and county.

He is now engaged in the general merchandise business, at the southwest corner of Ninth East and Twelfth South, having started there in the early nineties.

In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization in this State, and while he has taken an active interest in the party, yet has never desired public office. He has served on the missionary work for the Church, and has been ordained a member of the Seventies.

John G., one of his sons, has served on a mission to Virginia. Daniel served on a mission to Colorado during 1897 and 1898.

Mr. Peart's long residence in Salt Lake City and county has been marked by a straightforward, honest, upright life. He has been the means of assisting a great many young men in starting in life.

termination, courage and industry. His work was in freighting goods from Salt Lake City to Nevada, and to the mining districts of this State, and when seventeen years of age he had charge of a four-yoke team of oxen, which he drove across the plains from North Platte, Nebraska, to Salt Lake City. This trip was at that time an arduous undertaking and consumed nearly a year. In addition to the slowness of traveling, the hostile attitude of the Indians made constant vigilance a necessity. His freighting business grew as the years progressed, and led to his becoming interested in the mining resources of the State. He had large contracts for hauling ore from the mines, and became conversant with the details of that business, and for the past twenty years has been identified with a large number of the most prosperous mines of this State. He has been an officer and stockholder for a number of years in the Daly West and the Silver King mines, to the extent that he now ranks among the representative mining men of the State.

Mayor Thompson is possessed of that strong will power that carries in its train success in whatever is undertaken. When a boy driving ox teams to and from the mines and across the great American desert, he determined that his life would be a success, and he has demonstrated his power and ability to conquer obstacles that stood in the pathway of success. He has seen Salt Lake City grow to its present size and importance, and has aided materially in its work. He has been interested in the development of the State as well as of the city, and is one of the men who have successfully brought Utah to the prominent position it now occupies in the ranks of the Western States. He believes in the future prominence of Salt Lake City, and in the future prosperity of the State. He has seen the great American desert turned from a wilderness into a land living with industry; the once barren land covered with growing crops; barren mountains yielding up wealth and sustenance for the people, and a State unknown at the time of his birth, raised to a prominent rank in the Union. His success in life is one of the brilliant records that men have made in Utah. The



HONORABLE EZRA THOMPSON.

For the past four years the affairs of the City of Salt Lake have been directed by a man who had never held an executive position prior to his election to the Mayoralty of this city. His success in mining and in business life, and the ability he exhibited, led to his selection by the people, and their confidence has been justified by the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of that position. He is a native of this State and a native of Salt Lake City, being born in the city he now presides over on July 17, 1850.

He was educated in the public schools, and when quite a small boy was thrown on his own resources and forced to make his own way in the world. He has earned his own living since he was thirteen years of age, and his present position has been reached by the sheer force of de-

truism that "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," has been reversed, for in the very city in which he was born, he has overcome obstacles that seemed insurmountable, and has risen step by step through his own industry and energy to the head of its government.

Mayor Thompson was married on February 14, 1885, to Miss Emily Pugsley. Her father was one of the early pioneers of Utah, and was prominent in the settlement of this State. He was extensively engaged in mining and milling, and in manufacturing; in fact was interested in almost all of the industries of Utah. The Mayor's family consists of four children—Linn H., the oldest, now thirteen years of age; Norinne, Ezra P. and Clyde R.

In politics the Mayor has always been a staunch Republican, and has followed the fortunes of that party with unwavering fidelity and zeal. While a resident of Park City he was for four years a member of the City Council. He was elected Mayor of Salt Lake City in 1898, and so popular was his administration and so ably did he administer the affairs of the city that he was re-elected by a large majority, decisively defeating the Democratic candidate.

Mayor Thompson comes from an old Eastern family. His father, Ezra, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother Lois (Trumbull) Thompson, was a native of Maine. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the Eastern part of the country. Mayor Thompson's family came across the plains and settled in Salt Lake City, arriving here a short time after the first settlers came in.

The Mayor is a man of dignified appearance, tall and well built, and of a commanding presence. His success has been due to the great determination and energy which he has brought to the accomplishment of every task allotted to him. His able administration of the city's affairs, together with his genial, kindly nature, has made him one of the most popular men in this city and throughout Utah, and no man stands higher in the confidence and respect of the people than does the present Chief Executive of the Capital of the State.



ENRY G. McMILLAN. There are few men in Salt Lake City who have taken a more prominent part in the development of the mining resources of Utah than has the subject of this sketch. He is one of the most prominent business men in the entire inter-mountain region, and is one who has accomplished a great deal of work in bringing the resources of Utah to their present satisfactory condition. His attention has not been limited to the field of mining, but he has also taken a wide interest in all the varied commercial enterprises which go to build up a prosperous State. He is one of the staunchest business men of this city, and one in whom the people have the utmost confidence.

Henry G. McMillan was born in Giles county, Tennessee, and when but a young boy his parents moved to Macoupin county, Illinois, and here our subject spent his early life. He was educated in the regular schools of that county and in the Blackburn University, a famous Presbyterian institution of Illinois, of which his father was one of the founders. He started out to earn his own living at the age of sixteen, and engaged in the manufacture of wool, handling wool in all of its various forms and doing both a wholesale and a retail business. He was connected with the first wool manufactory in Macoupin county. In this business he was very successful, and remained identified with it for over ten years. In addition to the work of building up his factory, he also traveled as a salesman for the same. In December, 1875, he removed from Illinois and came West and settled in Salt Lake City, where he assumed charge of the general business of Durrant & Cutting, who at that time handled ores and smelting supplies, and also operated an extensive forwarding and express business to the outlying districts, and also imported large quantities of grain into this section of the country. After serving as their manager for two years, the business of the firm was transferred.

Mr. McMillan secured employment in the district court in the early part of 1877, and remained there until 1894, first as deputy and later as chief clerk, and throughout this time he was also iden-

tified with other business and with mining propositions, as well as having interests in the real estate and stock business. Soon after the termination of his services at the district court he established himself in business and continued for several years as a general broker and later formed a partnership with J. E. Bamberger, under the firm name of Bamberger & McMillan, the new firm carrying on a general brokerage business and also handling ores on a large scale, as agents of M. Guggenheim & Sons. At the time of the consolidation of the smelting interests of the firm of M. Guggenheim & Sons with the American Smelting Company, the firm of Bamberger & McMillan was also merged into the corporation, and since that time Mr. McMillan has been largely identified with the interests of this new company. This is now one of the largest smelting companies in Utah, and in fact in the inter-mountain region. He has aided largely, not only in bringing its capacity up to its present size, but has also been instrumental in expanding its field of operations. He is also prominently identified with the growth of Salt Lake City, and in addition to his large real estate holdings, is interested in many of its commercial enterprises, and in the line of mining and smelting is one of the leaders of this State.

He was married in Illinois in 1873, to Miss Emma L. Corn, whose father was a prominent merchant in Lexington, Kentucky, in his early life, but who died when Mrs. McMillan was a small child. By this marriage they have nine children, six daughters and three sons. His oldest daughter, Lute, is now the wife of Gustave Luellwitz, of Spokane, Washington, and Anna Mae is the wife of Samuel C. Adams, general manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Denver, Colorado. Leta has recently graduated from the Salt Lake City high School and from the National Park Seminary. Gordon, his oldest son, is in Williston Academy, in Massachusetts, taking a special course in electrical engineering. His other children are: Bess, Mildred, Aline, Harold and Donald.

Mr. McMillan comes of one of the old Presbyterian families of Illinois, his father, Ed-

ward, having been one of the prominent ministers of that faith in that State. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service of the United States army as a captain, and died near the close of the war at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia. At this time his son was sixteen years of age, and the death of his father necessitated his starting out in life for himself at that age. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Miss Mary Ann (Brown) McMillan, who died at the age of seventy-four years. She was a sister of ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, and also of John C. Brown. Neil S. Brown was later Ambassador to Russia under President Tyler, in the latter part of the forties or the early fifties. John C. Brown was also a prominent man in the affairs of the United States, and was active in securing the bill of the Texas Pacific railroad, and for many years was its president and general manager, which position he continued to fill until it was absorbed by the Gould interests, when he became general superintendent of all the Gould lines, holding the latter position until his death in 1888.

Our subject has always been a staunch Republican, and has been prominently identified with the work of the party in Utah, having served in the Council of Salt Lake City. He was also receiver of the Salt Lake and Eastern railway, which extended from Coalville to Park City, and which was finally absorbed by the Union Pacific railroad in 1880. Mr. McMillan is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Salt Lake City, and has been a member of the Presbyterian faith for over thirty years. The ancestors of the McMillans were natives of Scotland, and his father's family were early settlers in North Carolina. His mother's people were prominent in Tennessee, both in the political and financial life of that State. His paternal and maternal grandfathers both fought in the Revolutionary War on the side of the Colonists, and his paternal grandfather took part in the battle of New Orleans, in 1812, under General Andrew Jackson. Mr. McMillan's grandfather at that time was a Major of one of the famous Tennessee regiments of riflemen.

BISHOP ELIAS MORRIS, deceased, founder of the widely known firm of Elias Morris & Sons Company, stone contractors and manufacturers of monumental work, mantles, grates, marble work, etc., was the oldest of five brothers to emigrate to America. They were, Elias, William V., Richard V., John and Hugh—all of whom are now dead. Some years prior to his death Bishop Morris undertook to write a biographical sketch of his life, but owing to his many and arduous duties, this was never completed. However, from it we learn that his parents were born at Llanfair, Taihhairne, Denbigshire, North Wales, and had a family of seven sons and five daughters. His father was a mason by trade and did contracting in his own country. His son, the late Bishop Morris, learned the trade from his father, and becoming a convert to the Mormon religion, emigrated to America in 1852. He had been baptized in 1849, and in 1851 President John Taylor paid a visit to his home in North Wales and there organized a company of capitalists to purchase machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar in Utah, it being their intention to establish this industry in Salt Lake City. Mr. Morris, understanding the handling of such machinery, he was engaged by President Taylor to come to Utah in the interests of the sugar company, and left Liverpool in charge of the machinery in March, 1852. He landed at New Orleans and proceeded from there by boat to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where a large number of wagons and ox teams had been purchased to transport the machinery across the plains to Utah. The trip was a very slow and tedious one, many privations and hardships being endured by the Bishop, who finally arrived in Salt Lake City in November of that year. However, the time for such an industry in Utah was not yet ripe, and the company did not mature. The scheme was found to be impracticable, and although several thousand dollars had been invested, the matter was abandoned and was not taken up again for many years. However, when the beet factory became a reality Bishop Morris was one of the foremost men in the company, and became its President. There

was some excitement over the discovery of iron in Iron county, and a company being formed for the purpose of manufacturing iron, Bishop Morris was engaged to put up the furnace for this company, who did considerable work, but not enough to make the venture a paying one, and the scheme finally failed for want of funds. The Bishop then returned to Salt Lake City and engaged in doing contract work, in 1864. Among the buildings which he erected and the work he did may be mentioned the Eagle Emporium building, for William Jennings; the drug store for Godbe, Pitt & Company, and a number of others.

In 1865 he was sent on a mission for the Church to Wales, where he remained until June, 1869, when he brought back a company of three hundred and sixty-five converts. Upon his return to Salt Lake he entered into partnership with Samuel L. Evans, under the firm name of Morris & Evans, builders. They did a growing business, and upon the opening of the mines in Utah made a specialty of fire brick and furnace building. They put up the Germania works, the smelters at Sandy, Bingham, Little Cottonwood, Flagstaff, East Canyon and Stockton. Also the mills and cornish pump at the Ontario mines. They put in the basement of the Salt Lake Temple, the Deseret National Bank block and the store building of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution. After the death of his partner, Mr. Morris carried the business on in his own name for a time, and it later became Elias Morris & Sons Company, under which title it still continues.

Bishop Morris was also closely associated with many other industries and enterprises of Utah, among which may be mentioned a tannery, the Salt Lake Foundry, the soap factory, and laid the cut stone in the City and County Building in Salt Lake City; also the gravity sewer of the city. He was for four years a member of the City Council, and for one year a director of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which drafted the organic laws of the State of Utah. In 1889, when the Utah Sugar Company was organized he was made President, and held that position up to the time of his death. He



N. W. Erickson

was also much interested in music and the fine arts. He took a prominent part in the Eisteddfod, which was held in Salt Lake City, and was treasurer and director of that association. In the Mormon Church he held the position of High Counselor for nearly twenty years. On September 12, 1888, he was set apart as President of the High Priests' Quorum of Salt Lake Stake, and held that position at the time of his death. When the Ward was reorganized, May 11, 1890, he was chosen to succeed Bishop Joseph Pollard, also holding that office up to his death.

Bishop Morris died March 17, 1898, as the result of a fall down the elevator shaft of one of the public buildings. He died surrounded by his family, and mourned by the entire city, at the age of seventy-three years. The funeral was very largely attended, the Tabernacle building, where the services were conducted, not being large enough to hold the large concourse which gathered to pay their respects to their late townsman.

NORMAN W. EREKSON. In the vast work of settling and developing Utah, she has drawn from the reserve forces of nearly every civilized country in the world. Among those countries Norway has furnished many of her noble sons and daughters; among them Jonas Erekson, the father of the subject of this sketch. Norman W. Erekson was born in South Cottonwood Ward, March 9, 1867. He is a son of Jonas and Mary (Powell) Erekson; the father having been born in Norway, and the mother in Pennsylvania.

In 1849 the senior Mr. Erekson emigrated to America, arriving in Utah the same year, and settled on a farm within one mile of where our subject now resides. The Powell family also settled in the same vicinity, James Powell being among the first to introduce irrigation in that section. Jonas Erekson went to California the year following his arrival in Utah, having caught the gold fever, but not meeting with the success he had anticipated, returned to Utah in 1851. He was one of the first men in Utah to

engage in the sheep and cattle business, which occupation he successfully followed until his death, which occurred January 4, 1881, at the age of fifty-four years, eleven months and twenty-eight days. He had early become a follower of the Mormon Church, and continued to be a faithful and liberal supporter of that faith throughout the balance of his life. The mother of our subject was a professional nurse, and as such found here a wide field for her services, following her profession for many years in Salt Lake county, and winning a high reputation for her skill. Among other things, she compounded a remedy for diphtheria, which was reputed to be an infallible cure, she having successfully treated hundreds of cases with it. The original recipe is still in the possession of the Erekson family. Mrs. Erekson died on May 17, 1891, at the age of sixty-one years, one month and eight days. She was the mother of five sons and two daughters—Jonas H., a resident of Salt Lake county; Mary A., now Mrs. A. A. Cahoon; James T., resides on the old home place; Norman W., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest in the family. He remained at home with his parents until their death and then started out in life for himself. His early education was received in the common schools of Salt Lake county. In the late seventies he attended Saint Mark's School in Salt Lake City, and later the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. The most of his schooling was obtained in the winter months, his summers being devoted to working on the home farm, but while his early education was limited, he has ever been a close student, not only of books, but also learning from the great school of life.

He first settled on Ninth East street, near Twentieth South, which is a portion of the old homestead, containing fifty-one acres. By hard work, perseverance and determination he has converted his place into one of the finest homes in Salt Lake county. His residence is built on a prominence overlooking the valley. While Mr. Erekson has devoted much of his time to the improvement of his home and farm, he has also been largely interested in the cattle and sheep business, and is considered one of the

prominent and successful men of this section of the State.

In politics he has always been a believer in the protection of home industry, thus following the fortunes of the Republican party.

On March 29, 1888, our subject was married to Miss Ellen Underwood, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kelsey) Underwood. The family came to Utah in 1879 from England, where Mrs. Erektion was born. One son has been born of this union—Percy N.— and one daughter—Labeta B.

Mr. Erektion has taken an active part in the educational affairs of this county, and especially in the Ward where he resides; he has served for a number of years as school trustee. By his honorable, straightforward business principles he has won the respect and esteem of all who have been acquainted and associated with him through life.

NEPHI L. MORRIS, president of the Elias Morris & Sons Company, is a member of one of the old and reliable firms of Salt Lake City. The business was established by his father, the late Bishop Elias Morris, at an early day, and he presided over it as President until his death in 1898. The concern handles one of the largest and most complete lines of marble, granite and building stones to be found in the entire West, as well as mantles, grates and a large line of monumental work. They do an extensive contracting business, and are well known throughout the inter-mountain country. A full account of the life and work of the father of our subject will be found elsewhere in this work.

Our subject, Nephi L. Morris, was born in Salt Lake City, October 21, 1870, and grew to manhood in this place, receiving his education from the common schools, the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and the University of Utah. He has been associated in business with his father since attaining his majority, and the above concern, of which he is now the head, was incorporated in 1893, his father being elected President of the company and holding that po-

sition up to the time of his death, when our subject succeeded as head of the firm. He is, like his father, one of the enterprising, wide-awake business men of Utah, and is active in many enterprises of this day. The firm of which he is the head does perhaps the largest business in its line of any such establishment in the inter-mountain region, and gives employment to from twenty-five to forty men, according to the season of the year. They own their present handsome quarters on South Temple street, which will stand for many years as a monument to the memory of Elias Morris.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Church in which he was born and reared, and from 1892 to 1895 served on a mission to Great Britain, part of the time being spent in London. He is Counselor to the Bishop of the Fifteenth Ward, and a director in the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He has never married.

In politics Mr. Morris is a staunch Republican, and has spent considerable time working in the interests of that party. He was a member of the last Legislature.

Socially he is a most pleasing and attractive gentleman. His entire life has been spent in this city, and he is well known in all circles, being a universal favorite, and much respected among business men for his sterling qualities and high business methods.

JAMES M. WORTHINGTON is a descendant of one of the old, sturdy English families. The progenitor of the family in this country was our subject's grandfather, Isaac W., who was born in Cheshire, England, emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania some time in the seventeenth century, where he spent the balance of his life.

Our subject was born in Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1831. His father, James W., was also born in Pennsylvania, January 9, 1803. His wife was Rachel Stealey, the daughter of Jacob Stealey, who was born at sea while his parents were emigrating to America from Germany. When our subject was

seven years of age his parents moved to Missouri, but they only remained one month in that State, going to Adams county, Illinois, where they lived for two years, and then moved to Nauvoo, where they passed through all the troubles and privations which the Mormon people suffered at that period. Mr. Worthington, our subject's father, was Captain of one of the companies in the Nauvoo Legion, and later promoted to Major, and during the battle at the time of the eviction of the Mormons from Nauvoo in 1846 had charge of one of the old historic guns made from the shafts of an old river boat. The family came to Utah in 1853 in company with Captain Thomas Brierly. They remained one month in Salt Lake City, and then located on what is now Garfield beach, where the father spent one winter manufacturing salt, but gave this up, and in the spring of 1854 moved to Grantsville, where he purchased ninety acres of land and engaged in farming. With the exception of a few years spent in the Deep Creek country, where he at one time owned a farm, he spent the remainder of his life in Grantsville, dying there July 26, 1885, his wife having died February 24, 1882.

Our subject was the oldest of a family of five children, and has spent the greater portion of his life within the confines of this State, growing up on his father's farm and securing his education from the common schools of his district.

Mr. Worthington has been twice married. His first marriage occurred November 9, 1857, to Miss Martha J. Pratt, daughter of Jonathan and Susan (Blackburn) Pratt, and by this marriage nine children were born, of whom three are now living—James H., living in Oakley, Idaho, and who has just returned from a two years' mission to England; Stephen S., living in Pleasant Green Ward, Salt Lake City, and who served a two years' mission in the Southern States; Alice A., now Mrs. Edward Polton. The mother of these children died about twelve years ago. His second marriage was to Mrs. Dorcas L. (McBride) Craner, daughter of James and Maria (Reddan) McBride. Mrs. Worthington's paternal grandfather was Thomas Mc-

Bride, who was killed at Haun's Mills, on the Shoal creek, in Missouri. His son, James, the father of Mrs. Worthington, was in company with Harrison Sevier, the first man to settle in this locality. Mrs. Worthington has two sons—Elmer and Ray—by her former marriage. Her maternal grandfather, R. J. Redden, came to Utah with the first company of emigrants.

In politics Mr. Worthington owes allegiance to the Democratic party, and for two terms has been a member of the City Council. He is a staunch believer in the doctrines of the Mormon Church, and in 1863 was sent by the heads of the Church to conduct a party of emigrants to Utah from the Missouri river.

Mr. Worthington's chief business has been that of a farmer, which occupation he followed successfully until 1898, when he sold his farm and moved to Grantsville village, since which time he has engaged in the money loaning business. He is a representative man of this community, honorable, upright and of sterling integrity, and in his declining years is enjoying the fruits of a well spent life, surrounded by a large circle of life-long friends. He was Captain of the Grantsville Militia in the early days, and he also took an active part in the Johnston army troubles, serving for a month on this campaign.



WILLIAM JEFFERIES. Linked with the history and development of Tooele county are the names of a few whose great and natural force of character and indomitable energy has pushed to a successful termination the various enterprises and institutions planned for her progress. Among such men may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, William Jefferies, who, though sadly handicapped early in life by the loss of one hand, has made his own way in life, relying solely upon himself, and has overcome obstacles that might well have disheartened a man with less fortitude and energy. Sterling integrity of word and deed has characterized all of his transactions, and his history

presents much of interest and inspiration to the young.

William Jefferies was born in Goodeaves, Somersetshire, England, March 8, 1831, and is the son of William and Lita (Flower) Jefferies, both natives of that place. Our subject's paternal grandfather was George Jefferies, and his maternal grandfather Edward Flower. William Jefferies and his wife both died in England, his wife being but thirty-seven years of age when she died. There were seven children in this family, of whom our subject is the only one now living.

Mr. Jeffries left home at the age of eleven, having up to that time received his education in the common schools of his birthplace. He went to Bristol, where he was employed in the Avon Side Iron Works as a machinist, being designed for an engineer. On January 27, 1852, he lost his left hand, and was compelled to give up his ambition and turn his attention to other lines. He took a course in a business college and fitted himself for office work, which, however, he did not at once take up, but accepted a position in which he operated a patent screwing machine for five years. In 1856 he embraced the Mormon religion, and for the next four years and three months traveled, doing missionary work for the Church, coming to America in 1861. He crossed the plains in Joseph W. Young's company, arriving in Salt Lake City September 23rd of that year, acting as a clerk for church companies while on the way across the plains, and shortly after his arrival in Salt Lake City was sent out to Grantsville as a clerk in the Tithing office, and has made his home here since that time. He occupied the position of a clerk for sixteen and a half years, buying in the meantime part of the land where the old fort had stood and tearing down the old wall and buildings. He built a large and comfortable adobe house, and has at this time several other pieces of property adjacent to Grantsville. He was made secretary and treasurer of the Co-operative Store at this place in 1869, continuing in that capacity for several years, which business he helped establish, and which has since proved a great success. In 1880 he was again re-elected to fill the office of

secretary and treasurer. In 1882 he was made superintendent of this establishment, in addition to his other offices, and remained in that position until 1891, when he resigned. He also had an interest at one time in the mill at this place, and in the woolen factory, which later failed; in fact there has scarcely been an enterprise started for the upbuilding of this section that he has not assisted in fostering. He has a farm of about seventy-five acres near Grantsville, and is also interested in cattle and sheep.

Mr. Jefferies was married in Bristol, England, April 3, 1861, to Miss Mary F. Ould, daughter of William and Mary (Fox) Ould. Mrs. Jefferies was born in Lelant, Cornwall, England. Twelve children were born of this marriage, six of whom are now living—William O., engaged in ranching, and also one of the lessees of the opera house in Grantsville and a leader of the brass band at that place; Richard, farming, and also a musician of some ability; Matilda, the wife of Bishop M. M. Stookey, of Rush valley, Albert, at Provo; Henry, now at home, recently a student at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo; Murray, now a student at Provo; two children died in infancy; Mary, the wife of Joseph R. Olsen. She died aged thirty-two years, leaving three children; James F., died aged fifteen; Franklin, died at eleven years of age; Lita, died at the age of nine years. Mr. Jefferies' wife and children, are also members of the Mormon faith, and active in Church work. William O. served two years, engaged in missionary work in the Northwestern States, where he was called in 1887. Richard labored in England from 1893 to 1895; Albert was called to the Southern States in 1897, and remained in that district for over two years. Of his sons-in-law, Joseph R. Olsen was called to Sweden in 1890, and spent two years in that field, and Bishop Stookey served for two years in the Northwestern States. Since living in Grantsville, Mr. Jefferies has been Counsel to several Bishops, and was also acting Bishop of Grantsville for three years and nine months. He has also been Stake and Sunday School Superintendent for a number of years, and Counselor to the President of the High Priests, which latter position he now holds.

He has, by his integrity and honesty, won a high place in the esteem of those with whom he has been associated throughout a long life, and has by care and perseverance accumulated a considerable amount of this world's goods, and now, in the declining years of his life, has retired from active work and is enjoying the fruits of a well spent and honorable life, which his friends trust he may continue to do for many years yet to come.

ANDREW G. BENSON. It has been said that men's lives are practically alike; that "born, married, died," is the summing up of the majority of careers, and, superficially considered, this often appears to be the truth. But, after all, the filling in of these meager skeletons of mountain-peak events in the life of the average man is what constitutes his individuality, and the one thing which truly counts, both in this life and the one to come, is character. And often has it been pointed out to us by the poet, preacher and philosopher, aye, by the lessons and experience of our own lives, that strong, rugged characters are formed only in the storm—that "flowery beds of ease" are not conducive to the nobility of soul and strength of mind which we admire and covet.

Andrew G. Benson, the subject of our sketch, was born in Skoneholle, Sweden, August 22, 1863. He is the son of John and Anna L. (Jacobson) Benson, both natives of Sweden, where the father died after his conversion to the Mormon faith. His mother was converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and after the death of her husband came to America with other Mormon emigrants, and located at Grantsville, this State. She had left her small family of three boys and one girl in the old country, where three of the children remained, our subject following his mother to Utah in 1874. This was a long journey for a lad of eleven years, and the undertaking was an indication of the strength of character and determination to succeed in his purpose despite

every obstacle, that has since characterized his life. He remained with his mother until 1880, with the exception of four months spent in Nevada in 1879, seeking work, receiving such schooling as was to be obtained from the schools in that district, and doing whatever he could towards assisting his mother in earning a living. In 1880 he went to Idaho, and for the next seven years worked in that State at intervals. He was careful and economical, and from time to time, as the occasion offered, put away a little of his earnings, until in 1888 he was able to buy a few sheep, which was the foundation of his since most successful business in this line.

Our subject married in February, 1888, to Miss Lulu May Sabin, the daughter of Ara and Nancy Sabin. Mrs. Benson is a Utahn, having been born in Grantsville. By this marriage they have had six children—Aquila, Andrew Murray, Grant, Lee, Parley G. Enid May, and Blanche.

In political life Mr. Benson is a staunch Republican, having been identified with that party ever since its organization in Utah, and has ever been an active and faithful worker in its ranks, and has been rewarded with a number of positions of honor and trust, both in the party and in the gift of the people. For two years he filled the office of City Counselor of Grantsville, and in 1888 was elected a County Commissioner for Tooele county, being re-elected in 1900. In 1901 he was a delegate to the State Convention, held at Provo. Mr. Benson is also actively interested in many of the schemes for the promotion of the interests of his immediate neighborhood, being a member of the Building Board of the Grantsville opera house, and a large stockholder in the Grantsville South Willow Irrigation Company, in which he is one of the directors. He is a member of the Mormon Church, and prominent in its work in Grantsville, and Counselor to the President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of that Ward. Mr. Benson has a finely improved farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres near Grantsville, where he makes his home.

While yet a young man, he has during his life here demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with problems that would daunt older and more

experienced men, and by his clearness of vision in solving difficult questions, his quickness to grasp and make the most of every opportunity, and his unflinching devotion to duty, as well as the highmindedness he has displayed in all business dealings, has won a high place in the ranks of the business men of this locality, and today enjoys a wide circle of friends, both in private and public life.



KYRUM E. BOOTH. It is true that some are born lucky, and what is usually inferred from this phrase, children of wealthy parents, and who in childhood are surrounded by all the luxuries and affluence such as only the wealthy people can bestow upon their children. Whether these conditions always result for the best, is another thing.

Hyrum E. Booth, the subject of this article, was not born or raised in the ranks or elements of wealth; on the contrary, when only a child he was left a poor orphan boy to fight and make his own way in life, and the splendid record he has made by perseverance and energy is worthy of imitation by all young men who have the privilege of reading and studying his life history and record.

Mr. Booth was born in Adams county, Illinois, August 22, 1841, and is the son of Lorenzo D. and Parthena (Works) Booth. His parents became converts to the doctrines of the Mormon Church, and our subject was baptized into that faith when but eight years of age. The family moved to Nauvoo, where the father died. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Booth started for Utah with her five children, of whom our subject was the youngest, but died in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, after which the family separated. Although but a child, our subject realized that he had no one to care for him and that he would have to make his own way through life. He continued with the train under the care of Captain Tidwell, and arrived in Salt Lake City in September, 1852, at the age of eleven years. He

at once went to work, doing whatever came to hand, and for the next eight years lived in this way, saving every cent possible, and obtaining no schooling except such as he could pick up from time to time during his leisure hours. In 1860 he came to Grantsville and secured a small piece of land on which he built a log house, and two years later was able to buy ten acres more. His success dates from that time, and he has since rapidly accumulated wealth, owning at this time four hundred acres of land, which he has well improved, and on which he has built a comfortable home. In addition to his farm, he has large holdings in cattle, sheep and horses, and is among the substantial men of his county at this time.

Mr. Booth married February 3, 1862, to Miss Sarah Ann Hunter, daughter of Bishop Edward Hunter, Jr., of Grantsville. Mrs. Hunter came with the early pioneers to Grantsville, and is still living at the age of seventy-three years. By this marriage seven children have been born, six of whom are now living—Mary P., now Mrs. Leon Imley; Hyrum E., Junior; Emily L., the wife of Albert Erickson; Sarah L., Zina O., died aged twenty-four years; Eva J., and William L.

In political life Mr. Booth is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never actively participated in its work, giving his time outside of his business affairs to the work of the Church. His family are also members of this Church, and his oldest son has served a three years' mission to the Samoan Islands, learning the language of those people while there. Outside of his farming and stock raising interests, Mr. Booth is one of the heaviest stockholders in the South Willow Irrigation Company, and foremost in whatever tends to the upbuilding or growth of his community. In the early days he participated in almost all the Indian troubles in the State, being in the Black Hawk war, and also took a part in the Johnston army troubles. He has lived in this vicinity almost all of his life, and the career that he has made for himself has been such as to command for him the confidence and respect of the best class of citizens of this county.

RUEL BARRUS. It has been over half a century since James K. Polk, as President of the United States, sent a call for five hundred men from the ranks of the Mormon forces to assist in quelling the war which was at that time going on between the United States and Mexico. Ruel Barrus was among the very first to respond to that call, and served in the Mormon Battalion until honorably discharged, and to-day he is the only living commissioned officer of that ever-noted and famous company.

He was born at Setauket, New York, August 10, 1821, and came of an old American family, his ancestors on both sides having fought in the Revolutionary War, his maternal grandfather having participated in the famous Battle of Bunker Hill. His father, Benjamin Barrus, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the burning of Buffalo, in which engagement he took part. He died when our subject was born. Our subject's mother was Betsy (Stubbins) Barrus, who is also dead. Both the Barrus and the Stubbins families settled in Massachusetts in the early history of this country.

Ruel Barrus was the youngest of a family of five girls and five boys, and was but seven years of age when his mother died. He is the only surviving member of this family. He grew up and obtained his education in his native town, learning there the carpentering trade. He embraced the doctrines of the Mormon Church and at the age of nineteen years, left home and went to Pennsylvania, where he spent two years with his brother Alexander, a Methodist Episcopal minister in that State. His brother being unfriendly to the Mormons, and having no sympathy with their religious creed, our subject left Pennsylvania, and in 1844 joined his oldest brother, Emory, who had also become a convert to the Mormon teachings, and was living in Nauvoo, Illinois. These two were the only ones of the family to join the Mormon Church. They remained in Nauvoo until the uprising of the people against the Mormons, when they went to Council Bluffs, and when the President's call came for five hundred volunteers from the Mormon ranks our subject enlisted in

Company B. The history of the Mormon Battalion is too well known for us to recite it in detail here; suffice it to say that Mr. Barrus was with the Battalion during the whole of its service, suffering the terrible privations on the desert, sharing in the dangers from wild animals, and was among those sent to the relief of General Carney at San Diego, where he was discharged, July 16, 1847, and re-enlisted, being stationed at San Luis Rey. He remained there for eight months, and was discharged in March, 1848. He here met Parley P. Pratt, and accompanied him on a two years' mission for the Mormon Church to the northern part of California; he then spent a year in the Santa Clara Valley, and from there went into the southern part of the State, where he remained two years, coming to Utah in 1857. The brother had preceded him by a year, and taken up his home in Grantsville, where our subject joined him. Emory Barrus died in 1899.

Mr. Barrus married, August 10, 1850, to Miss Ellen Martin, who came to America with her parents at an early day. Her mother died at Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1855, en route to Utah, and her father died in this State in 1892. They were also members of the Mormon faith. Nine children have been born of this marriage, five of whom are now living—Ellen P.; Betsy A., died in infancy; Zylpha A., died aged fourteen months; Fannie I.; Loana; Ruel M.; Dorius M.; Royal L., died aged about two years, and Essie G., who died aged fourteen years.

In politics Mr. Barrus is a staunch Democrat, but has never given much time to the work of that party, devoting his time, aside from his business, to the work of the Church, in which he has always been prominent, and is at this time a member of the Seventies.

Upon coming to Grantsville Mr. Barrus engaged in cattle and sheep raising, in which he has been fairly prosperous, and owns a good farm of twenty acres, where he makes his home. He retired from the Mormon Battalion with the rank of Lieutenant, and draws a pension of eight dollars for his services during that time. At the time of the Johnston army troubles he organized and equipped a company, of which company he received the commission of Major. Mr.

Barrus has done valiant service, both for his country and his Church, and to-day enjoys the confidence and respect, not only of the heads of the Mormon Church, but of all with whom he has been associated through many years of residence in Tooele county.



HARLES G. PARKINSON.

Through his successful work as a contractor and builder, Mr. Parkinson has contributed to the development of Tooele county, which has been his home for nearly fifty years.

Charles Graham Parkinson was born in Lancastershire, England, February 11, 1834, and is the son of Timothy and Ann (Fielding) Parkinson, both natives of that country. This family consisted of six children—John; Mary Ann; Charles G., our subject; Sarah Ann; Timothy; Henry, and Amos F. Of these children three are now living. The family became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England, Timothy Parkinson being the only one of a family of twelve to embrace the new religion, and with his family emigrated to America, taking passage on board the *Ellen Maria*, an American sailing vessel, January 18, 1853, and landing in New Orleans in March of that year. From New Orleans they went up the Mississippi river to Saint Louis, and from there to Keokuk, Iowa, where they remained several weeks. At that place a train of emigrants was made up to come to Utah, under Captain Cyrus H. Wheelock, but the train being too large, it was divided, and Captain George Kimball took charge of half of it. They arrived in Salt Lake City October 11, 1853, and from there came direct to Grantsville, the father and younger sons engaging in farming. In England the senior Mr. Parkinson had been a printer on silks and fine cloths, but there was no opportunity for him to follow his trade in this place. He died here in 1891, his wife having died in England.

Our subject grew to manhood in England, re-

ceiving his education in the common schools of that country, and learned the trade of metal engraving. There being no call for such work here, he turned his attention to painting, which has been his chief occupation ever since, although he established the first photograph gallery in Grantsville, and also engaged in the mercantile business in a small way, both here and in Cache Valley. He has painted many of the residences and other buildings in this county, and has been fairly successful. When he settled here, in 1853, he built a log cabin, in which he has lived up to the present time, but has now in course of construction a fine adobe house, which will be his future home. He is interested in the sheep business on a small scale, but has never given it much attention.

Mr. Parkinson married, October 18, 1854, to Miss Hannah M. Clark, daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Clark, and by her had eight children, seven of whom are now living. She died in 1869, and on October 22, 1871, he was married to Sarah Hill, daughter of Louis and Caroline (Bosworth) Hill. She was born in Huntingtongshire England, and came to America in 1871, her family coming in 1880, and her father lived in Coalville until his death in 1902. Her mother died in 1897. By this marriage Mr. Parkinson has had twelve children, seven of whom are now living.

In politics he owes allegiance to the Democratic party, but has never sought nor held office. He has always been an active worker in Church circles, and in 1863 made a trip to the Missouri river for the purpose of conducting emigrants to this State. He took part in most of the Indian troubles in Utah in the early days, being the first man to break ground for the building of the old fort at Grantsville; and was also engaged in the troubles arising from the coming of Johnston's army into Utah.

Mr. Parkinson has during his life in Utah given his hearty support to the work of developing his section of the country, as well as in building up the Church in Utah, and commands the respect and esteem of all who have been associated with him, for his honesty and integrity; and is to-day one of the respected citizens of Tooele county.



William Deming



WILLIAM HEMMING, one of the earliest and most highly respected residents of Morgan county. Perhaps one of the hardest and most severe tests of the early pioneers to Utah was what is known as the hand-cart brigade. By this mode of travel the entire trip was made from the Missouri river across the plains to Utah, and the terrible sufferings and hardships endured by those who were compelled to make the long journey in this manner will never be fully known or appreciated by the outside world. Mr. Hemming and his worthy wife were among a company who crossed the plains to Utah in the hand-cart brigade, walking the entire distance from Omaha to Salt Lake City, in 1860.

Our subject is a native of England, and was born in Oxfordshire on June 8, 1827. He is the son of John and Sarah (Embra) Hemming. He was raised in the small town of Swell, in Gloucestershire, until eight years of age, when his parents moved to Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare. There he received his education, growing to manhood and learning the painter's trade, living on the farm with his parents. He became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and was baptized on November 16, 1852, and for the next three years labored as a missionary and teacher in the surrounding villages. On November 24, 1855, he emigrated to America with his wife and two children, sailing from Liverpool on board the ship *Emerald Isle*. They landed in New York, where they made their home for the next four years, the father following his trade as a painter, and laboring among the people as a teacher of the Mormon doctrines. On May 6, 1860, they started for Utah, going by rail as far as Saint Joseph, Missouri, and from there to Florence by boat. There they joined the hand-cart company, and reached Salt Lake City on August 27th of that year. The family remained two weeks with the family of Colonel J. C. Little, and then went to Morgan county, at that time a part of Davis county, where they made their home in the town of Littleton for two years. Our subject built three log houses on Dry creek, and did farming on shares for Colonel

Little. In 1862 he bought a house in Richville Ward, where he lived for three years, and then moved to his present farm, which is inside the limits of Morgan City at this time. He has this place well improved, and has built a fine brick residence. His farm consists of thirty-three acres of valuable land, well irrigated from the Weber and city ditches. In addition to farming he has continued to follow his trade as a painter, and also, since settling here, has done considerable carpenter work. He did a large part of the work on the Stake Meeting House, donating his services. He is a very public-spirited man, and believes in good roads and bridges, and has done much towards securing them for his county.

Mr. Hemming was married in England to Miss Emma Sanford, a native of Warwickshire. They have had a family of six children—Fannie, widow of John Toomer; Frederick W.; Emily, wife of James Rich; Sarah Jane, wife of Roswell H. Stevens; Alfred John, in Idaho; and Charlotte M., wife of Aaron B. Cherrey, of Centerville.

Mr. Hemming is an adherent of the Democratic party, and has been one of the most active workers of that party. He has served two terms as a member of the City Council, and been prominently identified with every measure advanced for the upbuilding of his county or town. He and his whole family are members of the Mormon Church, and all are prominent in the work of that body, his daughters being members of the Ladies' Relief Society, as is also his wife, she having been a teacher in that society for many years. Mr. Hemming has been Stake teacher for over forty years, traveling a good deal in the interest of that work. On January 10, 1876, he was ordained a High Priest by Elias S. Smith, and set apart as First Counselor to President Meekam of the High Priests' Quorum of Zion. He later filled the same office for President Hogg, whom he succeeded in 1900, and has since continued to hold the position of President of the High Priests' Quorum, Morgan Stake of Zion.

Mr. Hemming's career, since he has been a resident of this place, has been such as to win for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, and while he came

here a poor man, he has, by dint of hard work and undaunted determination, overcome every obstacle, and is now in comfortable circumstances—honored and respected by all who know him, and regarded as one of the representative men of Morgan City.

AROET LUCIUS HALE has spent over half a century of his life in Utah, and upwards of forty-seven years in Tooele county, and by his long and honorable career in this county has won the confidence and respect of all the best people. He has been active in many of the different enterprises which have been for the building up of his community. He has passed through all the early discouragements and hardships of which perhaps no section of the United States is more noted than Utah. In religious affairs he has always been a faithful follower and active worker in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and today ranks among the leaders of that faith in his community.

He was born in Dover, New Hampshire, May 18, 1828, and came of an old Massachusetts family. His mother, Olive (Boynton) Hale was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, in 1805, and his father, Jonathan Hale, was born in the same State in 1800. They moved to Dover after their marriage, and while there were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and moved to Kirkland, Ohio, going from there to Far West, Missouri, and finally to Nauvoo. At the time of the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo, the family went with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters, where both the parents died. Four of the eight children died in Illinois. Of those who remained, one sister married Lucus Hoagland, who was a member of the famous Mormon Battalion, and who died in San Bernardino, California; Alma is living in Smithfield, Cache county; Solomon is also living in Cache Valley, at Preston, and our subject, who is the oldest of the family, makes his home at Grantsville. After the death of the parents these four children continued the journey to Utah, traveling in the train of Captain Heber C.

Kimball, in which train an uncle by marriage of the children, Henry Heriman, was Captain over fifty wagons. They arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1848, and our subject continued to make this his home for about six years. During the first years of his residence in Utah he saw considerable service fighting Indians, and also participated in the Johnston army troubles. He was one of the company known as Minute-Men, or Life Guards, and was one of the men who was given a home as an act of appreciation for the service rendered during that time. He was also sent out by the Church to do colonization work, and spent a considerable portion of his time in this occupation. He helped organize and colonize the mission at Los Vegas, on the Colorado river, and also spent two years on the Muddy river in this work. He acted as body guard to Brigham Young during his tours of inspection, and altogether was very active in the life of the new State.

Our subject was a mason by trade, and when not engaged in fighting or colonization work followed his trade. He came to Grantsville about 1855, and settled on the land that had been given him by the State, and took up farming, which he has since continued to follow in a successful way. Besides his home place, he has about fifty acres of other land in the vicinity of Grantsville.

Mr. Hale has been four times married, and is the father of twenty-six children. He was first married in Salt Lake City in 1849 to Olive Whittle, daughter of Thomas and Amelia Whittle, by whom he had six children—Aroet L., Junior; Olive A., Jonathan, Thomas, who died in his twenty-third year; Rachael S., the wife of T. H. Clark, of Grantsville, and Solomon E., living at Oakley, Idaho. The mother died in Grantsville, September 14, 1860. His second wife bore him one child—Esther—now Mrs. Joseph Acoff. He married as his third wife Louisa Cook, daughter of Emory and Martha (Morris) Cook. This marriage occurred December 24, 1861. The Cook family came to Utah in 1864, from England, their daughter being born in that country, and she came to this country in 1861, the year of her marriage to Mr. Hale. Her parents died in Grantsville. Eight children were born

as a result of this marriage—Aroetta, now Mrs. Holgate, living in Vernal, Uintah county, Utah; Clarissa, at this time the wife of William Matthews, of Grantsville; Henry L., who died in infancy; Leonard W., living in Grantsville; Phoebe, now Mrs. P. Meacham, living in Hinckley, Utah; Minnie, died aged sixteen years; Frank B., and Nettie, at home. The fourth wife was Charlotte, a sister of his third wife, and of this marriage nine children were born—George, who died aged sixteen years; Lottie, now Mrs. Hunter, living in Oakley, Idaho; Fred, Benjamin W., Harriett, drowned when sixteen years of age; Morris J., Mary, Lucielle and Louie. All of this family reside at Afton, Wyoming, except Lottie (Mrs. Hunter).

Mr. Hale was baptized in Kirkland, Ohio, when but nine years of age, by President Wilford Woodruff, and has ever since been a faithful and consistent member of the Mormon Church, raising his children in the doctrines of that denomination. He has served as Counselor to Bishop Thomas Clark, first Bishop of Grantsville Ward.

In politics he has always been a Democrat since the organization of that party in Utah, and was a member of the first City Council of Grantsville. He held two commissions during his service in military life, the first being that of Orderly Sergeant of the First Company of Life Guards. This commission was received from Governor Durkey. He was also made Adjutant of Battalion under Major Robery. During his residence in Grantsville Mr. Hale has taken a lively interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of his community, and was at one time connected with the flouring and woolen mills at that place. He now holds an interest in the Co-operative Store at Grantsville, and is looked upon as one of the able and active business men of that section.

At the time that Lieutenant Gunnison was killed in the southern part of the State, Mr. Hale was selected by Mr. Demick Huntington, the Indian interpreter, to go to the seat of trouble, and secure, if possible, the body, instruments, field notes, etc., which belonged to the Lieutenant. The first party failed in their mission. Messrs. Hale and Huntington left Salt Lake City alone,

but were reinforced by two more men at Payson. The Lieutenant's body and instruments were later secured by another searching party.

CHARLES JOHNSON has for upwards of half a century been an honored and highly respected citizen of Tooele county, residing in Grantsville. He was born in Northern Sweden November 14, 1835, and is the son of John Johnson. Our subject grew to manhood in his native country, and there acquired his education and learned the carpenter trade. He was converted to the doctrines of the Mormon Church, and in 1863 sailed for America on the ship *Kimball*. He crossed the plains in the emigrant train under Lorenzo Kimball, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 6th of that year, going immediately to Grantsville, which he has since made his home.

On March 18, 1864, in Salt Lake City, he was married to Miss Lottie Erickson, daughter of Erick and Johanna (Johnson) Erickson. This family had also become converts to the doctrines and teachings of the Mormon Church, and came to America in the same ship and to Utah in the same company as our subject, also going to Grantsville and making their home there. Three children were born of this marriage—Charles, Junior, born in 1866, now engaged with his father in the mercantile business in Grantsville, and also in the sheep business; Alexander, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and Leo, born in 1873, in partnership with his brother Alexander in the sheep business.

Upon going to Grantsville Mr. Johnson followed his trade as a carpenter for many years, building a number of the finest residences in that place. About seven years ago he opened up a general merchandise business here, taking his three sons into partnership with him, and of which business the oldest son, Charles, is manager. The family are all members of the Church, and the oldest son has served on a three years' mission in New Zealand. All of the sons are married, and Mr. Johnson has seven grandchildren. They own a fine brick store building and

music hall on Main street, and also own comfortable homes here. The family is a prominent and highly respected one in this community, and Mr. Johnson enjoys the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he has been associated.

ALLEXANDER JOHNSON is a native son of Utah, having been born in Grantsville, Tooele county, September 2, 1870. He is a son of Charles and Lottie (Erickson) Johnson, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Alexander Johnson is yet a young man, having just passed the thirty-first milestone on his life's journey. He has already demonstrated his ability as a successful business man, and has made a record that many men of more mature years might well be proud of.

Our subject has spent his entire life in this part of Utah, receiving here his education in the common schools. He is the second child in his father's family. He began life for himself in 1899, engaging in the sheep business, having spent some years as a sheep herder, and in the course of time this venture proved to be a very successful one. He later took his brother Leo into partnership with him, and the firm is known as Johnson Brothers. They have about eight thousand head of sheep, which they range mostly in Western Wyoming. Mr. Johnson also has an interest in the general merchandise store of his father in Grantsville.

He was married, December 14, 1898, to Miss Mary Alice Anderson, and they have had two children—Alta and Pheris.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, in which he takes an active interest. He is at this time a member of the City Council. He and his wife are members of the Mormon Church, and prominent in its work in their community. Mr. Johnson is regarded as one of the successful young business men of Tooele county, and makes his home in Grantsville, where he has a beautiful nine-room two-story brick house, modern in every respect, and his home is conceded to be next to the finest in Grantsville. He has, by his

upright, manly life, his strict integrity and close application to business, won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated, and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of people.

FRANK R. SNOW. No history of Utah will ever be complete unless it gives due prominence to the Snow family, whose history is inseparably linked with that of the State, as well as of the Mormon Church. The early members of this family came to Utah with the pioneers, and were among the leaders of the Church, of which their descendants remain staunch supporters, and were actively identified with every enterprise that was launched in the early days for the development of the vast resources of this then wild and almost unknown region. The work they so nobly began has been prosecuted by the different members of the family, among whom the gentleman whose name heads this article occupies a prominent place.

Frank R. Snow is a native Utahn, having been born in Salt Lake City in 1854, and is a son of Apostle Erastus Snow, a native of Vermont who became a member of the Mormon Church at the early age of fourteen, and later moved to Nauvoo, where he remained until the people were driven out in 1846, when he went with the Saints to Winter Quarters, and in company with Brigham Young crossed the great American plains in the early part of 1847. He and Orson Pratt were the first members of the company to enter Salt Lake Valley, July 21, 1847. He was identified with the life of the Church all through the years that followed, up to the time of his death in 1888. He was one of the founders of the city of Saint George, and did much towards building up Southern Utah. He made his home in Saint George, but spent a considerable part of his time in other parts of the State, in the interests of the Church. He opened up the Scandinavian mission, which has furnished a larger quota of the membership of the Mormon Church than any other country outside of Great Britain, and after mastering the language of that people translated a number of

the Church works into the Scandinavian tongue. He was ordained an Apostle in 1849. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Artimesia Beman, a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1882, being a daughter of Alva and Sarah (Burtts) Beman. Mr. Beman became a convert to the Church early in life, and lived in Nauvoo for some years, but died before reaching Utah. The Snow family originally came from England in 1624, and settled in Massachusetts. The late President Lorenzo Snow descended from one branch of this family. The ancestors of the Beman family were also English people. There were nine children in the family of which our subject is a member—Sarah L., married George W. Thurston; M. M., born in Florence; Artimesia, born in this city and married Daniel Seegmiller; Erastus B., deceased; Frank R., our subject; Maroni, married Addie Gates, and is now residing in Provo; Orson P., married Sarah Blackner, and lives in Idaho Falls, Idaho; George A., married Effie Stoddard, and is at this time a director of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company of this city.

Mr. Snow was reared in Saint George, and obtained his education from the schools of that district. He did considerable freighting in his early life, and at the age of twenty-one started out for himself and became Secretary of the Rio Virgin Manufacturing Company. He remained with that establishment from 1874 to 1884. He was for a number of years Bishop's agent of Saint George Stake, and also assistant manager of the Co-operative Mercantile Institution at that place. He came to Salt Lake City in 1887, and in connection with his brother George A. established the Consolidated Implement Company, of which he became Secretary and Treasurer, which position he filled until the company consolidated with the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, under the name of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, January 1, 1902, when he was elected to fill the position of Treasurer and director of the new company.

Mr. Snow was married, in Saint George, in 1877, to Miss Lucy Simmons, daughter of Joseph M. and Rachel E. Simmons. Mrs. Snow's people, on her mother's side, were natives of Penn-

sylvania, and came to Utah with the pioneers. She is a granddaughter of the late Bishop Edwin D. Woolley. By this marriage they have had three sons and eight daughters—Ralph F.; Valentine S.; J. Marcellus; Lucy; Rachel; Merle; Gertrude; Marguerite; Virginia; Olive, and Artimesia.

In political life Mr. Snow owes allegiance to the Democratic party, and was a candidate on that ticket for City Councilman at the late election, but went down to defeat with the other members of his party.

In religious life he is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and has filled many of the offices in the Priesthood, having been ordained a High Priest in 1885, and appointed Bishop's agent of the Saint George Stake. He has also been prominently identified with the work of the Sunday Schools. He performed a mission to Mexico in 1883-84, and assisted in establishing the first mission in that country. Aside from his interests in Salt Lake, Mr. Snow is a member of the Boyle Furniture Company of Ogden, one of the largest furniture establishments in the inter-mountain region, and in which he was one of the original organizers and promoters. He is well known throughout the State, and his given his support to many of the enterprises for the advancement of Utah. Mr. Snow occupies a high place in the ranks of the business men of Salt Lake City, and has won a reputation for unimpeachable integrity and high business methods. He is popular with all classes, and numbers his friends by the legion.



ELVIN D. WELLS. Although Mr. Wells comes from one of the most illustrious families, not only in the Mormon Church, but in the State of Utah as well, he is essentially a self-made man, and has carved out for himself a career of which any man might well be proud.

Mr. Wells is a Utahn, having been born in Salt Lake City July 31, 1867. He is a son of Daniel H. Wells, and a half brother to Governor Heber M. Wells, biographical sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Wells'

mother bore the maiden name of Louisa Free. She was a native of Kentucky, and came to Utah with her people in 1848. She was the daughter of Alonzo P. and Betsie (Strait) Free. Mr. Free became a member of the Mormon Church in his native State, and moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he went through all the early hardships of the pioneers, and when they were driven out of that city went with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters, from which place he crossed the plains to Utah, and was actively identified with the work of the Church in this State. He died at the age of eighty-four, in 1881, and his wife survived him four years. Our subject's mother died in June, 1886.

Our subject spent his early life in this city, and was educated in the public schools, and later entered the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, but left that institution before graduating to take a position with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, in the crockery and hardware department, known as "Department C." At the end of six months he was called by the heads of the Mormon Church to go on a mission to England. While there he labored in the Lancashire Conference, having his headquarters in Liverpool. He remained in England nine months, and upon his return to Utah again entered the employ of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, where he remained for eighteen months. Upon severing his connection with that institution Mr. Wells entered the employ of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, in August, 1887, beginning at the bottom, and has since worked his way up through all the different departments, until he is to-day filling the responsible position of Secretary of one of the largest wagon and machine establishments in the entire West. For six years he had charge of the branch house at Montpelier, Idaho. He was made Secretary and Treasurer of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company in 1896, and remained in that position until the consolidation of his company with the Consolidated Implement Company, when he was elected Secretary of the new concern, which is doing business under the name of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company.

Mr. Wells was married, in Salt Lake City, in

1892, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Young, a daughter of Dr. Scymour B. Young, whose grandfather was a brother of President Brigham Young. Four children have been born of this marriage—Louisa E.; Miriam Y.; Melvin D., Junior, and Joseph B.

Politically Mr. Wells supports the Democratic party, although he has never actively participated in the work of the party, his entire time, outside of his business, being devoted to the interests of his Church. He is a member of the High Council of Salt Lake Stake, and gives his hearty support and a considerable amount of his time and means to the promulgation of the work of the Mormon Church.

Mr. Wells, in common with his brothers, received the best education to be obtained from the schools of this State, which his father believed to be the best heritage he could leave his children, and appreciating the fact that the best and most useful men the country has ever known have been those who were compelled to carve out their own career, unaided by wealth or family influence, brought his sons up in that belief, and when Mr. Wells began in life it was as a poor man. The wonderful success that has since come to him has been won by his own unaided efforts. His entire career has been most honorable and upright, and by his honesty and integrity, as much as through the exercise of an undaunted courage and determination to overcome every obstacle, he has attained to a high position in business circles, and has won and retained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated.



RS. SARAH JENNE CANNON.

In the settlement of a new country, and especially of the western portion of the United States, a peculiar combination of affairs has been required, together with the united efforts of both men and women, and in the compilation of a work of this nature it is only fair and just that the women who have so actively participated in the building up and development of the vast resources of this region should receive their due

share of credit. Prominent among those who have been identified with the settlement of Utah and Salt Lake City, almost from its very beginning, is the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Sarah Jenne Cannon, widow of the late George Q. Cannon, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Canada, but when an infant her parents removed to Indiana, where she lived until about two years of age; then they moved to Illinois, and at the age of nine years she came, with Franklin D. Richards and family, across the great plains of America in a wagon train, making a portion of the trip on foot. They arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1848, and here our subject has lived ever since. Her early education was received in such schools as the new Territory then afforded. Her paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the United States, having landed on the eastern shores as early as 1623, and her forefathers, on both sides, fought in the Revolutionary War. Her father's mother was a Miss Lincoln, her father being an own brother to President Abraham Lincoln, and our subject's mother was Miss Sarah Snyder, a descendant of one of the old and prominent Eastern families.

In 1858 our subject was married to George O. Cannon, and has reared to maturity a family of seven children—Honorable Frank J. Cannon, late United States Senator; Angus J., who for years has been connected with the George Q. Cannon Publishing House, of this city; Hugh J., at present serving in Germany on a mission for the Church; Rosannah, now the wife of Lonzo B. Irving, of this city; Joseph J., absent in Sweden on a mission for the Church; Preston J., of Salt Lake City, and Carl Q., absent on a mission in New Zealand.

Mrs. Cannon has been an active woman. She has not only raised a family of seven children, all of whom have achieved such distinction in the world as redound to her credit, but she has been prominently identified with the work of the Church. In the Relief Societies she has been an untiring worker for the past fifteen years. She has given a great deal of her time to Church work. She has held various offices of trust, and at present holds the office of First Counselor to

President Mary Isabella Horne, of the Salt Lake Stake, and the love and charity she has shown in her work will leave its influence to be felt by the generations yet unborn. She has passed through the early trials and tribulations incident to the settlement of this country, and notwithstanding all the troubles and difficulties of the dark and gloomy days, she has been of a cheerful and hopeful spirit, and to-day is held in the bonds of love and friendship by all the people with whom she has come in contact.



STANLEY B. MILNER. Utah numbers among its leading citizens many men who have overcome almost insurmountable difficulties, and made in their lifetimes careers that are splendid illustrations of man's pluck and ability to overcome unpropitious natural conditions, and make the unwilling earth contribute to the support and prosperity of the State. Prominent among these men, and especially so from the wide and varied pursuits he has followed and the successful results he has achieved, is the subject of this sketch.

Stanley B. Milner, son of John and Sarah Selina (Bark) Milner, both natives of England, was born in Grand county, Wisconsin, and spent his early life on his father's farm in that State. His father John Milner, was one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, hewing his farm out of the timber lands and guarding his home against the depredations of the hostile Indians. When he settled in Wisconsin, in 1847, that region was a wilderness, and he was one of the first pioneers to convert it into a home. The same independence and ability which made him a pioneer also brought him success in his industry of farming the new land, and, as the country became settled, he became a leader of that community, and took an active part in the government of its local affairs. Although actively interested in the government of his home affairs, he took no active part in the political affairs of the State. Leaving the State of his adoption, he came to Salt Lake City, where he and his wife are still living.

The early education of his son, Stanley B. Milner, the subject of this sketch, was derived from such schools as then existed in that new

region, but, following the example of all the children of the pioneers, he soon struck out for himself. His first work outside of the farm was begun at the age of sixteen, when he began to learn the trade of cabinetmaker and carpentering, and this trade he followed for the ensuing three years in Wisconsin. When he was twenty years of age he left his native State and went to work in Iowa as a carpenter, continuing in that trade until he was twenty-four.

Finding that as a mechanic he did not have sufficient opportunity to exercise his ability, he embarked in the lumber business at Atlantic, Cass county Iowa, and during the nine years he was engaged in that business enjoyed a successful career. His business increased with the years, and to accommodate its requirements he established branches in different parts of Iowa, and in other States as well. This business he disposed of, and, with others, erected an alcohol distillery at Atlantic, Iowa, at a cost of \$135,000. Mr. Milner was the manager of this new venture, which prospered to a great degree under his supervision. It was later disposed of to the alcohol trust. After it was taken under control by the alcohol trust, he headed a company in the erection of a starch factory in that place, which cost \$90,000. Of this he was the principal owner, and devoted his time to its management. The success of the alcohol distillery was duplicated by the starch factory, and it continued to be a profitable investment the entire time it was under the management of Mr. Milner. This factory was later absorbed by the starch trust.

Throughout the last ten years of the time he spent in Iowa Mr. Milner became interested in mining operations in the Leadville District in Colorado, and he located and developed the Highland Chief mine there, and still retains a large financial interest in it. This was his first venture into the field of mining, and he was the original promoter and developer of this property, which has since grown to great value. Besides his mining interests, he was also interested in a number of business enterprises in Colorado.

His interests in mining properties continued to widen with years, and in 1888 he removed to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City. He became

interested in mining propositions in Gold Mountain, Utah, and later acquired a large interest in the Pedro mine, at Bingham, being elected President of the company formed to develop it. This proved to be a rich mine, and he still retains a large financial interest in it. He developed this mine, and was interested in many other properties in this State. Among these is the Dexter mine, at Tuscarora, in which he holds large interests, and is the Vice-President of the company. This is also a valuable property, yielding during the past year one hundred and seventy thousand dollars to its stockholders in the form of dividends. In addition to his holdings of mining properties of precious and valuable ores, his holdings of iron ore lands in Utah makes him the owner of the largest body of high-grade iron ore in the world. These beds of ore are located in the southern part of Utah, and will be on the line of the new railroad designed to connect Salt Lake City with Los Angeles, California, thus affording ready transportation and efficient aid in the development of this property. The estimates of the extent of this body of iron place the amount at over one hundred and sixty million tons of ore, which exceeds the amount owned by even the Czar of the Russias.

In addition to his interests in mining, Mr. Milner has taken part in the development of the financial interests of Utah and in the building up of Salt Lake City. He is a director in the National Bank of the Republic, in this city, and is also the owner of "Fountain Place," a suburb in the southern part of Salt Lake City, which contains over twenty-three acres. Nor are his interests confined by the boundaries of the State. He is President and manager of the Twin Falls Land and Water Company, of Southern Idaho, which has under way the project of irrigating two hundred and seventy thousand acres of arid land in that country. This irrigation will be from one fountain head, and the water will be drawn from the Snake river, the connection being made at a point eighteen miles above the Shoshone Falls on that river. Not only will this be of great financial benefit to the projectors, but it will serve to open up a new country, which at present lies useless and idle from lack of water.



Am Smith

Mr. Milner was married, in Atlantic, Iowa, to Miss Truth Campbell, daughter of Stanton A. Campbell, who was first a school teacher and later a banker in that State. His wife is a descendant of the old Argyle family of Scotland, and whose ancestors settled in Massachusetts over a hundred years ago. He has three sons—Archibald, who is associated with his father in his various business enterprises; Clarence, engaged in the beet sugar industry, for which he is being fitted by a special course at college in Berlin, Germany, and Jay.

While Mr. Milner has devoted his time entirely to business, and has not actively participated in politics, he believes in the principles of the Democratic party. He was formerly a believer in the Republican tenets, but owing to the adherence of the Democratic party to the silver cause, in which the mining States were so vitally concerned, joined the ranks of that party.

He now stands at the head of the business men of Utah, both in wealth and in the extent of his enterprises. His industry and ability have brought him wealth and success, and his career is one that marks him as a man who would have succeeded in whatever he turned his hand to do. His geniality and kindness, his integrity and ability, together with his unflinching honesty, have made him one of the best known men in the West and one of the most popular.

Starting at an early age to earn his own living, self-made and self-instructed, he has carved a fortune and career from the opportunities that presented themselves, and in building for himself he has built for others, in the development of the industries of the State with which he has been so closely allied.



WILLIAM SMITH. One of the most prominent and influential citizens in the Mill Creek Ward, and one who throughout his lifetime was one of its most valued members, as well as an active worker in the Mormon Church, was the subject of this sketch, who died October 10, 1901. He was born in Steeple, Ashton, England, November 12 1841, and was the son of

Thomas and Alice (Long) Smith. His father and mother were natives of England, and lived and died in that land.

Our subject was married, in England, on April 23, 1862, to Miss Anna Sophia DuFosee, daughter of Anthony and Anna (Lawrence) DuFosee, the father a native of Saulsbury and the mother of Stopleford, England. Her father was a grandson of Anthony DuFosee, the inventor of the first carpet-weaving machine. This ancestor of the family came from France with Lord Pembroke, and lived with him after he came to England at his home in Wilton, where the first carpet weaving by machinery in history took place. From here he went to Kityminster, where he also started carpet weaving, and in this place he died. Mrs. Smith's grandfather was a tallow chandler at Saulsbury, England, and her father also. The DuFosee family were one of the prominent families in manufacturing and textile life in England. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Smith emigrated to America, and landed at New York, making their way west to Utah without delay. They arrived at Florence, Nebraska, and spent five weeks there waiting for wagons in which to make the trip across the plains. In the wagon train in which they finally traveled across to Utah Captain Henry Miller was in command, and the train arrived safely in Salt Lake City on October 17, 1862. Upon their arrival in Utah they took up their residence in Sugar House Ward, and lived there for some time, coming to Mill Creek Ward in April, 1867, and located at Ninth East, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets, where they have lived ever since, and where Mr. Smith died. So successfully did he cultivate the land which he had taken up that at his death he was able to leave his widow in comfortable circumstances, with a fine brick home, splendid orchard and shade trees, and twenty-five acres of cultivated land. The result of their marriage was six children—William D., was born September 9, 1863, and died November 3, 1866; Alice S. D., now the wife of Duncan Park, was born January 5, 1866; Elizabeth J. D., was born February 13, 1868, and is now the wife of Edward Knowles; Hannah D., born April 10, 1870, now the wife of J. S. Blake; Lovenia, born March

24, 1874, died September 17, 1879; and Louisa D., born December 11, 1877.

In political life Mr. Smith was not a member of either of the dominant parties, but preferred to maintain an independent position and vote for the man whom he judged best fitted for the position. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints when he was eight years of age, and was a consistent and faithful member of that Church throughout his life. For two years he was absent on its missionary work, returning to Utah on October 6, 1900. This period was spent in England, where he had charge of the Birmingham Conferences. At his home and in his work he was known as a consistent Christian, and one who followed with care the principles of the Golden Rule. He died from the result of a severe attack of heart trouble. The reputation which he made throughout his life for integrity and honesty, and his fair dealings and broad-mindedness, had won for him the confidence and esteem, not only of the members of his Church, but also of the people of the Salt Lake Valley, without regard to religious belief or political affiliations.



SAMUEL H. HILL. It may be doubted if any resident of the Salt Lake Valley is more favorably known throughout Utah than the subject of this article. He has wielded a potent influence in affairs that make for the upbuilding of a community and the development of its resources. For this reason, therefore a special interest attaches to the record of his life, which is the story of a man who came to this wild and unsettled country when but a child, obtaining only the most meagre education to fit him for the battle of life, and who began life poor in purse, but rich in expectation and hope; a man of invincible determination and tireless energy, fitted by natural endowments for large responsibilities in the business world.

Samuel H. Hill was born in Canada West December 23, 1840, to which place his father, Archibald N. Hill, had emigrated from Scotland. While he was yet a small child his parents re-

moved from Canada and emigrated to the United States, settling at Nauvoo, Illinois, and there shared all the sufferings and trials to which the Saints were subjected. Mr. Hill, our subject's father, had become a member of the Mormon Church during his residence in Canada, and his emigration to America was the outgrowth of a desire to live among the people of his own faith. When the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo he went with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters, and made the long and toilsome journey across the plains to the Salt Lake Valley with the second train of emigrants, arriving here in the fall of 1847. After coming to Utah he settled in Salt Lake City, and had charge of the General Tithing Office from that time until he retired from active life. He died in January, 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, after a life spent wholly in the work of building up and strengthening the Church which he believed to be the true one. His position had brought him into close touch with almost every member of the Church, and he was widely known throughout the State, and enjoyed the friendship, not only of the heads of the Church, but of hundreds of the members in other sections of the State as well, and at the time of his demise was mourned by the entire Church. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was a Miss Isabella Hood. She died when her son was but seven years of age, and was the only member of her family to come to the United States.

Our subject spent his early life in Illinois, remaining there until he was about twelve years of age, and receiving his early training and education in the schools of that State. In 1851 he crossed the plains with a company of Mormon emigrants, driving an ox team part of the way. The company encountered large herds of buffalo, which caused them no little inconvenience, it being a difficult matter to prevent the cattle stampeding, and during this journey Mr. Hill had the misfortune to be run over by a wagon, resulting in a broken leg, from which, however, no bad effects were suffered, the leg being about mended by the time he reached his destination. This company were also most fortunate in their relations with the Indians, who usually caused so much

trouble and often danger to the emigrants. Although they at one time passed a village in which there was said to be ten thousand warriors, they were not molested or interfered with in any way on the entire journey. Upon reaching Salt Lake City our subject joined his father, and remained with him for some years, attending such schools as the city afforded at that time. In 1857 Mr. Hill, in connection with others, started to establish mail stations between Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Salt Lake City. He spent the summer at a point on the line called Deer Creek, near the Platte river.

In 1862 Mr. Hill started out in life for himself, enlisting as a private in the United States army as a cavalryman, and was mustered out in the following fall. In May, 1863, he was called by the heads of the Church to go on a mission to Europe, and spent three and a half years in the foreign mission field, laboring in England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, France and Switzerland. During this time he mastered the German language and acquired a smattering of the French. The Church had not organized its work into districts at this time, and at one time Mr. Hill was the only Elder from Utah in these countries. Upon his return to Utah, in 1866, he was sent to Southern Nevada, where he spent some time in colonization work. He again returned to Utah, in 1868, and engaged with Brigham Young in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in Utah Territory. He continued in this work until the transcontinental road was completed and the tracks met at Promontory in 1870. In that year he became associated with the Utah Central Railroad, which was in course of construction from Ogden to Salt Lake City, and which has since been absorbed by the Oregon Short Line. He remained with that company until 1889, acting in the capacity of purchasing agent and pay master.

In 1890 Mr. Hill became associated with the old established firm of Cunningham & Company, with which he has since been identified. This house was established in May, 1867, by Messrs. Walker Brothers, John Cunningham and John Chislett, under the firm name of Cunningham & Company, their first location being the north-

east corner of Main and Second South streets. From the very start this establishment has had a splendid business, their trade rapidly extending to the remote mining camps and throughout the entire State. In 1883 the business absorbed the firm of Kimball & Lawrence, one of the leading businesses of Salt Lake City at that time, and until 1891 occupied quarters on the corner of Main and First South streets, where the McCornick building now stands. From there the business was transferred to the Hooper Block, 21 and 23 East South Temple, and their increasing business demanding larger quarters, they again moved, in July, 1900 to their present location, at Nos. 48 and 50 South Main street. Here, in addition to their main building, they have erected a large warehouse, which extends from the rear of the business premises and fronts on Richards street. They carry a complete line of mining supplies and hardware, and also do a large grocery business, conducting both a wholesale and retail business, and are among the most substantial and prosperous firms of Salt Lake City. Since his connection with the firm Mr. Hill has been its manager, and has entire charge of the business of the company, and it is largely due to his able and efficient management, as well as the untiring energy and devotion to the interests of the house which he has displayed, that the institution is to-day in such excellent financial condition. He is a man of most genial personality, possessing, in addition to a high order of business ability, the rare gift of making friends of his patrons, and during these years he has not only been able to retain the large patronage which the house enjoyed at the time he became associated with it, but has also largely increased the number of its customers, by uniformly honorable and business-like dealings, it being the first desire of this house that every one should find their purchase to be exactly as represented and worth the price paid.

Mr. Hill was married, in Salt Lake City, in May, 1867, to Miss Audrey Paine, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Paine. His wife only lived eleven months after their marriage, and died in Nevada May 18, 1868. He again married, in 1870, to Miss Martha Thomas, daughter of David

and Martha Thomas. The Thomas family were of Welsh extraction, and came to Utah in 1868. By this marriage Mr. Hill has six children—David; Archibald; Coe; James; Edwin, and Mary.

In political life Mr. Hill is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, held in 1895, for the purpose of making application to the Federal Government for admission into the Union of States. He took a prominent and active part in its deliberations. He is a member of the Mormon Church, but, while active in its work, holds no official position in the Church. He has traveled extensively, taking a trip through Mexico in 1885, and also made a tour of the old world in 1877.



GEORGE M. SCOTT. The present prosperity of Utah is the result of the life work of many men who have given their entire energies to the building up of the commercial resources of this inter-mountain State, and have brought out of the wilderness mineral wealth and industry. Mr. Scott has taken an active part in the settlement of the Pacific slope, and in the development of the resources of the inter-mountain region. He went to California in the early days, going via Panama and the Isthmus of Darien in the spring of 1852, and began there his business career, which has brought him in the fullness of his years to the leading position among business men throughout Utah. He has created for himself a standing that is not excelled by any other man, and in the State he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the business world.

He was born in the northern part of New York State in 1835, and received his education in the public and high schools of that State. He resided there until 1852, when he decided to strike out for the great West, and to carve for himself out of the latent power of that region a successful career. Mr. Scott continued in business for some years, and then removed to Salt Lake City in 1871. He found Salt Lake a small, struggling mountain town, with but little attention paid to

business, and with the energies of the people directed to agriculture and produce rather than to the development of the wonderful mineral wealth hidden in the mountains of Utah. Upon his arrival he established the present hardware business of which he is now the head, under the firm name of Scott, Dunham & Company. This firm enjoyed a very prosperous existence, and conducted the business at considerable profit for a number of years, until 1874, when the firm became Geo. M. Scott & Company, who conducted the business for a number of years. In 1898 the style was changed to the Geo. M. Scott-Strevell Hardware Company. This establishment, of which he has been President since its organization, has kept pace with the growth of Salt Lake City and is now one of the most substantial business establishments in the city. As the State of Utah began to feel the inrush of wealth, due to the development of its mines, Salt Lake City became more and more an important center for the supplying of mills and appliances needed for the work of taking out ore. This company now enjoys a large and extensive business, and gives employment to between seventy and eighty men. Its business has not been confined to the limits of Utah, but extends throughout the entire inter-mountain region, and is the largest house of its kind west of Denver and east of San Francisco.

Mr. Scott has never married. In political life he has always been a staunch Republican, and in the early days in Salt Lake City, when the people were divided on Mormon and non-Mormon lines, Mr. Scott was a strong and active worker in the ranks of the latter party. During the campaign of the Liberal party in Utah in 1890, he was its candidate for Mayor, and was successfully elected, enjoying the distinction of being the first Gentile Mayor ever elected in Salt Lake City, and he presided over the destinies of the city during the years 1890 and 1891. Aside from this office, he has never held nor sought any other position in the public confidence, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, which now comprise the leading enterprise of the State. He is a prominent member of the Alta club, of this city.

Mr. Scott's father, E. A. Scott, was a native of New York and was one of its successful merchants. The success which his son has achieved in the mercantile world ranks him as one of the leaders in the West, and with the growth of his business and increase in his wealth has grown his interest in the city and State. He has unlimited faith in the future greatness of Salt Lake City, and in the importance of Utah. His genial and pleasant manner and his large-heartedness have made him one of the most popular men in Utah, and he numbers his friends by the legion.



WILLIAM A. NEEDHAM. In the conduct of the operations of Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, which ranks high among the mercantile institutions of the United States, and undoubtedly holds the first place in the commercial world of the entire inter-mountain region, both by reason of its enormous volume of business, and by the vast fields over which its operations are extended, men of ability are required to properly guide the efforts of this great establishment. Prominent among the men who have aided materially in the development of its business, and have assisted in bringing it to its present high standing, is the subject of this sketch.

William A. Needham was born in Salt Lake City October 2, 1858. His father, James Needham, was a native of England, and came to Utah in the early days of its settlement. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England, and remained a devoted member of the Church, engaging actively as a missionary for several years. His wife, Alice (Warburton) Needham, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of England. She came to Utah with her husband, and throughout her life was a consistent and devoted member of the Church of her choice.

Their son, William, received his early education in the district schools of Utah, but owing to the necessity, so urgent in a newly settled region, for the turning to account of every hand that was able to work, he was early forced to earn

his own living, and as a boy of twelve years he entered the employ of S. P. Teasdel, as cash boy, and afterwards as salesman, where he remained until he reached his majority. He has been in the employ of Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution for over twenty years, being first employed in the dress goods department, where he remained as clerk for ten years, at the expiration of which time he was placed in charge of the entire retail dry goods department of that establishment, and conducted its affairs with efficiency and credit to himself, having under his charge between thirty and forty men and women. For twelve years past he has made trips to the East about twice a year for the purpose of purchasing goods for the department of which he has charge.

Mr. Needham married twenty years ago to Miss Lizzie Brown, daughter of John Brown, Counselor to the Bishop of the Ninth Ward of Salt Lake City. By this marriage they have five children—Alice, Mamie, Hazel, Irme B. and Ray B.

In political affairs Mr. Needham is a member of the Republican party and has followed its fortunes since its organization in Utah. He has never held or sought public office, giving his entire attention to his business.



HENRY B. PROUT, manager of the Sales Department of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, is one of the best known and most popular employes of this great establishment. He began life at the very bottom of the ladder, and through the exercise of his own energy and ability has progressed until he now occupies a position of trust and honor in one of the largest implement establishments of the entire inter-mountain region, if not, indeed, of the West.

Henry B. Prout was born in Williamsburg, Granville county, North Carolina, May 8, 1859. He is the son of Henry H. Prout, a native of New York State and a noted Episcopal divine. The Prout family came from England at an early day, the originator of the family in this country being believed to have come over in the *Mayflower*. He located in Ashland, New York, where he estab-

lished a home which has ever since been in possession of different members of the family, and which is one of the old landmarks of that place at this day, known as Elm Cottage. Our subject's mother was also descended from an old New York family, who located in another part of the State. Her maiden name was Maria Wicks. She is now living in Schenectady, New York State at the advanced age of eight-three years. When our subject was seven years of age his father moved to Ashland, New York, where he remained for some years, and then, leaving his family at the old homestead, came West and settled in a parish in what was originally known as Alder Gulch, now Virginia City, Montana, from which place he came to Salt Lake City in 1874, and was here joined by his family. After coming to this city he had charge of the Saint Mark's hospital and was assistant Rector of the Episcopal Cathedral. He died in 1879.

Our subject spent his early life in Ashland, and attended the private schools of that place until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he accompanied his mother to Salt Lake City, and was a student at Saint Mark's Academy for two years after coming here. He began life in the employ of the Utah Forwarding Company, of which George Y. Wallace, now Manager of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, was at that time President. He remained with that company for four years and then became identified with Heber J. and B. F. Grant, who were engaged in the implement business under the firm name of Grant Brothers. At the expiration of two years B. F. Grant withdrew from the business and his interest was purchased by Mr. Prout, and the business continued another two years under the name of Prout & Grant, when it was sold out to the Southern Forwarding Company, which was eventually merged into the Consolidated Implement Company. After severing his connection with Mr. Grant, our subject engaged in the stock business, which he followed for three years, and then entered the employ of Allen G. Campbell, engaged in the mining business, remaining in Beaver county for two years. He then took charge, as Manager, of the Consolidated Implement Company at Milford, and for

thirteen years held that position with the company, a portion of the time being spent in Salt Lake City, where he resides at this time, having retained his old position when that company was absorbed by the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, January 1, 1902. Mr. Prout has been identified with this company altogether for a period of twenty-three years, and has become one of the most efficient and best posted machine men in the Western country.

He was married in Salt Lake City in 1886 to Miss Mamie A. Latey, a native of Utah and a daughter of John H. and Eleanor J. Latey. Mrs. Prout's father is of English descent, and came here from Illinois. Her mother is of Scotch extraction. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Prout have three children—M. Eleanor, Clara L., and Ralph B.

Mr. Prout is a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He was nominated for State Senator on the Republican ticket from the Eleventh district, in 1896, and carried three counties and a part of the fourth, but was defeated by the fifth county. This is the only public office for which Mr. Prout has been a candidate. In religious life he was reared in the Episcopal faith. He has shown himself possessed of a high order of business ability, and his long connection with this one firm attests the confidence they have had in him, as well as showing that he has been the right man in the right place. He is of a pleasing personality, and has the knack of winning and retaining the confidence and esteem of his patrons. His long life in Utah has brought him in contact with people from all over the State, and he numbers his friends by the score wherever he is known.

BOYD PARK. Salt Lake City, nestling in the bosom of the great Salt Lake Valley, is distinguished not alone for her superb climate, her beautiful and picturesque location, the magnificence of her public buildings, elegant homes, and the unrivalled bathing resort which lies at her feet, although she is rich in all these, and more, but

she is also noted for the number of resolute and aggressive men of business to be found among her citizens, whose broad intelligence and wide-awake business enterprises have developed her vast resources and made this the garden spot of the inter-mountain region. Among these the subject of this article must ever occupy a prominent position.

Boyd Park could not be called a pioneer to Utah, but thirty-one years of his life has been spent in Salt Lake City, during which time all the vast improvements which can be seen on every hand have been reared. The splendid granite blocks, the beautiful homes, the magnificent city and county building, in fact, nearly every modern improvement which the city has just right to be proud of at the present time, has been made during Mr. Park's residence here, and but few men have been more closely identified with nearly every enterprise for the upbuilding and advancement of not only Salt Lake City, but the entire inter-mountain region, than has Mr. Park. He has given largely of both his time and means to her progress and development and has been eminently successful in his business career, standing to-day as one of the strong financial pillars of this country. Mr. Park's faith in Salt Lake City and the State at large has always been almost unbounded, and the soundness of his wisdom and judgment has been fully demonstrated in a city which today stands without a peer in the whole confines of this inter-mountain country.

Mr. Park is a native of that grand old country, Scotland, which has furnished thousands of her noble sons for the upbuilding of Utah. Born in Renfreeshire, December 28, 1837, when but a child of eight years his parents came to America and settled in Troy, New York, where Mr. Park spent his early life and received a good common school education. He became an apprentice to the jewelers' trade and followed that business in Troy until the spring of 1862, when he moved to Poultny, Rutland county, Vermont, where he formed a partnership in the jewelry business with Mr. Joslin, under the firm name of Joslin & Park. They remained in Poultny until 1865, when they started West, crossing the plains, using ox teams to haul their baggage, and arrived in Denver,

Colorado, having walked across the plains, in the fall of that year. Here they again established themselves in business under the same firm name, and built up one of the largest jewelry establishments in the entire West. Three years later they established a branch business at Cheyenne, Wyoming, which was in charge of Mr. Park, and which they conducted until the spring of 1880, Mr. Park coming to Salt Lake City and opening up a branch house here, where he has since made his home, and has built up a business almost as large as the parent house, which is still located at Denver. Mr. Park not only has the largest establishment of the kind in the city, but has perhaps conducted the most successful business venture in the entire State. The business, both in Denver and Salt Lake, continued to be conducted under the old firm name of Joslin & Park, until a few years ago, when Mr. Park purchased the interest of his partner and has since conducted both establishments under his own name. During the past few months his son, Colonel Samuel Culver Park, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, has been associated with him in the business. While the Denver house continues to be the largest in many respects, yet the Salt Lake house continues to lead in this direction among the institutions of this kind west of Denver, doing both a wholesale and retail trade. The Salt Lake house gives employment to about fourteen men, and the Denver establishment about seventeen. The present handsome and commodious quarters occupied by Mr. Park were erected in 1874, at No. 170 South Main street, and his splendid home, at No. 468 South Main street, was completed in 1883.

In 1869, while living in Cheyenne, Wyoming, he returned to Poultny, Vermont, where he was married to Miss Jane E. Culver, a native of that State. By this union two children have been born, Colonel Samuel Culver Park and Margaret B. Park.

In political life Mr. Park has always been identified with the Republican party, but he has never desired nor held public office, his entire time being taken up by his large business interests. In fraternal life he is a Mason and one of the most prominent members of that body in the West,

having reached the highest degree attainable in that order in this country.

Although Mr. Park is best known to the people of this region as a jeweler, he has not by any means confined himself to that line in Utah, but has been closely associated with most of the enterprises put forth for the advancement and growth of the city and State. He is largely identified with the mining interests of Utah, as well as a great many of the financial institution of the city. He was one of the organizers and was for many years President of the Bank of Commerce in which he is at the present time a director and heavy stockholder.

Mr. Park is essentially a self-made man, having started out in life as a poor boy; and the marked success which he has won by close attention to business, a firm adherence to the highest business principles, perseverance and determination, should be an inspiration to every young man who has the privilege of studying the record of Mr. Park's life. He is a gentleman of unsullied honor, strict integrity and high ideals, standing high in the esteem and confidence of the entire western world.

COLONEL SAMUEL CULVER PARK. The stranger visiting Salt Lake City must be struck with the number of young men in business and public life who hold positions of trust and responsibility, and her rapid growth of recent years has been due in a large measure to their enterprise and energetic handling of affairs. One of the ablest and most wide-awake young business men of the city is the subject of our sketch, only son of Boyd Park, the leading jeweler of Salt Lake City, and whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Colonel Park was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, November 16, 1869, but came to Salt Lake city with his parents in 1871, and has since made this his home. His early scholastic education was obtained from the schools of Salt Lake city. He later entered the Philips Exeter Academy, in New Hampshire, and after taking a thorough course

in that institution, entered the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1891, with the degree of A. B. Upon completing his education, Colonel Park returned to Salt Lake City, and at once became identified with the Bank of Commerce, being given the responsible position of cashier, which position he continued to fill, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the members of the firm, until a few months ago, when he resigned his position and has since been identified with his father, assisting him in looking after his extensive business interests in this State and Colorado.

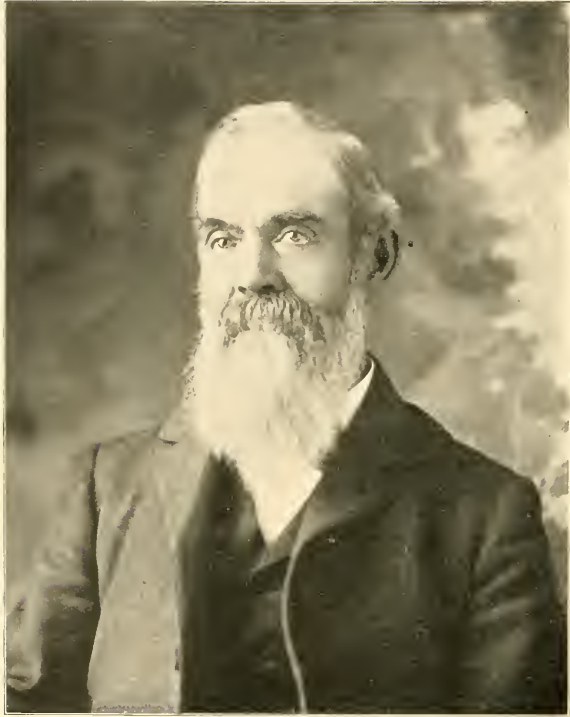
Colonel Park united in marriage with Miss Ella Thomas, daughter of ex-Governor Arthur L. Thomas, of this city. They have two children, Boyd Thomas and Eleanor.

He has always been identified with the Republican party, but has never actively participated in its work. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order and a life member of the Elks lodge of this city. He is also a prominent member of the University Club, and he and his estimable wife are leaders in social circles in the city.

Since attaining his majority, Colonel Park has taken a very active interest in the affairs of the city and State, and has for several years been a member of the State militia, in which he has received rapid promotion, until he now holds the rank of Colonel. His wide education has tended to make him a man of broad and liberal ideas, keeping in touch with the leading questions of the day and with his fellow men, among whom he is very popular. He is a young man of sterling worth and undoubted integrity and high honor, and bids fair to be among the leading business men of the city at no distant day.

During the Elks Grand Lodge Convention in 1902, he was Grand Marshal and one of the leading spirits in the management of the convention.

WILL F. WANLESS is one of the enterprising and successful young lawyers of Salt Lake City, and is deserving of great credit for the success which he has thus far achieved, for he has been forced to rely entirely



Henry W Brown

upon his own resources. Possessing pluck and determination he has bravely mastered every obstacle and is rapidly winning the favor of those with whom he has been associated since coming to Utah.

Mr. Wanless was born in Denver, Colorado, in 1870, and is the son of George F. Wanless, at this time engaged in the insurance business in this city. He is a native of Canada, as was also his wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Hume. Her brothers served in the army during the Civil War. Colonel John Wanless, an uncle of our subject, was at one time provost-marshal of Denver, when that city was but a small village.

Our subject grew up in his native city and obtained his early education from the schools of that place. When but nineteen years of age he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, after graduating from the high school of Denver, and graduated from the law department of that institution in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Michigan and later settled in Chicago, where he formed a copartnership with Messrs. Pierson and Knudson, under the firm name of Wanless, Pierson & Knudson. However, not being satisfied with the opportunities which that city afforded for a young and ambitious man, and believing the advantages of the West to be superior to those offered by the East, he came to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City in 1900, and has since followed his chosen profession in this city, making a notable record as a criminal lawyer. Mr. Wanless is but a young man, scarce launched upon his career, but the evidence he has already given of his ability along legal lines leads his friends to predict that he will yet rank as a great criminal lawyer. Like most all other professional and business men of this city Mr. Wanless is interested to some extent in mining, and is interested in some of the best coal mines in Utah, but his mining interests are but a side issue, his best endeavor being given to perfecting himself in his chosen work.

In political life Mr. Wanless is a member of the Democratic party, but has never been actively identified with the work of that body.



ENRY W. BROWN. If the pioneers could return to earth and revisit the scenes of their early struggles and hardships, they would doubtless be filled with amazement at the transformation which has since taken place in the country which presented so many unpromising features a little more than half a century ago. They have not all passed away, however, and there are still many residents who came to Utah in the early days, as children, and have a very vivid recollection of those days and the struggles passed through by the hardy people who did so much to make Utah what it is today, one of the foremost States in the nation. Among these latter mention should be made of Henry W. Brown, the subject of this article.

His birth occurred in Berkshire, England, on October 10, 1839, and was the oldest of a family of ten children, seven of whom were born in England. The parents were Jonathan and Sarah (Couzins) Brown, the father born July 31, 1818, and the mother born in the village of Thatcham, Berkshire, March 7, 1819. The parents and older children became converts to the Mormon religion and on the 11th day of January, 1853, set sail from Liverpool, and joined a company of Mormon emigrants at Keokuk, Iowa, from where they made the trip across the plains in a company of fifty ox teams, under command of Captain Claudius V. Spencer. The father had followed his trade as a baker in England, but did not resume that occupation after coming to Utah, devoting his time to farming. In the fall of 1855 he located on the farm which our subject now owns, buying seventy-six acres of land, which was in a wild state and had to be cleared before it could be cultivated, and here made his home until his death. Besides our subject there are now living two sons and two daughters of this family. One son, Charles, was killed by the Indians in Thistle Valley, Sanpete county, on June 24, 1866, while standing as guard during the Indian war. After the death of the father our subject became the head of the family and cared for his mother until her death.

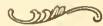
Mr. Brown's marriage occurred in Salt Lake

City on March 15, 1869, when he was united to Miss Sarah Ann Kilpack, daughter of John and Frances Kilpack, who came to Utah in 1864. Ten children have been born to our subject—Henry J., deceased; Frances S., deceased; Charles B., married and living on his father's farm; Elizabeth R., now Mrs. James Dunster, of South Cottonwood; George E., married and living on his father's farm; Arthur William, living at home; John L., now in Milwaukee on a mission; Lavina L., a student at the State University in Salt Lake City; Esther L., and Zina, the baby.

In politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat. He has been Deputy Assessor and Collector at different times and was Road Supervisor for a period of twenty years. He was also for twelve years school trustee, finishing his term in 1875, and for the past two years has acted in that same capacity. He is secretary and director in the East Jordan Irrigation Company, holding these positions since the organization of the company in 1878.

Mr. Brown became a member of the Mormon Church November 29, 1852, and has since that time been a consistent follower of its teachings, and brought his family up in that faith. He is at this time Senior President of the Seventy-Second Quorum of Seventies. From 1881 to 1883 he served on a mission to Europe, laboring in the London conference. One son, Charles, also served two years in missionary work in California.

Left in his early boyhood to not only earn his own living, but help in the support of his mother and the younger members of the family. Mr. Brown has passed through many trying times. On one occasion the family subsisted for a whole year on one sack of flour, it being used to thicken and give strength to the milk which formed almost the only article of diet. Since then he has come into possession of a considerable amount of land, and is in very comfortable circumstances, surrounded by all the comforts of life. Besides his home place he has forty acres of good land at Crescent, and is one of the substantial farmers of Salt Lake county, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



DAVID G. CALDER, Vice-President and General Manager of the D. O. Calder's Sons Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, and a son of D. O. Calder, for many years one of the most prominent and leading business men of Utah, having been identified with nearly every enterprise of the State. He was the founder of the D. O. Calder music house, which was established in 1860, and incorporated in 1902 as the D. O. Calder's Sons Company, and from that time to the present has been a most successful business venture. He was a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1823, and where he spent his early life, receiving a splendid musical and literary education from the schools of that country, and developing a most wonderful musical talent. He acquired considerable reputation in his own land along musical lines and had charge of the Falkirk choir in Scotland. Early in life he became identified with the Clyde Canal, beginning as messenger boy, and was promoted from one position to another until he became general manager of that company's business between Falkirk and Glasgow, having charge of all the stations and business along that line. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints when a young man, and in 1850 came to America, settling in Cincinnati, where he remained for a period of two years, crossing the plains by ox team to Utah in 1852. Perhaps but few men were more closely associated or held in higher esteem by Brigham Young than Mr. Calder. He was his chief clerk for a period of over sixteen years and was identified with nearly every business with which Brigham Young was connected. Mr. Calder was the organizer of the Commercial college, which was really the forerunner of the Deseret University, which institution he gave his hearty support during the remainder of his life, and which is now known as the University of Utah, and it was very largely through his influence that this institution was established. He also served the State in a public capacity, being for many years Territorial Treasurer. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Utah Central railroad, and for many years had entire

charge of the traffic of that road, introducing the present system of accounts. For many years, and up to the time of his death he had charge of the Church emigration matters. He was connected with the *Deseret News* for three years as editor and manager, and was also at one time secretary, treasurer and a director in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of which he was one of the founders, and was connected with that institution to a greater or less degree up to the time of his death. He assisted in organizing the Zion's Savings Bank and held the office of cashier of that institution for some time. At the time of his death he was a member of the City Council. He was one of the most active and prominent men of his section, standing high with all classes, held high in the esteem of the leaders of the church and a staunch business man of the city. He died at the age of sixty-one years, on July 4, 1884. His wife was a Miss Anna Hamer. She is still living. Of the six children in this family four are connected with the music company—David G., our subject; S. H.; Daniel H. and Henrietta, a sister. Daniel H. is also a physician, residing in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Our subject, David G. Calder, is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City April 24, 1858. He received his early education in the public schools of this city and later entered Deseret University, and after completing his education traveled in Europe for a period of two years, during which time he took special lessons in drawing in the leading schools of Glasgow. In 1874 he became identified with the house of which he is now vice-president and manager, and has been its leading spirit from that time to the present. They have done a most successful and flourishing business since he became associated with the establishment, and now give employment to many people, besides the traveling men, doing a wholesale and retail business. When the business was started in 1860 the instruments had to be freighted across the plains by ox teams, at the rate of twenty-five cents a pound for hauling, which made the freight on an instrument almost as much as one can now be bought for, and the business begun under these inauspicious con-

ditions has grown until the firm now occupies a handsome three-story and basement brick building which was erected in 1883, and is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the intermountain region.

Mr. Calder was married in 1880 to Miss Sarah E. Hague, a native of this State and daughter of James Hague, one of the early settlers of Utah, and during his lifetime one of the leading business men in this country. Seven children have been born of this marriage.

In political life Mr. Calder has been identified with the Democratic party since the separation on national party lines, but has never sought or held public office of any kind. He has always been identified with the Mormon Church, but on account of his active business life has not been as prominent in the work of the Church as some other of its members; his whole life from boyhood being devoted to the advancement of the business which he has assisted in making such a success. He is regarded as one of the solid business men of the city and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of business associates and friends.



CORNELIUS S. GREEN. The prominence with which Utah has been brought before the outside world has been marked and rapid; especially is this true of the past fifteen or twenty years. Its fine climate, the splendid opportunities for young men, and the character of the settlers who originally located in this country, have all tended to inspire men to seek this new and promising country. Among those who settled here in the early history of the country and who fought all the battles from Nauvoo to this State, crossing the plains, encountering the savage red man, coming in contact with wild animals and the herds of buffaloes, should be mentioned the Green family, of whom the subject of this sketch is a member.

Mr. Green is a native of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City on November 16, 1861. He is the son of Cornelius and Karan C. (Han-


son) Green, his father being a native of England and his mother of Denmark. The senior Mr. Green was among the early settlers who came to Utah, leaving the historic little town of Florence on the Missouri river and crossing the plains with ox teams in 1855. His wife followed two years later. Cornelius Green was a miner and farmer by occupation and after coming to Utah spent the balance of his days in Salt Lake county. In the early days he settled on Eleventh East, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets, where his son Joseph, the only brother of our subject, now resides. In this family there were two sons and five daughters. Our subject's father was a successful man during his life; he did much for the building up of this country in the early days, in the developing of its agricultural interests and in building up Salt Lake City. He had become associated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the early history of that denomination in Illinois, and continued to be a faithful, consistent and liberal supporter of it all the rest of his life. He was closely associated with the leading members of the Church and always stood ready to perform any duty to which they called him. He served on one mission to his native country after settling in Utah and many worthy citizens in this State today can point back to the time when they were influenced by this missionary to cross the ocean and settle in this country. He died at the old homestead in 1895, and by those who were intimately acquainted with him, both in and out of the Church, only the kindest remembrances of his life and work are treasured. Our subject's mother is still living, surrounded by her children in Salt Lake county.

Cornelius S. Green was the eldest of the family and grew up in the vicinity of where he now lives. His early education was received in the schools such as existed in Salt Lake county at that time. Early in life he learned the paper-making trade and while engaged in that business met with an accident which partly deprived him of the use of his right hand. However, this did not put an end to or materially retard his ambitious and progressive spirit, for he at once

turned his attention to contracting and building and a great many of the modern dwellings in Salt Lake City and valley are the products of his labor. The splendid meeting house in Willard Ward stands as one of the monuments of his workmanship, and is a great pleasure and comfort to the residents of that vicinity.

In 1886 he married Miss Edna Millard, daughter of Elisha and Adeline (Simpson) Millard, and as the result of this marriage seven children have been born—Ray C.; Nora G.; Bertha E.; Edna M.; Myrtle; Levina, and Cecil C. In 1898 Mr. Green settled at his present home, which is located on Ninth East and between Fourteenth and Fifteenth South streets, where he has twelve acres of very valuable land, highly improved by fences, fruit and shade trees, flower gardens, etc., and on which he has a splendid brick cottage of seven rooms.

In politics Mr. Green has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization in this State, but he has never sought nor desired public office, as his life work and attention has been given to the securing of a home for himself and his family. He was born and raised in the Mormon faith, as was his wife, and their children have been reared in the same faith. He is a teacher in the Sunday School and President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. In 1895 he was called to fill a mission in the Northern States, where he served for a period of eighteen months. Mrs. Green also takes an active part in the Ladies' Relief Society of her Ward, in whose work she is prominent. By honorable and straightforward business principles he has endeavored all through life to treat everyone honorably and fairly, and as a result of this he enjoys the respect and confidence of all his neighbors and those who have been acquainted with him through life.

ILLIAM PARKER. Among the prominent and successful men of Salt Lake county who are closely identified with the agricultural interests of Taylorsville Ward, and who has assisted materially in the building and

developments of this new country, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch. William Parker was born in Lancashire, England, November 24th, 1835, and is now in his sixty-seventh year. He is a son of John and Alice (Woodacre) Parker, both of whom were born in the same shire as our subject. Mrs. Parker, the subject's mother, died when he was a child. His father came to America in 1845, with his son William and two daughters. They first settled at Nauvoo, where they lived until 1846 and then went to St. Louis, where the senior Mr. Parker engaged in the soda water business for a period of six years. Here success crowned his efforts, and while residing in that section he sent back to England for some of his relatives.

John Parker married his second wife, who bore him three children. In 1852 the Parkers fitted out eleven wagons, and with the family and all of his relatives started for Utah, John Parker being captain of the train. They arrived in the great Salt Lake Valley in the Autumn of 1852, and shortly after arriving here our subject's father was called to Dixey to assist in colonizing and building up that country, where he spent the remaining days of his life, and died in 1888, aged seventy-four years.

Our subject spent three years in Salt Lake City and Centerville, in which latter place his father had been identified in the canning and saw-mill business. In 1856 our subject settled in Taylorsville Ward on the Jordan river, which at that time was in a crude state, the only improvement on his farm being a log house, the place having formerly been owned by Orson Hyde. Mr. Parker's father had opened through this neighborhood a ditch known as the old Parker ditch, which was the only one in the neighborhood, and is still in constant use.

Since settling upon his farm Mr. Parker has improved it until it is at the present time one of the finest farms in Salt Lake county. His fine brick residence, splendid out-buildings and fences all indicate that thrifty, enterprising hands have had it in charge.

Mr. Parker has not only given his attention to farming, but he has been largely interested in the stock business, both sheep and cattle, which he

successfully followed for a great many years until advanced age required him to practically retire from active business, and to suspend many of the enterprises of which he has been the promoter.

In November, 1859, he married Miss Mary Shanks, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Fee) Shanks. The father died on the plains in coming to Utah, from the effects of a rattlesnake bite. Mrs. Parker came to Utah in company with Bishop John R. Winder, in whose family she had lived before leaving England; her father came to America several years later.

Mr. Parker has had eleven children, ten of whom are still living, Sarah A., wife of Orson Brown of Taylorsville; William E., married; Mary E., now Mrs. B. M. Winchester of Grant Ward; John, Martha, and Samuel H., who died November, 1898; Nettie M.; Joseph A. and James H. were twins; Franklin S., and Vilate, now Mrs. Nephi Jensen of South Cottonwood; John and Samuel H. are married. The father has fitted each one of them out with a fine home in the neighborhood of Taylorsville Ward.

In political life Mr. Parker has been a staunch Republican. He has taken an active part in the affairs of his party in Taylorsville Ward, having served a number of years as school trustee, and it was through his efforts that the splendid new school building in District No. 64 was erected.

Mr. Parker and his family are all faithful and consistent members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He has served on a mission to his native country, going there in 1889, but on account of illness was compelled to return home soon afterwards. He was ordained a member of the Seventies, and for many years was First Assistant Superintendent in the Sunday School.

During the trying times in the early fifties, Mr. Parker served as a guard when Johnson's army landed in this country.

The success which Mr. Parker has obtained in life marks him as one of the most valuable citizens of Salt Lake county. His honest integrity and straightforward business methods has brought to him a large circle of friends.





RICHARD HOWE, farmer, legislator, county commissioner and staunch, rugged Democrat, is one of the many foreign-born Utahns who came to the Rocky Mountain home of the Mormons to carve out a niche for themselves in the world's hard surface. But few of the pioneers or early settlers, with their thrift, frugality and indomitable perseverance, have failed to achieve success in the Mormon Utopia towards which their steps were bent; and to Richard Howe has come a larger measure of prosperity than was accorded to many of his fellows, so that now, with the gray hairs of honest toil and the cheering vista of a well-spent life to look back upon, he is ready to retire from active business life, and when the time shall come for his passing he will have the satisfaction of feeling that he had not lived in vain.

Born in Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, England, July 30, 1839, and left fatherless when but a child, he came to America with his mother in 1855, when sixteen years of age. His parents were Joseph Henry and Ann (Johnson) Howe. The mother, who had married William Turner, and her two children arrived in New York and proceeded thence by rail to Pittsburg. From the Smoky City the emigrants sailed down the Ohio river to the Mississippi, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. Here they made a short stay before going on west to Atchison, Kansas, where they were to join a party going out to Utah. In those early days Atchison was an insignificant hamlet, made up of a half dozen or more log cabins. Nearby was Mormon Grove, which had been agreed upon as the rendezvous of the westward bound party of Mormons. Here the family joined a train of fifty wagons drawn by teams of oxen, which were all ready to make the trip over the plains. The party arrived at Great Salt Lake City on October 25, 1855, and by the end of the month Mr. Howe had settled in South Cottonwood, which was then a large Ward and little better than a desert. Here young Howe farmed until 1872, when a co-operative store was established, which he has been conducting most of the time since, successfully. He still farms a large tract of land which he has improved and worked up to a high state of cultivation. Close to his store stands an adobe

meeting-house, part of which was built in 1858, and which was then the finest church building outside of Salt Lake City in Salt Lake county.

Mr. Howe is a stockholder in the Zions Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, and several of Salt Lake banks. For many years he was associated in business with his step-father, William Turner, whose sister, Ann, he married February 1st, 1862. The Turners had also emigrated from England at the same time as Howe. Of this marriage ten children were born, six sons and four daughters, and all but two of the boys are now married. Two of the sons and one daughter have made their homes in Idaho, and the rest live in Salt Lake county, near their parents. The children are: John H.; Richard A. and William T., living in Fremont county, Idaho; Ann Eda, now Mrs. William Martisen of Grant, Idaho; Edward E.; Sarah E., now Mrs. D. W. Moffat, of South Cottonwood Ward; Laura A., now Mrs. Robert Trott, also in South Cottonwood Ward; Frank C.; Minnie L., now Mrs. David A. McMillen, of South Cottonwood Ward, and Harry E.

Mr. Howe was elected to the Territorial legislature in 1888 on the People's ticket, and the following year he became County Selectman for Salt Lake county, being elected on the People's ticket in August, 1889, and served two years. He joined the Mormon Church before he left England and has been engaged in Sunday School work most the time since he came to Utah. Through shrewd and careful management he has made a success of everything he has taken hold of, and consequently at the age of sixty-three is about to retire from business. Mr. Howe has made many friends throughout the State, both socially and through his business dealings.

When President Lincoln called for a company of volunteers in 1862 to protect the mails on the line between Salt Lake City and the upper crossing of the Platte river, Mr. Howe tendered his services, and spent three months in the employ of the Government. In 1866 he again offered his services to his country and saw service in the famous Black Hawk war, against the Indians of that name. He also saw considerable service during the Johnston army troubles, and was ever at the fore when his services were needed.

PHRAIM H. WILLIAMS, one of the successful farmers and business men of Salt Lake county, who, by his energy, perseverance, and determination has carved out a successful career, and is deserving of much credit for what he has accomplished and the work he has done in building up Salt Lake county. While Mr. Williams does not claim to be one of the pioneers of the State, having arrived here in 1852, yet the development of the State at that time was necessarily limited to what it is today, and much work yet to be done.

Mr. Williams was born in the old historic town of Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1844, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Rock) Williams. Both his parents were born in Hartfordshire, England, where they spent their early life, having married there, and came to America in 1844, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in an old sailing ship. They first settled at Nauvoo, where the senior Mr. Williams lived only two years, dying in 1846. Our subject's mother left Nauvoo with the main body of the Church, accompanying them as far as Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she met and married Edward Pugh. The family then moved to Missouri, where they lived until 1852.

Our subject has one full brother and sister, George A. and Lucy, now Mrs. W. W. Merrill.

In the latter part of 1852 the family came to Utah, and settled in Salt Lake county, on the corner of Tenth East and Sixteenth South; here the mother died at the age of eighty-three years.

Our subject started out for himself at the age of sixteen years. He first took up contracting, and worked along that line on the Salt Lake County Canal, and also on the Union Pacific Railroad when it was built into this State. Not finding this class of work congenial, however, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, which he has followed closely for a great many years. He settled on his present place, at the corner of Fifteenth South and Eleventh East, in 1863. Here Mr. Williams has seventy acres of fine land, which he has continued to improve, and on which he has a splendid brick residence, fruit and shade trees; all indicating that thrifty hands have had it in charge. Besides his home place Mr. Williams also owns a cattle and sheep ranch in Summit county, this state.

In 1863 he led to the marriage altar Miss Elmira North, daughter of Levi and Aramenta (Howard) North. This family came to Utah the same year in which the Williams landed here, 1852; the father died in the early nineties, and the mother still lives, but is very old and feeble. As the result of this union nine children have been born to our subject—Henry, Oscar, Eveline, Albert, Claudius, Eleanor, Alberta, Don and Leo.

In political life Mr. Williams has always taken the side of protection, and thus followed the fortunes of the Republican party. However, in local politics he prefers to support the best man for office.

The Williams family are all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Williams having served on two missions to England, his first call being in 1882 and the second time in 1889, making in all over three years which he served in this capacity, having been released from this last mission on account of ill health. For a number of years he has been Superintendent of his Ward Sunday Schools.

A remarkable incident in the life of Mr. Williams is worthy of note in this connection. When he was only eighteen years of age he received a call to go out in Lot Smith's company to fight Indians. He spent all the money he had in fitting out a horse for the campaign, which proved to be the best animal in the company. This fine horse was the cause of getting Mr. Williams into a great deal of trouble, as wherever there was a river to be swam, or any difficult place to go, the duty fell to him. On several occasions he was required to swim the rivers to carry ropes, etc., in order to effect a crossing, in which duty he caught a cold which almost cost him his life several times; for one whole winter he lay with a fever from the effect of that notorious campaign. He also spent six weeks in Echo Canyon as a guard during the Johnston army troubles.

GEORGE ROBERTS. The Weber valley of Summit county is perhaps one of the finest valleys in the State. Its rich, productive soil; its splendid irrigation ditches which supply an abundance of water for the land, and its beautiful

homes and highly cultivated farms, all form important adjuncts to making it a most desirable spot in which to live. Among the men who have formed an important factor in the building up of this splendid section of the State, none is deserving of more credit than is George Roberts, the subject of this sketch. He has been almost a life long resident of the Summit valley, as he came here when a boy with his mother, and most of his life has been spent in Henefer.

Mr. Roberts was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1847. His father, James Roberts, was a farrier in England, and died when his son was but two years of age. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Abigail (Leason) Roberts. She came to the United States with her family in 1865, and died in Henefer in 1878. Our subject is now the only living member of the family. His education was obtained from the common schools of his native land, and the year following his arrival in Utah he engaged in farming in the Summit valley, which he has since followed successfully. He engaged in the blacksmith business for a time, both in Henefer and at Kaysville, in Davis county, and was later identified with the green grocery business in Park City, in partnership with C. Hunt. They also assisted in building the Marsac mill in Park City, hauling the engine from Echo by ox team. He was also engaged in bulding coal cars for use in the John Hopkins mine at Como, Colorado, as well as assisting to build the schutes at the Blair mine in Rock Springs, Wyoming. He was for three years associated with the firm of Stevens and Roberts, wholesale butchers, on State street in Salt Lake City. He retained his farm during all these years, and engaged in the sheep business, having at this time close to two thousand head. He has his farm of thirty-five acres well improved and built a fine brick residence on it in 1898. He has been largely instrumental in bringing about the present efficient system of irrigation in Summit county, and was at one time President of the Henefer Irrigation Company, which obtains its water from the Weber river and waters eleven hundred acres.

Mr. Roberts was married in Salt Lake City in 1867 to Miss Maria Dallimore. They have a family of eight children—Abigail, wife of David

H. Foster; George; William; Emma Jane; James; Lulu; Herbert, and Almeda. George, the oldest son, was married in Salt Lake City, September 18, 1901, to Miss Alice Lucas. They make their home on Mr. Roberts' farm.

In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party and has been Road Supervisor of his district for nine years, serving under four different Boards. He has been a prominent worker in the ranks of his party ever since its organization in this State.

In fraternal life Mr. Roberts is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Ontario, Lodge No. 1 of Park City. Mr. Roberts began at the bottom of the ladder, and it has been by close application and determined effort that he has worked his way up to the position he now occupies as one of the prominent farmers and sheep growers of his county. His career has been straightforward, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

BISHOP WILLIAM GILES comes of one of the old and prominent families in the Mormon Church. He has spent his life in this State, of which he is a native, and has grown with its growth, until the history of Utah and particularly of Morgan county has been closely entwined about his personal history, and today he is a prominent and well-known man in his community.

William Giles was born in Littleton, Morgan county, July 3, 1868. He is the son of John H. and Ann (Kingman) Giles. His father was a native of Lancashire, England, where he became a member of the Mormon Church and emigrated to the United States in the early fifties. He crossed the great American plains in ox teams and located in Salt Lake City, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1858 he moved his family to Lehi for a short time, on account of the Johnston army troubles, and after the trouble was over he moved to Farmington in Davis county, where he followed carpentering for some years. In 1864 he moved his family



James S. Hamilton

to Morgan county, locating a farm on what is now the site of Littleton, and in connection with his trade of carpentering did a general farming business. Many of the houses which he built are still standing. He was a very successful man financially, and prominent in Church work. He was a High Priest and Counselor to Bishop Whittier of Milton Ward. He was later a member of the High Priests' Quorum of Morgan Stake of Zion, which position he filled until the time of his death. He was president of the Milton Dramatic Company. For many years he was Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday Schools and Counselor to the President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He was noted for his many charitable deeds and made liberal contributions to all Church work. Mr. Giles was twice married, and was the father of seventeen children, nearly all of whom are living in Morgan county. Our subject was the fourth son by the second wife. Mr. Giles died January 16, 1891, at the age of sixty-three, mourned by the people of three counties, among whom he was widely known and loved.

Our subject grew up in Milton Ward and there received his education. He became active in Church work at a very early age. Was made a Deacon at the age of sixteen and became a Ward teacher. At the age of twenty-one he was ordained a member of the Thirty-fifth Quorum of Seventies, and in January, 1890, was called on a mission to England, but on reaching New York was recalled on account of his father meeting with an accident which resulted in his death. In 1892 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of Milton Ward, which he still retains. His Counselors are Joseph S. Spendlow and F. A. Little. He has been active in Sunday School and Ward Work, being the leader of the Ward choir, and a leader in musical circles in the Ward. He has general supervision over all Ward matters.

Bishop Giles was married in 1891 to Sarah Hogg, daughter of Robert Hogg, of Morgan. They have four children: Geneve, Robert H., Mary, Bernice A. and Rulon.

The Bishop bought his present place in the same year in which he was married, and has devoted his time to general farming and stock rais-

ing, in which he has been very successful, and is identified largely with the stock interests of his county. He is a director of the Littleton Stock Range Company. He was for many years a director in the Littleton Commercial Company and was Water Master for five years. He has done much towards building up and improving his town and has been very successful in all his undertakings. He is regarded as one of the representative men of Morgan county, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.



BISHOP JAMES CAMPBELL HAMILTON is among the oldest residents of Mill Creek Ward, having come here as a child of six years, and has since made this his home, taking an active part in the upbuilding of the county and the growth and advancement of his community. Since he first came here the wild and barren lands, covered with a dense growth of sage brush and willows have almost all been cleared off, and supplanted by rolling meadows and waving wheat fields, and where once the wild animal and the no less wild Indian roamed at will, pretty homes have sprung up and the laughter of the white child is heard.

The Bishop's birth occurred in Warwick, Canada, on January 10, 1846. He is the son of James L. and Mary Ann (Campbell) Hamilton. The father was born in Ireland, and his father, John Hamilton, was an English soldier. He died in 1875. The mother of our subject was born in Canada, on the shores of Lake Eric. She is of noble birth and traces her ancestry back to one of the kings of Denmark, the family name being originally Kimble. She is still living. The Hamilton family left Canada on March 1, 1846, and went to Nauvoo. During the exodus they accompanied the Saints as far as Omaha, Nebraska, and then upon the advice of President Brigham Young the father removed to Missouri, where they remained until 1852, at which time the Apos-

the Orson Hyde organized part of a train of Mormon emigrants in Missouri, and among them were this family. At Florence the train was completed and from there they crossed the plains to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City in September of that year, in time for Conference. After Conference the father bought a piece of land in Mill Creek Ward and rented a small cottage for the family to live in. Two years later he built a log cabin, in which they lived until 1870, when it was replaced by a better house. The father was an officer in the Nauvoo legion and during the Johnston trouble was Captain of ten men. He passed through all the hardships incident to pioneer life, and saw much service in the various Indian troubles. After the Johnston troubles they moved to Spanish Fork, but remained there only a short time, returning to the home place, and all the family worked together on the farm, assisting in supporting themselves. The oldest son, John D., made two trips back to the Missouri river after emigrants. He is now living in this Ward and has always been associated to a greater or less extent in business with our subject.

Bishop Hamilton has been twice married. His first marriage occurred November 28, 1870, to Miss Isabel Hill, daughter of Alexander and Agnes (Hood) Hill. Mr. Hill was a former associate of the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and an active participator of all his campaigns in the East. He came with his family to Utah in 1849. In the Church he filled the position of First Counselor to Bishop Miller, and was ordained a Patriarch on March 30, 1884. His death occurred in February, 1880. Our subject married as his second wife on March 4, 1885, Mary B., daughter of George M. and Margaret A. White. Mrs. White and her daughter came to Utah in 1849 and the father followed in 1860. Twenty children have been born to the Bishop, fourteen by his first wife and six by his second. The eldest, James was born October 12, 1871, and died August 18, 1872; Alexander Parley was born January 13, 1873; Agnes Ellen, born April 18, 1874; John William, born February 16, 1876; Robert Hill, born December 8, 1877; Mary Ann, born October 9, 1879; Isabel E., born May 3, 1881; Charles Orson, born June 6, 1883; Joseph F., born July

30, 1885, and died September 14, 1885; Jane and Elizabeth, twins, born December 16, 1886; Florence Bell, born June 2, 1887; Willard Reuben, born March 21, 1888, and died January 14, 1889; Leonard W., born March 25, 1890, and died February 14, 1891; James Exile, born October 17, 1891; Lulu Fern, born November 6, 1892; George M., born February 11, 1892; Beryl Adella, born April 8, 1896; Emma Margaret, born August 1, 1898, and Leo Miller, born April 9, 1901. Mary Ann is a graduate of the Latter Day Saints College of Salt Lake City, and is now teaching school. Bishop Hamilton has always been a firm believer in the doctrines of the Mormon Church, and especially of polygamy as a divine right, and was one of those incarcerated and fined for violation of the Edmunds law. He was first incarcerated in the penitentiary October 12, 1888, and fined one hundred and fifty dollars. On November 8, 1889, he was again fined to pay one hundred dollars and costs. He was set apart as Bishop of Mill Creek Ward, March 30, 1884.

After his first marriage his father traded him a ten acre lot at the corner of Seventh East and Fifteenth South streets, where he built a one room log cabin, in which he and his family lived until 1870, when he built himself a small brick cottage. In 1896 he built his present home, a handsome thirteen-room brick residence, surrounded by a fine lawn, flowers, shade trees, etc. This house was built entirely by our subject and is in every respect a model home. He also has a splendid orchard on his home place which now consists of thirty-five acres, and is well improved with good barns, fences, etc. He also owns a forty-acre farm west of the Jordan river, which he took up as government land.

He has taken a deep interest in irrigation and assisted to build the Salt Lake and Utah Canal, which is supplied with water from Utah lake. He has been for a number of years School Trustee, and since the formation of the Republican party in Utah has been a staunch supporter of its principles. Together with his sons he is largely interested in sheep in Wyoming, where they have four thousand head. As his children have married they have settled in the State, and are among Utah's most useful citizens.

JOHN P. STONEBRAKER has lived in Hoytsville, Summit county, since he was twelve years of age. He is a native son of Utah, and was born at Ogden, August 15, 1851. His early education was obtained in the schools of Ogden, completing in the district schools of Hoytsville. While yet in his teens he began farming, which he successfully followed for a number of years. At the age of twenty-six he learned the blacksmith trade, which he has followed ever since in connection with the farming and stock raising business.

Joseph Stonebraker, the father of our subject, was a native of Ohio, where he was born January 1, 1826. He was a miller by trade. Upon coming to Utah in 1849, he settled at Salt Lake City, but only remained there a short time, when he went to Ogden, where he operated the first flour mill in Weber county, for Lorin Farr. When Johnston's army came to Utah in 1857 he took his family to Fillmore, and remained there five years, when he moved to Hoytsville, where he assisted in building the Hoyt mill, which he afterwards ran for several years. He remained in Hoytsville until 1870, when he removed to Tintic, where he engaged in mining, retaining his property in Hoytsville. He located a number of good mining claims in the Tintic district, and at one time owned a part of the Mammoth and Red Bird mines. He died there in 1897, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Phoebe Phelps, daughter of John Phelps, of Canada. She was the mother of eleven children, and is still living in Hoytsville at the age of sixty-nine years.

Our subject is the oldest of the family. He came to Hoytsville with his parents, and has lived here ever since, engaged in general farming. In 1888 he opened a blacksmith shop on his farm, which he has since continued to operate, doing a general blacksmithing business. He makes his home at the present time on the old homestead, which he operates, and which is well improved, with a comfortable brick house, outbuildings, barn, fences, etc.

Mr. Stonebraker was married in 1877 to Miss

Harriett Jones, daughter of John and Emma Jones, of Hoytsville. She died in 1884, leaving a family of four children, two of whom are now living—Lovica, wife of Walter Calderwood, and Mary, wife of Nephi Delaney. His second wife was Miss Carrie Crittenden, by whom he also had four children, two of whom are living—Winnie E. and Hazel T. He married a third time to Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of Samuel P. Hoyt, by whom he has had no family.

In politics Mr. Stonebraker is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for two years and that of School Trustee for four years. He was a member of the Central Committee for several years, and in 1899 was a candidate for County Commissioner, but failed of election. He has been actively identified with the interests of his community, and foremost in promoting the growth of his town. He has taken a large interest in irrigation matters, and is president of the Elkhorn Water Ditch Company. In the Church he is prominent in the work of the Sunday Schools and among the young men, having been two terms President of their Mutual Improvement Association.



WILLIAM G. SWANER, President of the Utah Electrical Supply Company and chief engineer of the old Rapid Transit plant for the Consolidated Railway and Power Company, is one of the most prominent young men of Salt Lake City. He has secured his present position by the exercise of his own industry and ability, and the high rank he holds in the business world is due entirely to his own application to the work in hand.

He was born in Salt Lake City on January 24, 1876. He is a son of Christian J. Swaner, a native of Denmark, who came to this country when but a boy with his parents, in the early days of the settlement of this region, and was among the pioneers to settle here in the early fifties. He was a carpenter by trade, and was employed in building the Tabernacle in this city, as well as the Salt Lake Theatre. He and his family had

become members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Denmark, and he continued in that faith until his death, about twenty years ago. His father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived to a ripe old age, and was a life long member of the Church. The mother of our subject, Emma L. (Burnett) Swaner, was a native of New York City, and came to Utah with her parents at the age of seven, making the entire trip across the plains by wagon. She has been a consistent and faithful member of the Church throughout her life. Her son, William, has spent his whole life within the confines of his native State, and has lived in the house in which he was born, No. 331 South Tenth East, all his life. He was educated in the Tenth district school, and also in the National Correspondence School, in which he took a course in the study of electricity, and he is now a student in that institution.

He early started to earn his own living, and at the age of eleven secured employment in the bottling works of the Salt Lake Brewery, where he was employed more or less regularly for five years, going to school in the winter and working in the summer. He then went to Lehi with his brother and engaged in the bee business for a year, returning to Salt Lake City and entering the employ of the Rapid Transit Company, and worked for that company for three years, cleaning headlights and attending to the store room. In this capacity he was employed for two years, and in the third year was employed as a machinist in that company's shops. He then was made a motorman and operated a car on the First West route of the West Side Rapid Transit for a year. He then returned to the shops of the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company and worked another year at the machinist trade, and was then made foreman of the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company's power house, which position he held until the Rapid Transit and Salt Lake companies were consolidated, in April, 1901, and after the disastrous fire which destroyed most of the plant, he was made chief engineer of the old Rapid Transit plant, which position he still holds. At the same time that he has been employed in railroad work,

he has successfully established the present Utah Electrical Supply Company, of which he is President, and which at the present time has grown to be one of the prosperous enterprises of Salt Lake City, and redounds greatly to the business sagacity of Mr. Swaner.

Although but a young man, he has already given such an account of himself as would indicate that in the future he will occupy a prominent and leading position among the business men of Utah, and especially in the application of electricity to the needs of the people.



AMUEL BRINTON. Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by intelligence and force; it comes only to the man who has the foresight and keen mental vision to know how, when and where to exert his energy, and thus it happens that but a small proportion of those who enter the world's broad field of battle comes off victorious in the struggle for wealth and position. As the historian passes in review over the many successful men of Summit county, his attention is called to a man who is undoubtedly one of the most successful in his line of occupation in the entire county, Samuel Brinton; and believing that his many friends will be glad to have presented to them a brief synopsis of his career, the following has been compiled:

Samuel Brinton was born in Big Cottonwood Ward, Salt Lake county, December 26, 1853, during the absence of his father in Fort Supply, and is the son of David Brinton, senior, and a brother of J. H. Brinton, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. David Brinton was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors had settled in 1620. He came of an old Quaker family, but married outside the Church, and in 1838 became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Elders and moved to Nauvoo in 1840, where he remained until the Saints were driven out in 1846. During his residence in Nauvoo he became well acquainted with the Prophet, Joseph Smith. After the people were driven out

of Nauvoo Mr. Brinton moved to Savannah, Missouri, where he engaged in the blacksmith business, his wife making goggles. They came to Utah in 1849, reaching here in September of that year. In December of that same year he was called to go to Iron county, where he made the first settlement, at Parowan, leaving his family in Salt Lake City. In 1853 he was called to Fort Supply, where he organized another settlement, and in 1856 was sent to the Missouri river to assist the famous hand cart brigade. He returned home just after Johnston's army had been in Salt Lake, and found his family had gone south with the rest of the people. He located them at Lehi, and after the trouble was over brought them back to the city. During the intervals when not called away on Church work, Mr. Brinton had followed his trade as a blacksmith, which he again took up at this time, having a shop on his ranch in the Big Cottonwood, where he spent the remainder of his life. He filled seven missions for the Church, laboring in the United States and England, and in 1870 engaged in the mercantile business, having a store one mile from the site of the present postoffice at Brinton. He was for eighteen years Bishop of the Ward, and while on his mission to England presided over the London Conference. He had the distinction of being one of the few to receive the endowment at the hands of the Prophet, Joseph Smith, in Nauvoo. He died May 17, 1878, at the age of sixty-three years, his death being very sudden. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Harriett W. Dillworth. She died aged seventy-five, on November 19, 1897, after a noble and useful life. After coming to Utah the father of this family was absent from home much of the time, filling seven missions, both preaching and colonizing, and only returning home for a brief time at the close of each mission. During this time almost the entire care and sustenance of the family fell to the brave wife.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of Salt Lake county and at the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. He lived on his father's farm in the Big Cottonwood, and did much of the herding of the cat-

tle and sheep. He bought a place adjoining his father's, where he lived for twenty-three years, and still owns considerable farming land in that Ward. In 1899 he bought the Boulder ranch, near Oakley, in Summit county, where he moved his family and now makes his home. He also owns three ranches in the Weber valley, having altogether about a thousand acres of land. He puts up about three hundred tons of hay annually, all of which he feeds out to his stock.

Mr. Brinton was married in 1875 to Miss Joan Helm, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Richards) Helm, of Mill Creek, who has borne him fourteen children—Ada P., the wife of Orson Drage; David A., on a mission to Tennessee; Samuel L., John, deceased; Walter D., Joan; Joseph H., Mary G., deceased; Paul E. and Laura, both dead, and Eugenia; Naomi, Don G. and Ruth.

In politics Mr. Brinton is a Republican, and has been an active worker in that party. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was appointed a Notary Public by Governor Wells. He has also been water commissioner of that district.

He was ordained a Deacon in 1867 and an Elder in the following year. He became a member of the Seventy-second Quorum of the Seventies in 1890. In 1893 he went on a mission to the Southern States, presiding over the West Virginia and Kentucky Conferences for two years, being President of both Conferences from January 11, 1894, to December 12, 1895, at which time he was honorably released and returned home. Upon returning home he became a home missionary for Salt Lake county, and retained that position until he removed to Summit county, and since his residence in the latter county has filled the same position there.

Mr. Brinton comes from one of the best known and most popular families in Utah. His whole life has been spent in Salt Lake and Summit counties, and by dint of hard work, untiring energy and perseverance he has worked his way up until he is today one of the solid business men and successful farmers of Summit county. He is a man of hospitable nature, genial and pleasing manners, and numbers his friends by the legion.

JOSEPH GILES. The history of our subject is closely linked with that of Morgan county, within whose confines his life has been mostly spent. He was born in Salt Lake City, August 21, 1858, and the first ten years of his life were spent on his father's farm in Davis county, after which he came to Morgan county and obtained his education in the common schools, returning to Davis county at the age of eighteen and serving an apprenticeship as blacksmith under T. H. White, of Farmington.

He is the son of John H. and Louisa (Candy) Giles. An account of his father's life will be found in the sketch of Bishop William Giles, a brother of our subject. Upon reaching his majority our subject moved to Littleton and opened the first blacksmith shop in that place. He followed this business for some years, also having an interest in the old homestead with his father and brothers. In 1885 he bought a portion of the original homestead of his father, and there built his home and followed general farming and stock raising, in addition to his blacksmith business. He also assisted in building the Littleton and Milton Wards, his present home being in the latter Ward. In addition to his other interests he is a director in the Littleton Stock Range Company, and also identified with the Littleton and Milton canal, of which he was a director for two years.

Mr. Giles was married in 1895 to Miss Eva Hinman, daughter of Morgan L. and Harriett (Hess) Hinman, a sister of President John W. Hess, of the Davis Stake, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Giles' father was a native of West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and came to Utah in 1847. He was first located in Salt Lake City for some years, but at the time of the Johnston army troubles moved his family south with the rest of the people, and upon returning located in Farmington, where he lived until 1890, when he moved to Lees creek, Northwest Territory, where he died at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Giles is now the only living member of that family. Her father was President of the Davis

Stake and a Ward teacher for a number of years. He was also a member of the Seventies. Mr. Giles has one daughter, Marvel Eva.

There is no better known man in Morgan county than the subject of this sketch. His father was one of the prominent men of this and Davis counties, and his sons have grown to be prominent men in their particular walks of life. Mr. Giles is a member of the Mormon Church, in whose faith he was raised, and active in the work of his Ward.



JE. CHISHOLM. In the operations of railroads there is no more important part, nor one which requires a greater experience, than the mechanical department. No matter how commodious or how luxurious the equipment may be, if the motor power is lacking the railroad fails of its mission. The mechanical department of the railroad is charged with the superintendency of the locomotives and with seeing that the liability to accident is reduced to a minimum, and that the greatest results are achieved from the locomotives, compatible with safety, speed and comfort. The superintendent of motive power has charge of all its work, and under him, as his right-hand man, is the master mechanic, assisted by a foreman, who is virtually an assistant master mechanic, and oftentimes acts in his absence.

To fill the position of master mechanic requires a thorough knowledge of machinery and of mechanics, and it is usually only after a long experience that a man is entrusted with the duties of that important position. The Rio Grande Western Railway, traversing as it does the Rocky Mountain region, requires its locomotives to be in the very highest state of efficiency, and its mechanical department is one of the best among the western railroads. Intimately connected with this and directing a large part of its operations, is the subject of this sketch, in the capacity of General Foreman.

J. E. Chisholm was born in Constantina, Oswego county, New York, in 1858, but when very young his parents moved to the West, and his early life was spent in Shakopee, Minnesota,

twenty-six miles from Saint Paul. His father, Robert Chisholm, was a railroad man, and was foreman of the Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, with headquarters at Shakopee. He was a native of New York, but removed to Minnesota when his son was but a small boy. He was of Scotch descent, and his father had been a prominent boat builder on the Erie Canal. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of that war, in 1865. Prior to its service in the Civil War this regiment was ordered West, to go on a punitive expedition against the Sioux Indians, shortly after the massacre of the white people by that tribe in 1862. The regiment went to Fort Ridgley, and Mr. Chisholm participated in all the battles with the Indians in which the regiment was engaged, being later mustered out at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. His death, in 1884, was the result of the hardships he had undergone in this campaign. His wife, Lucretia (Gifford) Chisholm, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of New York. She was of Scotch extraction, and is still living at her home in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Their son spent his early life in Minnesota, and was educated in the public and grammar schools. He soon, however, turned his attention to work, and at the age of eighteen entered the car department of the Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad, which later formed a portion of the system of the Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, and is now a constituent part of the Northwestern system. He served with this company for over eighteen years, in various departments in mechanical and operating work, the last two years having charge of the motive power department of the Northern Division, at Spooner, Wisconsin. He left the railroad business in 1893, and engaged in other enterprises. Feeling that the railroad life was more congenial to him than the enterprises in which he had established himself, he returned to that work, and entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, where he remained for five years in its mechanical department. He was then tendered and accepted the position of

General Foreman of the Rio Grande Western Railroad, and has been with that company since that time, with headquarters in Salt Lake City. His ability and the long experience he has had in mechanical railroad work has won for him an enviable reputation among railroad men, and he is also the First Assistant of the Master Mechanic, and is often charged with the duties of that higher position.

Our subject was married, in Minnesota, to Miss Mary J. DuBois, a native of Philadelphia, and by this marriage he had one child—Lillian Stuart. His wife died, and he married again, in Mandan, North Dakota, to Miss Hattie May Thurston, a native of Iowa, and by this marriage he has two children—Marion and Gertrude.

In political life Mr. Chisholm has always been a staunch and consistent Republican. His railroad work has consumed all his time, so that he has never had an opportunity to take an active part in the work of the party. His first vote for President was cast for Garfield, and he has voted for the Republican nominees for President ever since. In social life he is a member of the Masonic order, and also belongs to the Maccabees and to the Fraternal Union of America. While in Saint Paul he joined the United Workmen. The able manner in which Mr. Chisholm has discharged all the duties which have been allotted to him has won the confidence of his superior officers in the railroad, and to-day, in the Rio Grande system, there is no more trusted officer than our subject. His wide experience in railroad work has won for him a prominent position in the field of the directors of the mechanical departments of these vast enterprises. He is well and favorably known in Salt Lake City, and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of friends.



WILLIAM SARGENT, Bishop of Hoytsville Ward. Perhaps one of the most noted and talked-of counties in the whole State of Utah is Summit county. It is, beyond a doubt, one of the wealthiest counties in the State. Its vast mining industries; its agricultural and

stock-raising business, together with its fine climate, the beautiful scenery of its hills and valleys, and the sturdy, energetic and thoroughly wide-awake citizens who have developed it from a wild and barren waste to its present prosperous condition, has all tended to bring the county prominently before the outside world. Bishop Sargent has been a resident of this county since 1868, and has been closely identified with many of the leading enterprises for the improvement of the precinct.

He was born in the village of Dawsdale, Lincolnshire, England, August 1, 1844, and is a son of John and Hannah (Farrow) Sargent, both natives of that shire. The mother died in 1847, and three years later the father became a member of the Mormon Church, and in 1868, with his family of four children, emigrated to the United States, crossing the plains to Utah in his own ox teams, and settling in Hoytsville, in the Weber Valley, where he died the 14th day of the following March, aged fifty-one years.

Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm in England, receiving his limited education from the schools of that country. He came to this country with his father, and settled in Hoytsville, where he became interested in farming. For the first following twelve years, besides his farming, Mr. Sargent engaged in freighting, hauling coal and timber to and from the mines and freighting to Grass Creek. He also engaged for some years in the manufacture of brick from the native clay, and furnished the brick for many of the houses which are still standing in Hoytsville. He gradually increased his farm, and at this time owns one hundred and sixty acres of range land and fifty acres under cultivation. He has also done some cattle raising, and altogether has had a fairly successful life, financially. He owns a fine brick house in Hoytsville, where he makes his home. He is also interested in four irrigation ditch companies, and is one of the most earnest workers in the interests of irrigation to be found in the county.

Bishop Sargent was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Spriggs, of Lincolnshire, England. They have had ten children, nine sons and one daughter, seven of whom are living—John

Henry, serving on a three years' mission to New Zealand; William; Alma L., who served three years in England on a mission; Charles L.; Lorenzo; Rosanna, and David Leroy. Albert A., Julian A. and William J. died in childhood.

Bishop Sargent has always been an ardent believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and was a delegate to the first State Democratic Convention, held in Salt Lake City. He became a member of the Mormon Church at the age of twenty-three, and soon after coming to Utah was ordained an Elder, and for several years labored as a Ward teacher. He was ordained a High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Alonzo Winters, and at the Bishop's death was chosen his successor, being ordained August 14, 1886, by John Henry Smith. He was re-appointed to this position in 1901, when the Stake was re-organized. He was also a member of the Stake Ecclesiastical Association and of the Stake Board of Education. He has served as home missionary, and has always been active in all departments of Church work.

The success that has come to Bishop Sargent, both in business life and Church matters has been due to his own unflinching energy and perseverance in the face of all obstacles. His life has been singularly upright and free from subterfuge, and he has won a host of friends in the community in which he lives.

JOHAN THURSTON, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Morgan county, has the distinction of being the first white child born in that county. He was born in 1859, and is the son of Thomas Jefferson Thurston, a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1805, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents at the age of twelve years. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at an early day, and lived for some time at Nauvoo. At the time of the exodus from that place, in 1846, he went with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters, and the following spring came to Utah with the first company of emigrants, wintering in the Salt Lake Valley during the winter of 1847. He located at Center-



John Ryder

ville, in Davis county, where he owned a large farm, and from there moved to the place where Milton now stands, where he was the first settler, and built a log house on Deep creek. In connection with Colonel J. C. Little and Jedediah Grant, he obtained a grant of land from the Legislature in Weber Valley, and he built the road through Devil's Gate. He obtained a large tract of land at Milton, extending as far as Morgan, and there kept a large herd of cattle, and in later years did an extensive farming business. He was widely identified with the development and progress of the county, and interested in many enterprises. Besides his farm and cattle business, he owned a saw mill at what was known as Hard Scrabble. He was the first Bishop of the place, before the Morgan Stake was organized, and in the early days was the leading man of his county. He assisted in building Thurston's Fort, during the Indian troubles, and this later became the town of Thurston, being named in his honor. In 1882 he sold out to his son and moved to Saint George, where he worked in the Temple during the remainder of his life, dying there in 1885, at the age of eighty years and four months. During his life he was a member of the Thirtieth Quorum of Seventies. He was the husband of three wives, and reared a large family.

Our subject was the third child in a family of thirteen children, by the second wife, Elizabeth Smith. He grew to manhood in this county, and received his education from the common schools. He remained at home with his father until 1882, when he bought the original homestead of two hundred and eighty-five acres and began life for himself, following farming and stock raising, and took up the work his father had so ably carried on, identifying himself with the work of his county and doing much for its growth and betterment. He assisted in building the Littleton canal and Milton ditch, and for the past ten years has been Water Master of that ditch. In 1897 he built his present handsome home of white sandstone and made numerous improvements on the place, beautifying it, and now has one of the loveliest homes in the Weber Valley.

Mr. Thurston was married, April 6, 1881, to Miss Alice Josephine Little, daughter of Colonel J. C. Little, one of the early settlers of Weber Valley, coming there about the time Mr. Thurston's father settled in Morgan county. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston have had nine children born to them—Alice E., John W., Leo A., Frank W., Clarence, Loraine, and three children who have died. The daughter, Alice E., is a school teacher in the Littleton District. His brothers have acquired a reputation in the county as hunters of large game, and have many evidences of their skill in this direction.

In politics Mr. Thurston has for many years been an adherent of the Democratic party, and was twice elected to a seat on the Board of County Commissioners through that party, being at this time Chairman of the Board, by virtue of being the oldest member. However, since his last election to office his political convictions have undergone a change, and his sympathies are now with the Socialist party. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the county, and was for ten years School Trustee. He is President of the Littleton Stock Range Company and a director in the Littleton and Milton Irrigating Company.

JOHAN BOYDEN. Few men have had a more interesting career, both in public, professional and business life than has Mr. Boyden. His life has been closely identified with the history of Summit county for the past thirty-seven years, and during that long period of time he has received more official honors at the hands of the people of his county than any other one man who has ever resided within her borders. His honorable career, and straightforward and upright manner of dealing with his fellow men has won for him a large circle of friends and admirers.

Our subject is a native of Staffordshire, England, having been born there in 1841, and coming to the United States with his parents, Charles and Sarah (Corns) Boyden, in 1860. His mother died in Salt Lake City in 1863, and his father moved with his children to Morgan county, where

he took up a farm and resided there until his death in 1892, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Boyden received his education in England, and at the age of eighteen became a school teacher. After coming to Utah he followed teaching for three years in Salt Lake City, and later taught in Peterson, Morgan county, where he was also Assessor and Collector for one year. In 1886 he came to Coalville, where he again filled the office of Assessor and Collector for two years and was later a clerk in the Tithing office. He was for fourteen years Superintendent of the Coalville Co-operative Mercantile Institution, filling the office of Secretary of the institution at the same time. In 1891 he established the first drug store in Coalville, dealing in drugs and sundries, and up to the present time has had no competition.

He was married to Miss Jessie Mitchell of Salt Lake City, and by this marriage has three children, J. Leslie, Amy I., and Walter M.

In political life Mr. Boyden was a member of the People's party in early days, but when the people divided on national political lines he identified himself with the Democratic party and has since been an aggressive worker in its ranks. He has held almost every office in the gift of the people of his community, and has discharged his duties in a manner reflecting credit not only upon himself but upon the people whose choice he has so often been. Among the minor offices he has held has been that of Selectman; Recorder of Summit county for ten years; City Recorder for about twelve years; member of the School Board for three terms, and Assessor and Collector for the county for a number of years. He has also served the City as its Mayor for three terms, and was Enrolling Clerk in the Legislature for four terms, after which he was a member of the Legislature for two years. He was also been Secretary of the Stake Academy for some time, and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee for four years. No man has done more to bring the public service of Summit county to a high standard of efficiency than has Mr. Boyden, and the confidence of the people in his ability and integrity has time and again been attested at the polls.

He is a member of the Mormon Church,

and the same zeal that he has displayed in discharging his public duties is to be found in his work for the Church. He was a member of the High Council of Summit Stake from the time of the organization of that Stake until 1901, when it was reorganized. In 1879 he was called on a mission to his native land, laboring in the Newcastle and Manchester Conferences, and had a most successful mission. He has been identified with Sunday School work for a quarter of a century, having been Stake Superintendent for the Sunday Schools for twenty-five years, and Superintendent of the Coalville Sunday Schools for twelve years. Mrs. Boyden is also a prominent Church worker and was for some time Secretary of the Stake Relief Society.

In addition to his other duties Mr. Boyden has found time to promote a number of business enterprises of Coalville and vicinity, and during the construction of what is now the Park City Railroad was secretary of that company, and one of its active promoters. He has been identified with the mining industry of this section of the State and has done much towards developing the coal mines of Summit county. He has done considerable building in the town and willingly lends his aid and influence to any enterprise for the growth or betterment of his town. In connection with Bishop W. W. Cluff he established the first public library and reading room in Coalville, and has ever been found the friend of education. His son J. Leslie was on a mission to England for more than a year. Walter M. has been instructor in the public schools for six years, four of which he was Principal. Amy J. was educated at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo.



ILLISPIE W. WALDRON is one of the oldest living Presidents of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in the Stake of Zion, Morgan county. For over forty years he has been one of the honored and most highly respected citizens of his county. His whole business career has been spent in Utah. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the ups and downs of the early settlement in the State, having

crossed the plains as early as 1853 by ox teams, and from that time to the present he has been one of the important factors in developing the vast resources of Utah. He has always taken an active and leading part in the work of his Church, and has had the confidence of the leaders of his Church, as well as of all the people in his county.

Gillespie W. Waldron is a native of New York State, having been born in Wyoming county in 1836. He is a son of Benjamin and Sallie (Lapham) Waldron. His father was born at Brighton, England, in 1795, and came to the United States when a young man, settling in New York State, and there became a member of the Mormon Church. He later moved to Pennsylvania, and about the time of the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo he paid a visit to that city and followed the Saints to Winter Quarters, residing near Omaha for a number of years. He followed his trade of shoemaker until 1853, when he came to Utah. The first winter was spent in Salt Lake City, when he purchased property in Centerville, Davis county, where he again took up his trade. He died at the age of eighty-seven, in Uintah, Weber county. During his life he was an active worker in the Church, but held no office. He was especially noted for his many charitable deeds, and was mourned by a large circle of friends when he passed away. His wife died in Centerville in 1855. Our subject was the only child.

When our subject started out in life for himself he labored at whatever he could find to do. In 1856 he moved to Malad Valley, Idaho, where he remained until the call came for the Saints to move to the southern part of this State, at the time of the Johnston army troubles, when he took his family to Payson, and on returning north settled at Centerville, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Morgan county, where he took up forty-five acres of Government land and improved it. He raised the first crop of wheat in his Ward. When the call came for the people to form settlements for better protection against the raids of the Indians, Mr. Waldron moved his family to the site of his present home, being one of the first to move into this

settlement. He bought land in Richville, and disposed of his first farm. He has made his home here continuously since that time, and has devoted his time to general farming and stock raising. As the years went by Mr. Waldron accumulated a large amount of land, but of late years he has divided much of this among his children. At this time he has, besides his home place, about forty-five acres of choice bottom land, to which he gives his personal attention, and which is under a high state of cultivation. For many years the family occupied a commodious and comfortable log house, but this has been taken down and replaced by a handsome brick structure.

Mr. Waldron was married, in Malad Valley, Idaho, in 1857, to Miss Ann Dewhurst, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Fielding) Dewhurst. This family were natives of England, and came to Utah in 1854. Twelve children have been born of this marriage—Joseph T.; Annie, wife of C. R. Clark; Gillispie W., Junior; Benjamin; Thomas; Harriett, wife of Robert C. Harris; Mary, wife of Joseph D. Harris; Levi, and Lucy E. They also have an adopted daughter, Louisa. Three children died in infancy.

The whole family are members of the Mormon Church and among its most faithful and active followers. The sons have served on missions to different parts of the world, and the daughters are prominent in the work of the Relief Society and the Young Ladies' Mutual Aid Association. Mr. Waldron is First Counselor to Bishop Dixon, which office he has held since the organization of this Stake.



P. EVANS, Mayor of Park City. Perhaps no other section in the entire State of Utah is so well known throughout the business world as Park City. Its vast mining interests have, in a large measure, been the cause of its world-wide reputation, containing as it does many of the richest and best dividend paying mines ever developed in the United States. E. P. Evans, the present Mayor of Park City, has been closely identified with many enterprises for the develop-

ment of that place, from almost its first inception, for as early as 1880 he became a resident of Park City, where he has since resided.

Mr. Evans is a native son of Utah, having been born at Centerville, Davis county, on September 5, 1862. His father is Parley P. Evans, a pioneer of Utah, and for many years a resident of Davis county, where he successfully followed farming, and has now retired from active life and is spending his declining days in Park City, enjoying the fruits of a long and well-spent life. He raised a family of twelve children, all of whom are residents of this State, our subject being the eldest.

Mr. Evans grew up on his father's farm in Davis county, and received a common school education. In September, 1880, he located in Park City, at that time a small, straggling mining camp, and became employed by the Ontario Mining Company. He has retained his interest in the mines of that vicinity since that time, though he has not been actively identified with mining. His attention of late years has been given largely to mercantile pursuits, and he was at one time engaged in the livery business in Park City. He became manager of the Hopkins Coal Company in 1895, and has since retained that position.

He was married, in 1885, to Miss Lillian Snyder, a sister of W. I. Snyder of Salt Lake City, by whom he had a family of nine children, of whom but three are now living.

In political life Mr. Evans is a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its ranks ever since its organization in this State. He was for two years Alderman of Park City, and the only Republican elected on the ticket in 1898. He received the election of Mayor of the city in November, 1901, of which office he is still an incumbent, his term not having yet expired.

With the exception of a few years spent in the gold fields of California, Mr. Evans' whole life has been spent within the confines of this State, and he has been foremost in every enterprise pertaining to the upbuilding or improving of the section in which he has lived. He is essentially a self-made man, and has won his present high standing among the business men of

the city by his own unaided efforts, and by that determined spirit in the face of all obstacles and persevering application to business that is sure to bring success in its train. His upright and honorable career has won the confidence of those with whom he has been associated and has made him many friends.



GEORGE MOORE, one of the most successful agriculturalists and live stock men to be found in Summit county. The career of a successful man who has made his own way in life, overcoming every obstacle and surmounting every difficulty in an honorable and upright manner, should be and is an inspiration to the young and rising generation. Such a man is Mr. Moore, a native of England, born in Lincolnshire, in 1836. He is the son of Richard and Susannah (Wright) Moore, who had a family of six children, four of whom are now living, our subject being the second youngest. The other children are, Wright, now living in Garden City; Mrs. Palmer, and Charles. Our subject's parents were converted to the Mormon Church in England and emigrated to America in 1851, remaining in Saint Louis and Omaha until 1862, when they crossed the plains to Utah, locating in Cache valley, where they remained until their death.

Our subject was but fifteen years of age when he came to this country. He married in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1860, bringing his family to Utah in 1862. His wife was a Miss Sarah Carter, a daughter of Charles Carter, and sister of George and William Carter of this place. The Carter family also crossed the plains in 1862. By this marriage Mr. Moore has had eleven children—William H., Elizabeth, deceased; Fannie, wife of Albert Gibbins, of Kamas; Mary L., George C., Harvey C., Fred W., Albert N., and Sarah Electa. Two other children died in infancy.

Mr. Moore's principal occupation has been that of farming and cattle raising. He owns one of the largest places in the valley, which he has nicely improved, with good houses, barns, out-buildings, fences, etc., and has three private ditches on his place, besides being interested in

the Wanship No. 1 and No. 2 ditches and the Pine creek ditch. He is also a partner in the Carter & Moore grist mill at Wanship.

In political life Mr. Moore is a believer in the principles of the Republican party and has been a worker in its ranks since the party was organized in this State. During the days before the admission of the State into the Union, he was Selectman of his district, and for a number of terms was on the School Board.

From a poor boy, forced to begin at the very bottom rung of the ladder, Mr. Moore has by dint of hard work, economy and perseverance climbed step by step until he is now one of the foremost cattle owners of his county, and commands the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.



ALTER SCOTT. The Anchor mine of Park City is considered among the leading mines of Summit county. At the present time, 1902, it is in splendid condition and producing over one hundred tons of milling ore daily, which is all concentrated at the company's new mill, which from the point of up-to-date machinery is not surpassed by any other mill of the kind in the State. It has a capacity of about two hundred tons every twenty-four hours. At the present time the Anchor Mining Company gives employment to about one hundred and forty men. The company owns a vast territory of rich mineral land, which extends practically unbroken from the Daly West mine on the southwest to the Prince of Wales' mine on the Little Cottonwood, a distance of about three miles, and will undoubtedly be producing ore when the present generation has passed into the great unknown. The subject of this sketch is secretary of this great company.

Mr. Scott is a native of Denmark, being born at Copenhagen in 1845, where he received his education. At the age of twenty years he emigrated to the United States and settled in De Kalb county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and after residing there for some years moved to Mitchell county, Kansas, where he

again engaged in farming, and where he experienced the great devastation caused by the grasshoppers in 1872. His crops being entirely destroyed it became necessary for him to seek outside employment to provide the necessaries of life, and going to Beloit, the county seat of that county, he became engaged as a laborer on a building then in course of construction. A private bank was opened in this building by Frank Hart as soon as finished, and our subject at once became the cashier of said bank, in which position he remained for some years. In 1879 he moved to Minneapolis, Kansas, and became cashier in the Ottawa county bank, remaining there thirteen years, when he came to Utah.

Upon arriving in Utah Mr. Scott went at once to Park City, where he became bookkeeper for the Anchor Mining Company, now part of the Daly-Judge, and a few years later was promoted and became secretary of the company. He has also acted in the capacity of bookkeeper and secretary for a number of other famous mines in that locality, among which may be mentioned the Woodside Mining Company; Silver King; Quincy Mining Company; the Columbus Mining Company; the California Mining Company, the Homestake Mining Company, and many others. He has also been identified with the Park City Light, Heat and Power Company and the Park City Water Works. He is now secretary and bookkeeper of the Utah Mining Machinery and Supply Company, of Salt Lake City, and is also a stockholder in the company.

He was married to Miss Atlissa L. Smith, a native of Indiana, by whom he has had two sons Roy and Carl. The family are members of the English Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Scott is a well-known club woman, being at this time treasurer of the Utah Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Politically Mr. Scott owes allegiance to the Republican party, of which he has been a life-long member, and in the past has been quite actively identified with the work of the party, having held the offices of Deputy Sheriff, Deputy County Treasurer and Deputy County Clerk in Mitchell county, Kansas, and serving for two years as Alderman in the city of Minneapolis.

He is well known in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and is Past Master of Uintah Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M., and Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Utah; Past High Priest of Ontario Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Master of Utah Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; a member of the Utah Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; a member of El Kalah Temple, N. M. S.; Past Noble Grand of Minneapolis Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of the local lodge; Past Chief Patriarch of Nasazet Encampment of Minneapolis, Kansas; a member of the Park City Encampment No. 7 and Past Chancellor of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Minneapolis, Kansas.

Mr. Scott has by his genial and pleasant manners made many friends since coming to Park City, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated in business life.



JOHAN C. CAPSON. Of the many worthy sons who have immigrated to this country from Sweden, and who have assisted in building up Salt Lake county, none are deserving of more credit for what has been accomplished along this line than the subject of this sketch. Born in Sweden in 1848, he was a son of Carl J. and Ingre Capson. The family immigrated to America in 1853, settling in Utah in the fall of the same year. The father of our subject died November 24, 1901, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife died at the age of seventy-three years, November 19, 1896.

Thirty-five years ago our subject settled in his present home, which at that time was a barren waste of sage brush and desert land. Here he has continued to reside ever since and by courage and hard work he has built up a splendid home, improved by orchards and all kinds of fruits, fine brick house, large barns, fences, etc., all of which indicate that industrious hands have had it in charge. His place is located on Fourteenth South and Thirteenth East street.

In 1873 he led to the marriage altar Miss Susanna L. Ranck, daughter of Peter and Ann

(Lemon) Ranck. By this union eleven children have been born, all but two of whom are living: John B. died at six years of age; Ella M., now Mrs. Robert Hodgens, who resides in the vicinity of her father; Carl R.; Bertha; Frank C.; Hattie M.; Albert L.; Susannah L.; Leo L.; Delphia L. and Joseph Q., who died in infancy.

In political life Mr. Capson has been identified with the Democratic party ever since its organization in this State. For many years he has served as judge of election in his district, and was School Trustee for some years.

He was born and raised in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as was his wife and all of his children. He was ordained an elder in 1890, and was later ordained a member of the Seventies. In 1882 he was called to serve on a mission to his native country, which he willingly accepted and served for a period of twenty-six months. For the past year he has been on the home missionary list.

His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and their daughters Misses Bertha and Hattie are members of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.

No family in Salt Lake county are more highly respected than are Mr. Capson and his wife and children.



WILLIAM HENRY HAIGH. No section of the United States can point with greater pride to the splendid achievements which have been obtained by its self-made men than can the State of Utah, and among this class of men should be mentioned the subject of this sketch, who by his untiring energy, perseverance and determination has carved out a record which is worthy of emulation by the young and rising generation.

Mr. Haigh was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, July 18th, 1844. He is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Cartwright) Haigh, both of whom were natives of the same place in which our subject was born, where they lived and died. Mr. Haigh was but a child when his mother died, and his father was engaged in the

woolen manufacturing business in England. The boyhood days of our subject were spent at home and received a liberal education in the common schools and academies of his native land. His school days, however, were cut short when he was only twelve years of age, his father having died one year previous to that. Mr. Haigh started out in life for himself at the age of twelve years. He commenced to work in the furnishing department of the woolen manufacturing business and continued in that business for a few years in the vicinity of his birthplace. At the age of eighteen years he went to Dewsbury, England, and again took up the same work which he had followed the previous years at his old home. When just past his twenty-first year, being of an ambitious turn of mind, and desiring wider fields of operation, he left his native home and sailed for America in 1866, coming by the way of New York City, and while in that city he came across some of the Mormon emigrants and at once took up with them. He started on his journey west in company with Captain Thomas Ricks, to Utah, who was captain of the train. They arrived here in the fall of 1866 and Mr. Haigh at once settled west of the Jordan river, where he has continued to make his home ever since. Having been left an orphan when only a child and compelled to make his own way through life, he had of necessity but little means on reaching this new country, and the first year he worked out by the month, and later secured employment for two years in the woolen factory at the mouth of Parley's canyon, when he became interested in the stock business, more especially in sheep, and continued at that successfully for a few years, working at the same time in the factory. Success has followed the efforts of Mr. Haigh all through his life in Utah, and he has been instrumental in building up the Taylorsville Ward having erected several fine houses, and his present home is a beautiful brick residence situated on the Taylorsville road.

For a number of years Mr. Haigh ranged his stock in Utah, but in 1879 he removed his herds to Wyoming, which has been the seat of operation ever since. He is largely interested in the Taylorsville Live Stock Company, which is

among one of the prominent successful corporations in this State.

Mr. Haigh was married in Salt Lake City, December 6th, 1869, to Miss Mary Ann Harker daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Sneath) Harker. Her parents came to Utah in 1847. David E. Haigh and Mary Alice Haigh are two adopted children of our subject. David is at present a student in the University of Michigan, having spent last year in Cornell University. David has served on a mission to Germany and visited Geneva and all of the prominent cities of Europe, and he is at present preparing himself for the practice of the law. Little Mary Alice is at home.

Our subject joined the Mormon Church in 1866, and has ever been one of its staunch and liberal supporters. At present he is serving as Second Counsel to Bishop Heber Bennion of his Ward. Mr. Haigh served on a mission for his church in England from January 5th, 1879, to 1881. For many years he was Ward Clerk, but resigned that position on account of his many other duties. At present he is Assistant Sunday School Superintendent.

In politics Mr. Haigh has always been a staunch Republican, thoroughly believing in the principles and following the fortunes of that party. In 1898 he was nominated for County Commissioner by his party, but the Republican party was unsuccessful that year, and he failed to be elected.

His wife has always taken a prominent and leading part in the work of the Church, and especially in the Relief Societies.

AMOS H. NEFF. Numberless incidents have been related of the hardships and the sufferings and undaunted determination which characterized the first settlement of this State by the Mormons, but it must not be forgotten that the trials and sufferings of this people did not begin with their entrance into Utah, nor yet with the journey across the great American plains, though the pathway was strewn with many graves whose location is to-day unknown and in many instances forgotten. From the

birth of this religion it has been the object of persecution at the hands of those who were not in sympathy with its teachings, and many of those now living here participated in the battles which took place between the citizens of the places in which the Church sought to establish itself and the defenders of the Church. Among this number is the subject of this sketch.

Amos H. Neff was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1825, and there his father and mother, John and Mary (Barr) Neff were also born. The family were originally natives of Germany, but came to America at an early day, John Neff's father, John, Senior, being also born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. John Neff, Junior, was for many years a distiller in the county in which he was born, and also speculated largely in real estate, owning several farms, and at the time of leaving that State was a very wealthy man. In 1846 he sold all his property, with the exception of two farms, which he retained up to the time of his death. In that year he moved, with his wife and eight children, to Nauvoo, Illinois, arriving there just two weeks prior to the exodus of the Mormons from that place, and he and his sons, Amos, Cyrus and Franklin, took an active part in the battle which ensued between the citizens of Nauvoo and the members of the Church at the time the latter were driven from the State. The family took up the long journey to Utah, going to Winter Quarters and starting across the plains in ox teams in the spring of 1847, their effects consisting of four wagons, eight ox teams and a horse and buggy. In this train Bates Noble was Captain of fifty wagons, and our subject was Captain of ten wagons. They arrived in Salt Lake City October 2nd of that year, and remained here during the winter. In the following spring John Neff and his sons went to Mill Creek, where they established what is still known as the old Neff homestead. Here the senior Neff built a flour mill, which he operated for many years, and was the first mill to grind and turn out flour in Utah. In addition to his milling interests, he also became largely identified in farming and cattle raising, and took a prominent part in the development of the agricultural resources

of Salt Lake county, as well as advancing the interests of the State in every way possible, and was a well-known and influential man in the early days of the history of Utah. Although the mill which Mr. Neff built is not now in existence, the place is still known as Neff's Mills. At this time a number of elegant residences and a large grove of fine shade trees adorn the spot where the mill once stood. John Neff came to Utah a wealthy man, and throughout his life was noted for his liberality and his charity, many of the residents of the State to-day having cause to remember him with gratitude. He scattered his wealth broadcast among his people, and with his family was a liberal and devoted father, giving them every comfort that money could purchase in those days, and establishing his children in their own homes. He died in 1869, and his wife survived him six years. Amos H. Neff was the second son of John Neff, and his brothers having learned the milling business, he had to assume the care of his father's outside business interests and look after his financial affairs. In the spring of 1848 he went back across the plains to the Missouri river, and from there to Philadelphia, in company with a small company of thirteen persons, four of whom were women, his wife being among the number. The day before they reached the Missouri river five of their horses were frozen to death. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia, which he shipped to Council Bluffs, and from there freighted them by ox teams across the plains to Utah. Upon arriving here with his cargo he opened the goods in an adobe house belonging to his father, and which is still standing, and sold the goods directly from the boxes in which they were shipped. This is the first merchandise store of which there is any record in Utah. Since that time he has made a number of trips to the East, traveling on the railroads, and after the death of his father went to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and disposed of the two farms which his father owned in that place.

Mr. Neff was married, in the Old Fort, in Salt Lake City, in the spring of 1848, to Miss Martha A. Gillworth, daughter of Caleb and Eliza Gillworth. The Gillworth family were also natives



E. E. Ellison

of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Neff being born in Chester county of that State. Mr. Neff later married two other wives, each wife bearing him seven children, of whom seventeen are now living. He is a firm believer in the tenets of the Mormon Church, having been baptized into membership of that Church in the Missouri river, at Winter Quarters, at the age of twenty-two years, a hole being cut in the ice to allow the ceremony to be performed. It was in conformity with the teachings of this Church that he made his plural marriages, and after the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker act he was arrested for violation of that law and served a sentence of a year in the penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation. Mr. Neff's residence has always been in the same yard where his father built his first house, and there he owns a fine farm of forty acres, which he has well improved and under a high state of cultivation. On this property he has a fine orchard, and has built himself a beautiful and commodious brick residence. His home is considered one of the loveliest in that section of the county. In addition to this place he also owns another fine farm of eighty-five acres.

In politics he and his sons are all staunch believers in the principles of the Republican party, and are also firm adherents of the Mormon faith, and have ever been foremost in the work of that Church, holding positions of honor and trust. In 1869 Mr. Neff was called to England on a mission, and served in that field fifteen months. His son Amos A. has served on a mission to West Virginia, as has also his son Cyrus; David served on a mission to the Society Islands, and Samuel is now on a mission to New York City. Mr. Neff is a member of the Seventies.

Mr. Neff belongs to one of the oldest and best-known families of this State, and has done much for the advancement of the agricultural and other interests of Utah. He has made a record as a man of high business principles, veracity and integrity, and his genial and pleasant manner, together with his broad-mindedness and his adherence to the principles which he believes to be right, have won for him the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated through life.



LJAMI E. ELLISON. Although he has not yet reached middle age, the gentleman whose name heads this article is already known throughout the State of Utah as one of the leading fancy stock raisers in the State. He has been in this business for the past ten years, and at this time owns one of the finest stock farms in Davis county, located a mile and a half west of the Layton postoffice, where he has one hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, and on which he keeps the most of his blooded animals. He also has a one-third interest in a four-thousand-acre farm in Rich county.

Mr. Ellison was born at Kaysville, Davis county, on August 1, 1857, where he was raised, and received his education in the common schools. He is a son of John and Alice (Pilling) Ellison, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. His home place is well improved, with a fine house and many spacious barns and sheds, and he devotes his entire attention to the breeding of fine cattle, sheep and hogs. He has many Short Horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland China hogs, his herds containing as good stock as there is to be found in the United States. Some of his sheep and cattle have been selected from the leading strains of the world; his sheep from England and the cattle from Scotland. He also has some sheep which he imported from Ontario, Canada. Each year he fattens up a herd of steers for the market; this year he is feeding thirty head. He is also an importer of Poland China hogs, and he has been importing various kinds of fine stock for the past ten years, and has made a pronounced success of the business. Five hundred dollars was refused by Mr. Ellison for a Scotch Short Horn bull calf, which he had on exhibition at the National Live Stock Convention, held in Salt Lake City January, 1901. He is now heading his herd with this very fine bred animal.

In politics Mr. Ellison is a Republican; he is a School Trustee in his district, in which a nine-thousand-dollar school house is now in course of erection. Both he and his wife were born and raised in the Mormon Church, and all their children are being brought up in the same faith.

He is a Sunday School teacher, and was ordained High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Layton, of Layton Ward, in March, 1893, at the time the Ward was organized.

He was married, in Salt Lake City, on January 18, 1874, to Miss Harriette E. Morgan, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Morgan. They have had seven children, five of whom are still living—John E., died at the age of fourteen months; Delbert M.; Jennie A.; Glen E.; Joseph E., died at the age of fourteen months; Parley M., and the baby, not yet named.

JAMES GODFREY. No country in the world has furnished as many successful self-made men as America. Since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers this country has been teeming with men of this character; men possessed of strong and determined minds which no obstacle could check and no difficulty thwart. Among the successful men of Salt Lake county who have risen under some of the most trying and difficult circumstances, should be noted the subject of this article.

Mr. Godfrey was born in Sommersetshire England, January 5, 1840, and is the son of Charles and Caroline (Trott) Godfrey. His paternal grandfather was also Charles Godfrey. When our subject was but two and a half years old his father died; his mother died in 1882. He spent his early life on a farm, being the youngest of seven children. He remained with his mother until grown to manhood. In 1864 she, with her son, started for America. An older brother had settled in Utah in 1853 and helped to build the first house in Cache valley; he died in 1868. All the rest of the children are dead, except the subject of this sketch. The mother and son crossed the ocean in the sailing vessel *Hudson* and reached New York at the time the great Civil War was in progress and travel was most difficult and hard. They oftentimes rode in cattle cars covered with filth and were compelled to do their own transferring, and the trip was a long and circuitous one. From New York they traveled through Canada, then by way of Buffalo,

Chicago and Saint Joseph, and finally joined the Mormon train of ox teams in Nebraska, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 27th of that year, making a journey of over five months.

In the sailing vessel in which they crossed the Atlantic Ocean there were eleven hundred passengers, nine hundred and ten of this number being bound for Utah. Soon after our subject and his mother reached Utah they located in South Cottonwood Ward, and he at once went to work hauling lumber and wood from the canyons during the fall and winter.

The next fall our subject began in the freighting business, and freighted from Utah to California with a four-mule team which he owned. This proved very successful; on one trip alone he cleared over one thousand dollars; this was from the profits made on flour hauled to Helena, Montana, flour in Helena being worth at that time fifteen dollars per hundred pounds. His train was the second ever to cross the Eagle Rock Bridge. The next summer Mr. Godfrey took a contract to herd the Ward stock. In May of that year he was called to serve in the Black Hawk War, and had completed his outfit, which consisted of a horse, saddle, bridle, etc., at a cost of three hundred dollars, when he was taken sick and had to abandon the call. He, however, furnished a substitute, a man who was working for him taking his place and serving during the Black Hawk War, for which Mr. Godfrey paid him forty dollars per month all summer, in addition to furnishing his outfit. After Mr. Godfrey had recovered from this attack he became, in a small way, interested in cattle and sheep, and started in Silver Creek; he had, however, only been there for a short time when the Indians swooped down and stole nearly all of his cattle and sheep. He then turned out to fight Indians, and after driving them out of his section of the country, returned home and purchased a farm about two miles from where he now lives. After he had put in his crop that spring and had everything nicely started, the grasshoppers came along and destroyed his prospects for that year. Mr. Godfrey was determined not to be overcome by these obstacles, and he then went to work on the Union

Pacific Railroad, where he took a contract and worked until the next year, earning sufficient money to enable him to again start in the cattle and sheep business in a small way. This he did and has been successfully identified with that business ever since. He lived on this farm for two years, and then purchased the place where he now lives, which originally belonged to one of his brothers. This is located east of Murray, about three-quarters of a mile. Since then he has purchased other land, which he has joined onto this farm, making in all one hundred acres. He also owns two more adjoining farms, where he has one hundred acres. He also owns a number of tenant houses and twenty-one acres just east of his home. His home place is finely improved; he has built a splendid house, outbuildings, fences, etc., and it is considered one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Godfrey has also devoted much time and money in mining. Mining, however, has not been his sphere, and has not been as successful as the cattle and sheep business to him. In 1868 he became interested in the South Cottonwood Co-operative Store, which he for many years took an active interest in. He later became identified with the People's Store of South Cottonwood. This, however, did not prove successful, as the stockholders lost over five thousand dollars, and Mr. Godfrey lost over twenty-five hundred on account of bad debts.

Mr. Godfrey married, in South Cottonwood, to the widow of one of his brothers. Seven children were born, and the mother died in 1878. She had four children by her first husband. He married his second wife December 23, 1880. Miss Fannie A. Jones, daughter of James and Anna (Brooks) Jones. This family came to Utah in 1878. Mr. Godfrey has had eleven children by this second marriage, ten of whom are living—Fannie A.; Horace T.; John A.; died in infancy; Dorah L.; Bertha J.; James C.; Ellen M.; Sidney R.; Wilford E.; Silver and Zina.

In political life our subject has always been a staunch Republican. For many years he has been Trustee of the school in his Ward, and has assisted in building four school houses in

Utah. He and his family are members of the Mormon Church, he being baptized in 1864 by Elder Willis Miller. He has always taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of the Church. He was first ordained an Elder and later a Seventy, and for many years was President of the Quorum of Seventies in his Stake. He has also been largely interested in the Sunday School work, and for many years has been Superintendent in that department in the South Cottonwood Ward. He was First President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and also President of the Lesser Priesthood for many years, as well as looking after the fast-books or poor fund of the Church in his Ward, which he did for twenty-one years. He has served on missions for his Church in this country, being in the Northern States when President Garfield was assassinated in 1881. He was relieved, however, before his term expired, on account of ill health.

Mr. Godfrey has demonstrated, by his straightforward business principles through life, that success will finally come to the one who has courage, energy and perseverance, and no man in his county is held in greater esteem than is he.



EDWARD WEBB. In the settling and developing of Utah she has drawn from the reserve forces of nearly every State in the Union, as well as from every land under the shining sun. Among the States which have furnished a large quota of her noble sons to this country is Missouri, where the subject of this sketch, Edward Webb, was born, in the county of Davis, April 15, 1838. He is the son of Chauncy G. and Eliza Jane (Churchill) Webb, who were natives of the State of New York, his father having been born in 1812. They were married in New York, where they lived for a number of years and engaged in farming. In 1839, during the early history of Illinois, they settled in that State, locating in Quincy, where they resided for a number of years. They later moved to Nauvoo, remaining there until the exodus of the Mormons, when they accompanied the first train to Winter Quar-

ters. Like many others in the Mormon Church at that time, they were limited in financial means, and the senior Mr. Webb was compelled to return to Missouri to earn enough money to secure an outfit with which he could cross the plains to Utah, which he succeeded in doing, and in the spring of 1848 he came with the second train of Brigham Young's company to cross the plains, and arrived in Salt Lake City in September of that year. The family took up their residence in the city, and later secured farming land in the vicinity, which they improved and beautified, our subject's father, however, always maintaining a city home. He was instrumental in assisting to colonize Utah county. In 1852 he was called by the heads of the Church to serve on a mission to England, which he did, spending four years in that work, and through his instrumentality a great many converts were secured. Upon returning home it became necessary for him to stop in Florence and assist in building hand-carts, which the Mormon emigrants could use in crossing the plains. With his own hands he built two hundred and six of these vehicles, and returned home in the fall of 1856, ahead of the hand-cart brigade. Soon after arriving in Salt Lake, Brigham Young again chose him to return and meet the hand-cart train, which he did, his son Edward, the subject of this sketch, accompanying him. When they had proceeded about three hundred and fifty miles the weather became extremely cold, and Edward was badly frozen, and as the result of this he lost one toe, which was amputated by his father with a pocket knife. The following winter Brigham Young took these hand-carts and put them in service for carrying the mails between Salt Lake City and the Missouri river. The next year our subject's father was sent to Chicago to assist in building wagons for the emigrants. During the troublesome scenes of 1857, when Johnston's army landed in Utah, the senior Mr. Webb was called home. He later engaged in the stock business, which he followed for the balance of his life.

Our subject was the second oldest child in a family of three; his early life was spent on a farm, and his education was received in the common

schools of Salt Lake City, such as existed at that time. In 1858 he led to the marriage altar Miss Harrietta Demming. His first wife only lived eighteen months. In 1862 he married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth A. Horn, daughter of Joseph and Isabella Horn. By this marriage twelve children were born, three of whom are living—Elizabeth L., now the wife of J. H. Horning, who resides in Sanpete, Utah; his son Edwin is engaged in the stock business in Idaho, as is his son Walter. Their mother died in 1888, Mr. Webb again married, in December, 1896, to Miss Eda Turner, daughter of William and Ann (Thompson) Turner. Mr. Webb has spent almost his entire life in Utah, fifteen years of which were spent in Millard county. He has been identified with the stock business, both cattle and sheep, and in general farming ever since he started out for himself. During the early days he was engaged in freighting, he and his brother hauling grain from this valley to the out-lying market, and they also had a stage line. This business proved successful, as well as the other enterprises with which Mr. Webb has been connected. In 1897 he settled in his present home, which was formerly the old home of his father. He has greatly improved it, having built a splendid brick residence and owning a good farm of twenty-three acres. In addition to his farming and cattle business, he is also sexton of the South Cottonwood Ward Cemetery, which occupies a portion of his time.

In politics he has been identified with the Republican party ever since its formation in this State. He and his wife are both faithful and deserving members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He was ordained a Seventy, and his wife assists in the Ladies' Relief Society.



MARSHEL HELM. Whether engaged in the improvement of farms, building of school houses, attending to Church matters or the general improvement of the country, no one has taken a more prominent and active part along these lines or performed the work more faithfully

and well than has the subject of this sketch.

Marshel Helm was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, September 26, 1847. He is the son of Abraham and Mary (Richard) Helm. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in Germany. Our subject's father lived in Ohio, where he engaged in farming and the stock business, until 1855, when he and Phillip Garns went to Mormon Grove, where they fitted out an ox team preparatory to crossing the plains to Utah, under Captain Moses Thurston. After a long and tedious trip across the plains, they arrived in Salt Lake City on September 28, 1855. After remaining about three days in Salt Lake City, they located in the Mill Creek Ward, where our subject has resided ever since, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth South streets, one-quarter of a mile west of State street. Here Abraham Helm purchased his first farm, and later purchased and improved several other farms. The family later moved to Spanish Fork, where they continued to live until the advent of Johnston's army to Utah, when, under the direction of President Brigham Young, they were called home. After returning from Spanish Fork, they again took up their residence in Mill Creek Ward, where the father died, October 26, 1894.

Our subject remained at home with his father until after his marriage, which occurred on January 16, 1879, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret Mitchell, daughter of Benjamin and Levina (Buckwalter) Mitchell, one of the earliest families in Utah, our subject's wife having been born in Utah county. Mrs. Helm's father was a pioneer of 1847, and was a prominent man of affairs, in both Church and State, during the early days. He took a very active part in the construction of the Temple, and had charge of the workmen for a number of years. While engaged in this work he sacrificed his health, through his having inhaled stone and steel dust, which ultimately caused his death, which occurred in 1880, at the age of sixty-nine years. As the result of this marriage eight children have been born, four of whom are now living—Martha L., died at the age of nine months; Matilda; Marshel O., died at the age of eighteen months; Margaret D., died at the age

of two and a half years; Thaddeus; Phillip R.; Laura F.; Rilla L., and Joseph B., who died at five months of age. For five years our subject lived south of his old home place, which he improved and which he still owns. In 1883 he purchased his present place, which is situated between Fourteenth and Fifteenth South, near the county road. This place contains nine acres of valuable land, which has been greatly improved since Mr. Helm took hold of it; he having built a splendid home, set out fruit, forest and shade trees, etc.

Our subject has always been identified along the lines of general farming, and is now considered one of the prosperous and successful farmers of Salt Lake county. In addition to the other places mentioned, he also owns twenty acres of land on State street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth South streets. In politics he has been identified with the Democratic party ever since its organization in this State. He has taken an active part along this line, and especially in school matters. He has assisted in erecting four new school houses in the vicinities where he has lived, and for many years has been Trustee and President of the Board. He has also taken an active part in Church work, being ordained a member of the Seventies. Mrs. Helm has also taken an active part in the work of the Church, being prominent in the Relief Societies, and has done her share in relieving the needs of the worthy poor. Mr. Helm, although starting out in life on his own hook, has thoroughly demonstrated his ability to handle and control successfully the different lines he has operated, and is now considered one of the successful and prominent farmers of the county. Few men in this county are more honored and respected than he is.



ANDREW SHULSEN. Among the worthy citizens of Salt Lake county who have achieved success in this life by undaunted energy, courage and determination, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Andrew Shulsen was born near Kongsburg,

in Norway, on September 4, 1842, and is the son of Olson and Margreta (Halverson) Shulsen, who were both natives of Norway, and lived and died in that country. Our subject left home at an early age, and spent his boyhood days on a farm near Christiania. He later learned the milling business, spending three years in learning that trade. He sailed for America in 1863, landing in New York City. From New York City he traveled to Saint Joseph by railroad, and from that place to Omaha by boat, joining the Mormon emigrants who were leaving that place for Utah, and coming across the plains in the train under the command of Captain John Murdock, making the journey across the country by ox team. He arrived in Salt Lake City on August 29th of that year, and at once went out to Silver creek, where he secured work on the road, and remained there for three months. At the end of that time he removed to Cottonwood, where he lived for some time, and from there moved to Draper, where he remained for three years, and then returned to Cottonwood. In 1868 and 1869 he went to work on the railroad, and followed that occupation until he bought his present farm of eighty acres on the Redwood road, in School District Twenty-one, and has resided there ever since.

Mr. Shulsen was married, on November 28, 1870, to Mrs. Hanna Johnson, daughter of John Peterson. Her parents were natives of Sweden, and her father died in that country, her mother coming to America and dying here in 1901. By this marriage they have had nine children, eight of whom are still living. They are: John William; Heber Albert; Margarette; Orson Edwin; Alice; Alma David, who died on November 19, 1899, his death being caused by a live electric wire; Millie; James Alfred, and Hyrum. Mr. Shulsen was baptized into the Mormon Church in June, 1862, but has claimed no membership in that Church since 1872. He has not, however, attempted to bias the minds of his children against this faith, but believes in allowing each one to choose for themselves in religious, as other matters, and has ever been a kind and devoted husband and father.

In political life our subject is a Republican,

but while taking an active interest in the affairs of his party, he has never held any public office in the gift of the people, giving his entire time to his business affairs. In addition to the first eighty acres of land which Mr. Shulsen bought, he has invested in other lands, and at this time owns two hundred and forty acres. When he first began farming his place was a barren piece of land, uncultivated, and for many years he lived in a little shanty, twelve by fourteen feet long. He has devoted his whole time to improving his land, and by dint of hard work, untiring industry and undaunted determination, has successfully overcome every difficulty, and to-day he has one of the best farms to be found in this county. As he got more means he improved his living room, building a house a little larger and more comfortable than his first abode, and now has a beautiful thirteen-room brick residence, which he built in 1896, and which is modern in every respect and comfortably furnished. His place is well improved, with good barns, out-buildings, hedges, etc., and is one of the prettiest places to be found in that locality.

Mr. Shulsen has not confined himself entirely to the improving of his own home, but has taken a substantial interest in the affairs of his community, and was largely instrumental in getting the South Jordan Canal built, which has been of so much benefit to the farmers of that section. He is also active in educational matters, giving much of his time and attention to the bettering of the educational facilities of his Ward, and is held in high esteem by those with whom he has come in contact. He has made his own way in the world, and has risen to his present high position through the exercise of his own ability and by dint of hard work and a high courage, and is well and favorably known in his neighborhood.

JOHAN J. SMITH, clerk of the Davis Stake of Zion, was born in England on April 16, 1840, and came to the United States with his father, mother, brother and sister in 1854. He is the son of Henry and Susanna (Jex) Smith, both natives of England. The Smiths settled down in Brook-

lyn, and remained there until June, 1862, when they joined an ox train at Florence, Nebraska, which was commanded by Captain Henry Miller, and reached Salt Lake City in October of that year. The family lived for awhile at Centerville, and then moved to North Ogden, where they stayed until the spring of 1867. Then the whole family, except John J. and his brother William, went back east to the State of Iowa. The father died in Iowa in August, 1868, but Mrs. Smith, with her two daughters and one son, still lives there.

Our subject has made his home in Centerville since coming to Utah, excepting two or three years, when he was in different parts of the State. He is a gardener, but was in the mining business for some years. He was married, in Centerville, in October, 1863, to Ruth Dewhurst, and has a pleasant home there. They had one child, Ida, who is now Mrs. Harold Smith, and lives at Centerville. Mrs. Smith, the wife of our subject, died in March, 1868, and Mr. Smith married again in October, 1870. His second wife was Jane Theckston. She bore him seven children, all of whom are still living. The children by the second wife are: Martha, now Mrs. Page, of Layton; Sabina; Rhoda; Leo N.; John F.; Jenette, and Luella.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat. He and all his family are staunch adherents of the Mormon Church. He himself was baptized in the faith in England, when he was only nine years old. He became Second Counselor to Bishop A. B. Porter in 1888, and is now First Counselor to the Bishop of Centerville Ward, and has been Clerk of Davis Stake since 1892. In 1868 Mr. Smith drove four yoke of oxen to North Platte, Nebraska, and returned with emigrants. He has been Ward Teacher and Ward Clerk for twenty years. His son John F. is now serving on a mission in Florida. The Smiths are bringing up Maud Theckston, his wife's brother's child, whose mother died when she was a baby.

Mr. Smith is a self-educated man, and he keeps abreast of the times by reading and close observation. He has had to make his own way in the world since he was a boy. In his early life in Utah he had to take whatever work

worked as a farm hand, and, indeed, was never above doing anything that was honorable and honest. In this way, by patience and perseverance, he has made himself a happy home and has a sufficiency of this world's goods to keep his family in comfort.



HAROLD P. JENNINGS. Davis county has rightly been called the garden spot of Utah. While it is one of the smallest counties in the State, it is undoubtedly one of, if not, indeed, the very richest, yielding a superior quality of both fruits and vegetables, and noted also as a rich grazing country. The eye of the traveler is delighted by the evidences of prosperity spread out on every hand; thrifty and well-kept farms and fruit orchards, dotted over with pretty and comfortable farm houses; an abundance of shade trees, flowers and well-kept yards, testifying to the beauty-loving nature of the owners of these places. It is amid such surroundings that we find the home of Harold P. Jennings, one of the younger generation of farmers and stock raisers, whose farm is in the vicinity of Centerville.

Mr. Jennings was born in Salt Lake City December 26, 1875, and is a son of William and Priscilla (Paul) Jennings. William Jennings was one of the most prominent and noteworthy men in the history of the early life of the Mormon Church and the State of Utah. He was born in Birmingham, England, emigrating to the United States after reaching manhood, and engaging for a few years in the cattle business in the Eastern States, coming to Utah in 1850, and from that time forth, until his death in 1886, was one of the foremost men of Salt Lake City and vicinity, promoting and carrying to successful completion vast financial, mercantile and agricultural enterprises. He became well known throughout the State, and built a career which will stand as a monument to his memory for many generations yet to come, and which can but be an inspiration and help to all who peruse

presented itself. He lumbered in the canyons, the story of his life, which will be found in a more complete form in another part of this work.

Our subject was reared in Salt Lake City, and obtained his scholastic education from the institutions of that place. He remained in Salt Lake until 1900, at which time he came to Davis county, and established himself on a three-hundred-acre farm which had at one time belonged to his father, but which the senior Mr. Jennings had never occupied. It is Mr. Jennings' intention to confine himself wholly to blooded stock, and with this end in view he is rapidly stocking his place with fine imported animals, having at this time some of the most valuable Short Horns in Utah, and is in a fair way to become one of the leading men of the State in his particular line. His farm is situated fourteen miles from the City of Salt Lake, and is in an ideal location for his purposes. He has made some very valuable improvements upon the place, building a comfortable home, good barns, outbuildings, etc., and has it under an excellent system of irrigation.

He was married, in Salt Lake City, in 1895, to Miss Clara Sanders, daughter of William and Leona Sanders. One child has been born of this union, Harold Sanders, now four years of age.

In religious belief he is an adherent of the Mormon Church, whose teachings have been instilled into his mind from earliest infancy, and in which his mother is at this time a prominent worker. His wife is also a member of this Church. He received a call to go on a mission in 1897, and served two years in Great Britain, laboring during that time in London, Lincoln, Nottingham and the central part of England. His mission was a very successful one, and he made a number of converts to the Mormon religion.

He has never given much attention to politics, his time being absorbed by his Church work and the duties of his farm. While he is still a very young man, not yet thirty years of age, Mr. Jennings gives strong evidence of having inherited his father's wonderful business and executive ability, and his friends confidently predict a brilliant ca-

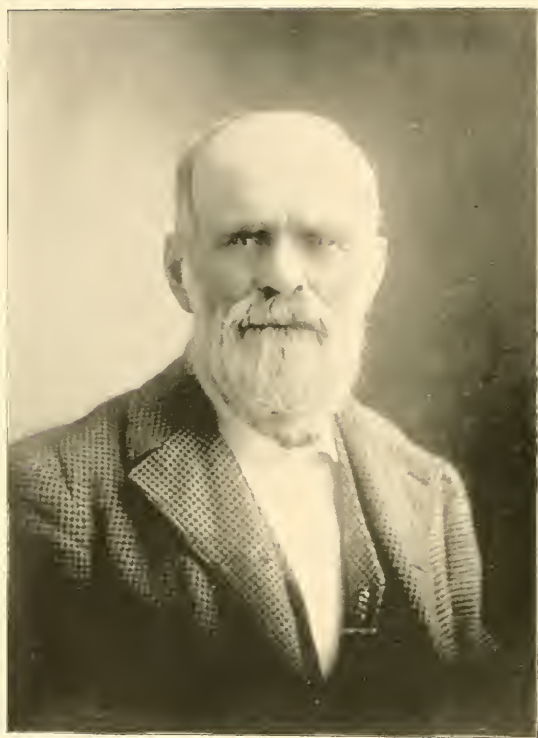
reer for him. He is of a most pleasing personality, genial, frank and open-hearted, and has a knack of winning and retaining the friendship and confidence of those with whom he is brought in contact, and easily stands among the front ranks of the rising young business men of this State.



JOHN P. BENSON is one of the successful and substantial men of Davis county, and has been closely identified with the upbuilding of that section, almost from its earliest period.

He was born in Sweetwater county, Wyoming, September 24, 1849, the place of his birth having been on the old trail, which the Mormons passed over in their many trips to Utah. He is the son of Ezra T. and Eliza A. (Perry) Benson, his father having been born in Pottawatomie county, Iowa, and his mother in Herefordshire, England. Ezra T. Benson lived for a number of years in Hancock county, Illinois, and was married in Nauvoo. He came to Utah with the first pioneers, and in 1847 returned for his family, returning to Salt Lake City with them in 1849. Our subject was the second child of the second wife of Mr. Benson, who raised six families. Our subject's mother and her family came to Bountiful in 1851, her parents having lived in this vicinity at that time. The senior Mr. Benson spent his time between Salt Lake City and Cache Valley, where he was interested in stock raising and farming. He died in Ogden in 1869, and his wife, the mother of our subject, is still living in Cache Valley. Mr. Benson spent his boyhood days on his grandmother's farm, in South Bountiful, and his education was received from the schools of that locality.

He started out to make his own way in life at the time of his marriage, which occurred October 16, 1871, to Miss Eveline Hales, daughter of Stephen and Eveline (Liddy) Hales. By this marriage there were six children born—Eveline L., now Mrs. Horace Egan; Millie, now Mrs. John Egan; Inez, now Mrs. Ephraim Briggs;



Deere E. Murphy

John P., a student in the Latter Day Saints' Academy in Salt Lake City; Ezra T., and Pearl, at school. Soon after his marriage Mr. Benson settled on the place where he now lives, and which he owns. It is located just across the road from the splendid graded school and meeting house. His first residence was a small brick house, where he continued to reside for several years. That house has since given way to a more substantial brick residence, which was designed and constructed by Mr. Benson during the past few years. His whole farm indicates that thrifty hands have had it in charge. His splendid barns and outbuildings, shade trees and orchards all go to give it a fine appearance. The home place comprises forty-nine acres, and besides this he owns thirty-five acres in another section, which is used for pasture land. While Mr. Benson has given much of his time to the improvement of his farm, he has also been largely interested, outside of his farm, in stock, both sheep and cattle. He is a large stockholder in the Deseret Live Stock Company, and also in the Bountiful Live Stock Company. In connection with his stock business, he has a good dairy business. He is also a stockholder in the Woods Cross Canning and Pickling Company.

In political affairs Mr. Benson has always been independent, preferring to follow his own judgment in these matters, rather than the dictates of any political party. He was born and raised a member of the Mormon Church, as have the members of his family also. He has ever been a consistent and faithful follower of the doctrines of that Church, and was called and set apart to serve on a mission to England and Ireland in 1890, where he served for two years with entire satisfaction to the heads of the Church. He was ordained a High Priest, and is now Second Counselor to Bishop Egan. For a number of years he served as one of the Presidents of the Seventy-fourth Quorum of Seventies.

Mr. Benson's long and honorable life in Utah has won for him the confidence and respect of all the people who have been associated with him in private, business or Church work, and he has a high standing in the community in which he lives.

JESSE E. MURPHY, one of the prosperous farmers of Salt Lake county, was born in Union county, South Carolina, on January 27, 1832. He is the son of Emanuel M. and Nancy (Easters) Murphy. His father was a native of Union county, South Carolina, and his mother was born in Chester county, of the same State. Emanuel's father was Mark Murphy, a native of South Carolina, whose forefathers came to Virginia from Great Britain. Mark's father, Simeon, participated in the Revolutionary War, fighting for the colonial forces, and Simeon's father was the first of the family to come to America, being kidnapped and brought to the United States. Our subject came to Utah in 1857. His early life had been spent in South Carolina, and on coming to Utah he turned his attention to farming.

En route to Saint Louis he married Miss Grace Broadbent, on April 28, 1857. She was the daughter of William and Mary Broadbent. Her father was born in Lancashire, England, and her mother was also a native of that country. By this marriage our subject has seven children living—William, now absent on a mission for the Church in Ireland; Mark, living in Granger Ward; Charles, in Sugar House Ward; Hyrum, at home; Etta, wife of Thomas H. Horn, of Salt Lake City; Louise, now the wife of Mr. Gorf, of Butte, Montana; Maude married Mr. Hovey, of Salt Lake City. Our subject's second marriage was to Elizabeth Sprawl, who died childless. He married a third time to Robina Sprawl, sister of his second wife, who bore him four children—Bird, living in Sugar House Ward; Frank, also in Sugar House Ward; Mary, the wife of John Norris, of the same Ward, and Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years. The present Mrs. Murphy was Miss Livona Murphy. She is the mother of two children—Thomas, now in Idaho, and Ella, a school teacher employed in Salt Lake City. The son Bird was called on a mission for the Church, and served in the Southern States for over two years.

In 1864 Mr. Murphy moved to Mill Creek, on Thirteenth East, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth South, and built a fine, large, two-story adobe house, and the homestead comprises thirty-

five acres of land. It originally consisted of eighty acres, but in the spring of 1901 he sold forty-five acres of land. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in the East, and since coming here has taken an active part in its work. From 1867 to 1869 he was absent on a mission in the Southern States for the Church, and has been a Teacher in his Ward for the past twenty years. He is one of the largest growers of berries in Salt Lake county, and ships to the Salt Lake market and to the field tributary to this city more berries in the season than perhaps any other man in the county.

In politics Mr. Murphy is a member of the Democratic party, and has followed its fortunes with unwavering devotion.

Mr. Murphy was one of the pioneers who came to Utah and settled in Salt Lake valley, and by his work has built for himself a home out of the wilderness. He came across the plains in a wagon train under command of Captain Huffins. He was one of the prominent men in the early days of the settlement of this region, and made a trip in 1860 to the Missouri river, and successfully brought a train of emigrants to Utah, among the members of which were his father and mother. His father lived in the Salt Lake Valley until his death, in 1872, and his mother died in 1898. Mr. Murphy has three brothers living in this State—Hyrum and Gaden, living in Salina, and Emanuel B., living at Woodland, Utah. One of Mrs. Murphy's brothers, William Broadbent, also lives in Salt Lake City, and her brother Frank is a resident of Canada. The work which Mr. Murphy has done and the prominent part he has taken in the affairs of the Church, marks him as one of the most prominent men in the valley, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the leaders of the Church, in addition to a wide popularity among the people of Utah. Mr. Murphy was called as a guard during the Johnston army troubles, and was one of the men who went out to meet and escort Governor Cummings from Fort Bridger to Salt Lake City in carriages. Mr. Murphy has taken a part in the troubles in the early days, and has always been found ready to assist in any of the early troubles of his State. No man enjoys a more

popular reputation for honesty, integrity and citizenship than does the subject of this sketch.



R. C. M. GARRISON. Utah has offered many inducements to people of the outside world to come to this country and take up their residence. Its great mineral wealth has not been its only attraction, but its balmy and life-giving atmosphere has been the means of many Eastern people taking up their abode here, and thus, year by year, the State has received new and valuable recruits. It was the question of improving his health which first put into the mind of Dr. C. M. Garrison to cast his lot in the Bee-Hive State.

The ancestors of our subject came to America and settled at Westchester, New York, before the Revolution, and from there the great grandfather of Dr. Garrison emigrated to Ulster county, in the same State, at which place our subject's father, Dr. Isaac Garrison, was born. He moved to Brockport, Monroe county, New York, and there Dr. C. M. Garrison was born, in 1858. The senior Dr. Garrison was a graduate of the Burlington, Vermont, Medical College, and for many years was a practicing physician of Newburg, New York. He retired from active practice after removing to Brockport. He was prominent in scientific and medical circles, and during his life stood at the head of his profession. He finally returned to Newburg, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife was Catherine A. Scott, a native of Orange county, New York, and a descendant of the Scott family which settled in the lower end of Long Island in Revolutionary times. She came to Salt Lake City in 1893, with her son, our subject, and died here four years later.

Dr. Garrison's education was received from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1879, and entered the medical department of Columbia College in 1880, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1884. He then went to Germany and Austria, and continued his medical studies, and upon his return took a complete hospital course at the Chambers streets branch of the New York Hos-

pital. He began the practice of his profession on Thirty-fourth street, but later removed to Thirty-eighth street, New York City, and continued there until 1803, when poor health caused his retirement. During this time he was attending surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and also assistant surgeon in the outpatients' department of the Roosevelt Hospital. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, and since coming to Salt Lake has become a member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society and a member of the Salt Lake University Club.

He came to Salt Lake City in 1893, and has since been a resident of this place, although for some years he has not practiced his profession. Since coming here he has become interested in mining, and is a stockholder in a number of mining companies.



EPHRAIM HATCH. In all those matters tending toward the development of the higher interests of Davis county Mr. Hatch has been an important factor from almost its earliest period of settlement. He came here with his parents when only a boy, among the pioneers, and Davis county has been the scene of his operations for upwards of half a century.

Our subject was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, November 30, 1837, and is the son of Ira S. and Weltha (Bradford) Hatch. The Hatch family drove from New York State to Nauvoo, Illinois, by team in 1840, and came to Utah with the pioneers in 1849. A sketch of our subject's father appears elsewhere in this work. Ephraim Hatch was the fifth son of a family of seven children, there being six sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Mettiar, died in Garfield county. Ira has for many years been engaged in colonization work in Arizona.

June 13, 1864, Mr. Hatch was married to Miss Rosa Ellen King, daughter of John and Hannah A. (Montgomery) King. She was born in Portage county, Ohio, and her parents were natives of Vermont. The King family came to Utah in 1863. By this marriage seven children were born, of whom one died—Parley E., now en-

gaged in the general merchandise business at Simpkins Station, Woods Cross, Davis county; Horace K., a member of the Hatch Brick Company and owner of a ranch in Idaho, also a farmer in Davis county; Nellie M., now Mrs. Robinson; John R., bookkeeper of the Hatch Brick Company, of which he is also a member; Minnie A., now Mrs. Burnham; Rhoana L., and Alameda, who died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Hatch settled at his present home, near Woods Cross, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Here he has more than a hundred acres of valuable land, which he has improved and on which he has built a fine dwelling house, good outbuildings, barns, etc., and during his whole life time has followed general farming and the stock business, dealing largely in cattle and horses. He is interested in other enterprises in Davis county, and about ten years ago established his son Parley in the brick business at Woods Cross. Mr. Hatch is the principal owner of this business, but devotes his time mostly to his farm and allows his sons to manage the making of brick, in which they have been very successful. They have three brick yards, one a dry press. One of the yards which they operate has a capacity of thirty thousand bricks per day, and the other two ten thousand each. They ship to Salt Lake City, and also supply the adjoining territory. During the season they give employment to between fifty and seventy-five men, both at the yards and in Salt Lake City, Mr. Hatch's other sons, as well as his sons-in-law, working for him. This company, which is known as the Hatch Brick Company, furnished the brick for the new *Deseret News* building, which is at this time nearing completion in Salt Lake City, and which, when completed, will be one of the finest business blocks in the city, and also for many of the most important buildings in the city, together with the brick to build the sewer system of Salt Lake. The members of the Hatch family are noted for the successful manner in which they conduct their business enterprises, and in this respect the brick plant is not behind any other undertaking in which the family have engaged, being considered one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the State.

Mr. Hatch has since his early boyhood taken an active part in building up, not only his own county and community, but the entire State, as well as adjoining ones, and in the early days participated in the troubles that existed in the State from the depredations of the Indians and the landing of Johnston's army in Utah, taking part in the troubles at Fort Bridger, Green river, etc., and during 1860 and 1861 made two trips to the Missouri river and piloted emigrants to this State. On one of these trips he brought back a portion of the first paper mill that came to the State. He was in the Black Hawk War, in 1866, under Captain Bigler. Our subject was born and raised in the Mormon Church, being baptized in 1850 by Anson Call, and has all his life been a firm believer in the doctrines of that Church. His sons and daughters are among the most highly respected citizens of Davis county.

In politics Mr. Hatch is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in the work of his party, devoting his entire time and attention to his business and to the work of the Church. He is at this time a member of the Seventies. Mrs. Hatch is also active in Church circles, being a member of the Ladies' Relief Society and prominent in all charitable works in her community. She was baptized into the Mormon Church in Portage county, Ohio, by Elder Elisha Edwards.



PHILANDER HATCH, one of the most energetic business men and loyal citizens of Davis county, has spent his entire life in that section, having been born in that county, and has seen it developed from a desolate wilderness to one of the richest counties in the State of Utah, in which work he has ever been foremost since his early youth.

Mr. Hatch was born in South Bountiful on June 2, 1855, and is the son of Ira S. and Jane (Bee) Hatch, and a brother of Stearns Hatch, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject spent his early life on his father's farm, and received his education from such schools as then existed in Davis county. He

worked for five years as a brakeman and conductor on the Utah Central Railroad, running out of Ogden, and with this exception has devoted his life to farming and the stock business, handling both cattle and sheep. He was for three years in the sheep business in the Bear river country. On his return from the Bear river country he built a fine brick home on his place in Woods Cross, which consisted of thirty acres of valuable land, which he has improved to a high degree, and there makes his home.

He was married, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Priscilla Muir, daughter of William S. and Jane R. Muir, and they have had born to them three children—Clarence E., seventeen years of age; Willard S., thirteen years old, and Glenn A., eleven years old.

For a number of years Mr. Hatch was identified with the Deseret Live Stock and Mercantile Company, being manager of their general merchandise business for some time, and subsequently opened up a general merchandise business of his own, which he still conducts, still retaining his interest in the Deseret Live Stock Company. He is also a stockholder in the Hatch Brothers Live Stock Company, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer, and in which his five brothers and one nephew are also interested. Mr. Hatch also has an interest in the Woods Cross Canning and Pickling Company.

In politics our subject is a believer in the teachings of the Democratic party, and has been active in its work. He has served two terms as County Commissioner, his first term being in the early nineties. He was born and reared in the doctrines of the Mormon Church.

The Hatch family is one of the most prominent in Davis county, and have attained a high place in the ranks of the business men of that part of the State. They are public-spirited men, always willing to aid in any manner in the advancement of the interests of their community, and have done much in bringing Davis county to a front rank as one of the most fertile counties of Utah. Our subject is regarded as one of the solid men of Woods Cross, and by his energetic and upright life has won the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated.

HENRY RAMPTON, of Bountiful, Davis county, Utah. The scenes of early childhood and the associations of the old home; father, mother, brothers, sisters; the old school house, where the first lessons were taught; the school teacher, with her kind and pleasant manners, all make an indelible impression upon the youthful mind which death alone can obliterate. The early scenes of Mr. Rampton's boyhood days were laid in England. He was born September 8, 1829, in the village of Old Alresford, Hampshire.

He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Nor-gate) Rampton, both of whom were born, raised, lived and died in the same vicinity. Mr. Rampton's paternal grandfather was Johnathan Rampton, also a native of England. The first twenty-six years of our subject's life were spent in that country, where he received a good common school education and learned the blacksmith trade. His father and mother both died when he was a mere child, and he lived for two years on the large estate of Squire Martinnen. He was the fourth child of the family; the two eldest children are now dead, and one brother and one sister are living in England. In 1854 Mr. Rampton came to America in an old sailing vessel, and located in Saint Louis, where he worked for two years at his trade. In the spring of 1856 he joined an ox train of emigrants at Florence, most of the train having been made up in Saint Louis, under command of Captain John Banks, and after a long, tedious and eventful trip over the plains, they arrived in Salt Lake City on October the 5th of the same year. Mr. Rampton at once settled in Bountiful, where he followed his trade for a period of three months, and then secured an outfit of tools and started on his own hook. He purchased a small place, where he continued to live for a number of years. He later built a substantial brick house, which is located not far from where his shop is, and here he continued in business for a number of years, having only recently retired.

Mr. Rampton was married, in England, in 1851, to Miss Catherine Harfield, who died in Saint Louis, in May, 1854. His second wife was Miss Frances Dinwoodey, a sister of Henry Din-

woodey, of Salt Lake City, and a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Wills) Dinwoodey. This marriage took place December 25, 1854. Mrs. Rampton's father was born on the Isle of Man, and died in Lachford, England, in the latter part of 1830. He left a wife and six children, the mother coming to Utah in 1855. As a result of this marriage eight children were born to Mr. Rampton, one of whom died—Henry James, who is engaged in the blacksmith business at Centerville; William, in the furniture business in Pocatello, Idaho; Charles H., engaged in general merchandise business in Bountiful; James, who died in infancy; Arthur, now residing at home; Walter, residing in Farmington, and Catherine, now Mrs. Pace, of South Bountiful. His third marriage was to Miss Ada MacDuff, in 1868. By this marriage nine children have been born—George H.; John R.; James; Thomas; Nellie; Malcolm; Elizabeth; Sarah; Olive, who died aged five years. Thomas was called, in March, 1899, to serve on a mission to New Zealand, where he spent two years and eight months. Our subject's wife is Treasurer of the Ladies' Relief Society of East Bountiful. John is a professor in the Franklin School in Salt Lake City. George owns a blacksmith shop in Syracuse, Davis county. Our subject also has a good farm at Syracuse.

DAVID STOKER, Bishop of East Bountiful Ward. Few men are better or more favorably known in Davis county than is Bishop David Stoker, the subject of this sketch. He has been closely identified with the interests of Davis county from his early boyhood and has been alive to every enterprise for the upbuilding of his county and the State at large.

Born in Hancock county, Illinois, September 28, 1844, he is the son of John and Jane (McDaniel) Stoker, his father having been born in Jackson county, Ohio, March 8, 1817, and his mother being a native of Gallia county, Ohio, where she was born February 24, 1810. They spent their early life in Ohio, where they were married, and in 1836 they emigrated to Adams county, Illinois, and later settled in Hancock

county, in the same State. There were six children born to them, three of whom are still living, all in Utah—Alma, the oldest son, died in June, 1898, at Syracuse, Davis county, this State; Hyrum, died June 5, 1885, at Bountiful; Franklin died at Bountiful on September 27, 1855; David, the subject of this sketch; Zibiah Jane, now Mrs. Judson Tolman, living in Bountiful; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. H. E. Simmons, of West Layton, Davis county. The Stoker family lived in Illinois until the exodus of the Mormon people from that State, which occurred in 1846, at which time they moved to Mount Pisgah, Iowa. They resided there until 1848, when they fitted out ox teams preparatory to crossing the plains to Utah, which they did in the Brigham Young train which consisted of more than one thousand people. In this company the late President Lorenzo Snow was captain of one hundred wagons, having under him Daniel Wood as captain of fifty wagons and our subject's father captain of the other fifty. They left Mount Pisgah in April, 1848, and after a long and wearisome trip across the plains arrived in Salt Lake City on September 23rd of the same year. The first winter was spent in the Old Fort at Salt Lake and in the spring of 1849 they located at Bountiful, which at that time was sparsely settled and in a wild state. Here the father secured twenty acres of land upon which he built a log house and where he continued to live until 1855. He then moved to an old adobe house where he spent the remainder of his life. He assisted in building the first adobe schoolhouse in Bountiful, which was equipped with rough boards for desks and seats, and at the present time would be considered a very crude affair for school purposes. He had been closely identified with the church through all his life and for many years was a Bishop in his Ward. He died June 11, 1881, and his wife died January 20, 1890. In November, 1869, he was called on a mission to Virginia and several of the Eastern, Southern and Northern States. This mission, however, was of short duration, as he returned home February 29, 1870. He had early become a member of the Mormon Church, having been baptized by Seymour Brunson in Jackson county, Ohio, in 1836.

Our subject spent his early days on the farm and his education was received from the schools such as existed at that time in Davis county, he only being able to attend for a few weeks during the winter months. However, this did not put a stop to his education, as after he was married and had a family he again took up his school work and attended the schools in his vicinity for a number of years, thus completing his scholastic education.

On March 3, 1866, he led to the marriage altar Miss Regena Hogan, the marriage ceremony being performed by Heber C. Kimball. She was the daughter of Erica G. M. and Harriett (Nestebey) Hogan. This family came to Utah in the same company as our subject and his family. Of this union eight children were born, seven of whom are still living—Elizabeth R., now Mrs. Thomas J. Thurgood, of Clearfield, Davis county; David Jr., born April 6, 1869, living in Syracuse, Davis county. He has served on a mission for the Church, having been called November 11, 1899, to England, where he remained nearly two years, returning on account of ill health; Sarah L., now Mrs. Jesse H. Barlow, of Syracuse; Eveline, now the wife of George Holt, also of Syracuse; John H., at home, and clerking in the co-operative store at Bountiful; Ira, who was educated in the University of Utah; William Judson, at school, and Harriett Ann, who died November 19, 1873.

Bishop Stoker's whole life has been spent in Bountiful, Davis county; he has seen the country transformed from a wild and barren waste to its now prosperous condition and in this transformation he has taken a prominent and active part. His home place is considered one of the finest of its size in the locality. In 1876 he and his brother secured one hundred and sixty acres of land in Syracuse, and as his children have grown up and married he has given each one a home of twenty acres out of his land. He is the grandfather of nineteen children. On May 4, 1892, Bishop Stoker was called to serve on a mission for the Church in the Northern States, but was released from service on account of ill health. During the Indian troubles in Utah he served in the company organized to protect the

settlers and was in the Black Hawk war for eighty-one days, under Captain Andrew Bigler. He has always been closely and prominently identified with the Mormon Church and was baptized into that faith on September 29, 1852. He was set apart as President of the Quorum of Elders in Bountiful, in which position he served for a number of years, and was later ordained a Seventy and still later a High Priest, by Orson Pratt. He has also been First Counselor to Bishop Chester Call, which position he held until January 19, 1896, when he was ordained a Bishop by the late President Snow and set apart to preside over East Bountiful Ward, which is one of the largest wards in the Church, and so well and faithfully has he performed his duties in Church matters that he enjoys the respect and esteem not only of the people of Bountiful but of the heads of the Church as well. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society and one of the Presidents of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.

Bishop Stoker has also taken a prominent part in political affairs in his county. In 1880 he was elected County Commissioner and served two years. In 1882 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Probate Judge William R. Smith, and at the expiration of that term was twice elected to fill that office. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Legislature and returned to the same position in 1894. In politics he has been a staunch Democrat throughout his life, as was also his father. He assisted in the organization of that party in Utah and it was through his instrumentality that the first Democratic Club was formed in Bountiful.

WILLIAM HENRY STREEPER enjoys the reputation of having the best equipped hundred-acre farm in the State of Utah. It is in Centerville, Davis county, and his farm won a prize at the State Fair, for which the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society awarded him a very fine farm wagon, which was contributed to the society for that purpose by George A. Lowe.

Mr. Streeper was born in Philadelphia on Aug-

ust 1, 1837. His father, Wilkinson Streeper, was born in Philadelphia in 1809, and his mother Matilda (Wells) Streeper, was a native of New Jersey and was born in 1814. They were married in Philadelphia in July, 1834. They had six children—three sons and three daughters—of whom William Henry was the second born. The Streeper family came to Utah in 1851. Wilkinson Streeper died on January 16, 1856, and his wife on October 10, 1892, and both are buried in Salt Lake City. Five out of their six children are still living. The family first settled in Salt Lake City, and William Henry went to Centerville in 1867, and took up a farm in the north part of the settlement at the foot of the mountains. This he improved each year, till today it enjoys its enviable reputation throughout the State. Among the improvements on Mr. Streeper's farm are a fine stone residence, built from native stone quarried on his farm. It is supplied with hot and cold water, bath room and all the conveniences of a modern home. In its neighborhood is a perfect village of barns and outhouses, consisting of horse and cattle stables, implement and tool houses, granaries, etc. The creamery is a perfect model of neatness, cleanliness and modern convenience. It is lined with coils of pipes which convey cold water under the vessels which contain the milk. Then there is an ice house in which each winter Mr. Streeper stores enough ice to last through the hot weather, and indeed till it is time to cut ice again. All of the out-buildings, except the cattle and horse barns, are built of brick and stone. The latter are surrounded with walls of mortar-laid stone with floors of the same material. The stone walls, which he uses as fences are substantially built and are laid with mortar, all of which has meant a large expenditure of money and labor.

While Mr. Streeper has devoted most of his time to farming and raising cattle he has had other interests. Together with his sons he was at one time interested in an implement house in Salt Lake City, and at a later period in a general merchandise business in Centerville. They built and operated on the home farm for some time. Today father and sons run a general merchandise business in Ogden.

William Streeper was married in Salt Lake City in 1867 to Mary A. Richards, a niece of Apostle Richards and daughter of S. W. and Mary Richards. Eight children were born to them, five boys and three girls. The sons are: William H., Jr., now County Attorney of Davis county; S. W., a carpenter; Charles A., Howard and Herbert R., farmers. The daughters are Catherine, Annie and Erma R.

In politics Mr. Streeper is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the board of judges of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. He and all of his family belong to the Mormon Church, and he has been on several colonizing expeditions in Utah, and stands firm in his belief in the Mormon faith. Three of his sons have been sent on missions for the church. William Jr. served in England and in France; Charles in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia and New Jersey, and Herbert has done colonizing in Arizona, Montana and the West.

Mr. Streeper takes a great pride in a Bible that has been handed down as an heirloom in his family. The book was given to Mr. Streeper by his mother, and as the binding was much worn and the typography much faded and in many places effaced, Mr. Streeper had it handsomely bound in leather to preserve it. It is a relic highly prized in the family.

BENJAMIN ASHBY. One of the grandest things in the declining years of a man's life is to be able to look back upon a life honorably and well spent in the interest of his family and of humanity. No one who has been associated, either in public, private or business life with Benjamin Ashby can say that he has been anything but honorable, straightforward and upright, and to a large extent has devoted his life to the interests of his fellowmen.

He was born in Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts, December 19, 1828, and is the son of Nathaniel and Susan (Hammond) Ashby. Nathaniel Ashby came of an old family of that name in Massachusetts, the founder of the family in America being born about 1635, and being a

freeholder in Massachusetts. His name was Benjamin Ashby, and for three generations the heads of this family bore the name of Jonathan, after whom came another Benjamin, who was the grandfather of our subject. Mrs. Ashby, our subject's mother was a native of Marblehead, Massachusetts. After the birth of our subject, who was the oldest of twelve children, the family moved to Nauvoo, Illinois in 1843, and there remained until the exodus of the Mormons in 1846, when they went to Winter Quarters. The father died on this trip, and was buried near the road beside the grave of a little child of Mr. Palmer. The family remained in Winter Quarters until 1848. In 1847 our subject, upon whom devolved the care of the family, put in a crop in company with Abraham Washburn, and that winter those two went to Fort Kearney and worked making shoes for the soldiers. In 1848, in the Brigham Young train in which Erastus Snow had charge of ten wagons, the family crossed the plains, arriving in Salt Lake City in October of that year and spending the winter in the Old Fort. In the following spring they moved to a lot in the Thirteenth Ward, where they built a log house, and lived there until 1850. In the meantime Mr. Ashby had taken up some government land in Bountiful, which is his present home. His mother died in 1852 and in 1853 he was called to go on a mission to England, where he served for four years; one and a half years of this time being spent in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and six months in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and one year in Wales. Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Ashby in company with Israel Evans led the first company of the hand cart brigade to cross the plains in 1857. This company made the journey without the loss of a single member. During his stay in England Mr. Ashby met and baptized Ann Chester, of Lincolnshire, whom he married in Salt Lake City in 1857. She came to Utah in 1856 in the first hand cart brigade in Edmond Ellsworth's company. Mr. Ashby has been the father of fourteen children, of whom eight are now living. They are: Frances Ann, now Mrs. Alma Page; Susan, now the wife of Cyrus Page, of Bountiful; Martha, now Mrs. James Birmingham, of East Bountiful; William



Wm H. Hill

C., living near his father; Briant, a resident of Murray; John F., living in Taylorsville; Charles A., lives near his father; James R., at home.

After returning from his mission Mr. Ashby lived in Salt Lake City for a time, when he was called upon to serve as a guard in Echo Canyon. He came home and took his wife to Spanish Fork and then returned to his guard duty. He also served seven weeks in the Black Hawk war, under Colonel Burton. After the Johnston army troubles had passed our subject returned to his farm in Bountiful, which he improved and has since engaged in general farming and gardening. He owns nineteen acres of valuable land. Mr. Ashby and his parents joined the Mormon Church in Salem, Massachusetts, and he and his family have ever been loyal and active members of that faith. Mr. Ashby has been prominent in home missionary and Sunday School work. His son Briant was called on a mission to New Zealand in 1895, and served there for three years. Charles A. has just returned from a mission to Texas. Mr. Ashby is a hale old gentleman, highly respected in his community, and has always been an active Church worker. During his mission to England he was healed of a severe illness through the laying on of hands by one of his fellow Elders, and is a firm believer in the efficacy of this treatment. He has passed through all the hardships and troubles incident to the settlement of this State, participating in the first Indian troubles in Ogden, in 1849, which lasted but a few weeks, and has done much not only for the spread of the gospel as taught by his Church, but also in the building up and developing of this section of the country.



WILLIAM H. HILL. Few men who came to Utah in the days of the pioneers have turned out to be as successful stock raisers as William H. Hill, who was not yet eleven years old when he crossed the plains with his father. The element of adventure enthused the boy, and with youthful bravado he stuck to his two yoke of oxen and drove them every foot of the way across the dreary plains to the western Mecca

of the Latter Day Saints in the Rocky mountains, enduring the hardships, sufferings and perils of the road with a spirit which would have done honor to a grown man. Today with his sons he owns an extensive sheep ranch in Wyoming, some twenty-five thousand head of sheep, six or seven hundred head of horses and from four to five hundred head of cattle, besides an extensive farm and homestead in the neighborhood of Murray.

Born in Toronto, Canada, in 1840, Mr. Hill was the third son of Alexander Hill by his wife, Agnes Hood. His father and mother were of Scotch birth and his grandparents, Alexander and Elizabeth Hill, passed their lives in the town of Currie, Scotland. The Hill family emigrated to Canada, and in 1841, when he was an infant, came to Nauvoo, Illinois, where they lived for a number of years. His father was an associate and fellow worker with Prophet Joseph Smith and was at Nauvoo when the Prophet was killed. In 1846 he came as far west as Gordon Grove with a number of helpless families who were bound for Utah, returning for his own family. A wagon train was made up at Council Bluffs, commanded by Captain Allen Taylor and with a hundred wagons in charge of Captain Aldred. The little settlement in the great Salt Lake valley was reached on the Third day of October, 1849. After the fall Conference of that year Alexander Hill took up a government claim of thirty acres, and on this original freehold his son, William H., now has his home. At first the elder Hill built a dug-out in which he lived for two years with his wife and nine children. In the summer of 1850 they built an adobe school-house in the neighborhood, and the children went to school in the winter and worked with their father during the rest of the year. The mother died on February 17, 1871, and when the father died on March 8, 1889, he left eighty acres of land to his ten children. Both parents were buried in Salt Lake City cemetery, as well as the grandparents who came to Utah in 1851.

On January 1, 1860, William H. Hill married Mary C. Sorensen, a daughter of Nichol and Melinda Sorensen, who emigrated from Denmark in 1857. He married a second wife on February

14, 1870, Elizabeth N. Hamilton, a sister of Bishop Hamilton of Mill Creek. The two wives bore him sixteen children, ten by the first and six by the second. The children's names are: Alexander J., William N., Abraham M., Edgar E., John H., Annie E., Mary C., David R., Frank I., Lewis S., Jacob F., Ellen M., Guy H., Norah J., and Hazel A., eleven sons and five daughters. All of the sons are engaged in the stock business with their father. Besides his extensive stock holdings Mr. Hill has a beautiful brick residence of twelve rooms on a ninety-acre farm. The house is built on elevated ground at Fifth East street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth South streets, and is supplied with artesian well water.

Mr. Hill is a staunch Republican. For twenty years he has been a school trustee. He became a member of the Mormon Church in April, 1850, in Mill Creek Ward, and has remained an ardent supporter of the faith he adopted. He is now First Counselor to Bishop Hamilton of Mill Creek. For two years he made his home in England on a mission for the Church, and he was President of the Sixty-first Quorum of Seventies for ten years. In 1889 Mr. Hill, with many other Mormons who believed in plural marital relations, served seventy days in prison and was compelled to pay to the federal government a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Hill took an active part in all the Indian wars. In 1862 he was a minuteman; in 1866 fought against the Blackhaws, the most troublesome Indians of that time. This was the last uprising of Indians in Utah. He was also at Echo Canyon, Green River and Ham's Fork during the Johnston army troubles. On the whole, he has taken a most active part in developing the State from a barren wilderness to its present wonderful state of fertility.

DANIEL HEINER, President of the Morgan Stake of Zion, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born November 27, 1850, in the county of Franklin. His father and mother, Martin and Adelgunda (Ditzel) Heiner, were natives of Germany. When our subject was

nine years of age his father crossed the plains to Utah, bringing with him his wife and eleven children. There was but one wagon for the accommodation of the family, and as a result most of them had to walk, our subject making the journey in this manner. They arrived in Utah late in the fall and moved into a small house in the Bingham canyon. This house was guiltless of floor or door. The family suffered many privations in those first days, the father herding cattle for President Taylor and being able to occasionally kill a rabbit, but the principal food of the family that winter was bread and water. They remained in this abode until the spring of 1862, when the father moved the family to West Jordan and attempted to cultivate a piece of land, but the alkali and other mineral deposits in the soil killed the grain, and he was unable to procure a crop. It was at this critical time that our subject undertook to support the family with his gun, and he later became one of the most famous shots of the State, and succeeded even in those early days in keeping the family from absolute want. The family remained at West Jordan for two years, meeting with a little better success the second season, and then moved to Morgan county in the fall of 1863, and there continued to live the remainder of their lives, both parents living to be eighty years of age, the mother dying in 1864 and the father dying in 1897. When they came here the log cabin the family first lived in was the only one in Weber valley. Mr. Heiner was a quiet and inoffensive man, well known throughout the State. He bought a squatter's claim in Morgan county and followed farming with a fair degree of success.

Our subject was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Morgan county, and he grew up on his father's farm, and as they lived on the outskirts his schooling was meagre, having only attended about two months. In 1871 he became interested in a cattle ranch in Echo canyon, which later became known as the Echo Land and Stock Company, of which he was manager, and for twenty years he spent his summers on this place, looking after the interests of the business, keeping at times three thousand head of cattle on the place. In 1898 he settled on

the old family homestead in North Morgan, where he has since followed general farming and stock raising. He is also the owner and manager of the Morgan hotel, one of the best hostleries in the town, and is active in promoting the interests of the place.

Mr. Heiner was married to Miss Martha Stevens in 1873, and at that time, while on the ranch, he had scarcely anything in the way of stock or capital, and it was his custom to arise early and go out trapping in order that he might get the necessities of life for his family. She was a daughter of Roswell Stevens, one of the pioneers of this valley. Mrs. Heiner was a native of the Weber valley and lived in the mountains all her life. His next wife was Miss Sarah Coulan. Mr. Heiner is the father of thirteen sons and six daughters, and has nine grandchildren.

Mr. Heiner has always been actively identified with the political life of his county, and was one of the first to take a stand for the Republican party when the issues were divided upon National political lines. He spent much time and money in promoting the interests of that party in his county, and was the first Republican Mayor of Morgan City. He was also a member of the first State Legislature in 1896. While Mr. Heiner has done much for his party and is a strong believer in the principles it advocates, he has never sought public office, and the honors that have come to him along this line have been unsought, and came as the expression of the good will of the people and as a mark of appreciation for the work he has done for his community, rather than from his desire to be an office holder.

He was born and reared in the Mormon Church and has ever been a faithful and devoted worker in its behalf. He was a member and one of the Seven Presidents of the Thirty-fifth Quorum of Seventies of Morgan Stake, and in 1888 was ordained as High Priest and set aside as a member of the High Council, remaining in that office until September 13, 1900, when he was set apart as President of Morgan Stake, which position he still retains. He has always taken a lively interest in the work of the Sunday School, in which he has filled a number of offices. He was also for twelve years President of the Young Men's

Mutual Improvement Association of the Morgan Ward. His sons are also active workers in the Church. On March 29, 1902, his son Heber J. was called on a mission to the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, where he is at this time. Another son, John, has been on a mission to Germany. R. M. was on a mission to the Northern States and Canada for twenty-seven months.

Mr. Heiner is one of the Morgan City's most progressive citizens. Beginning life in destitute circumstances, he has by energy, perseverance and a strong determination overcome obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable, and has risen unaided to one of the foremost positions among the business and public men of his community. He has had the interest of his city close to his heart and has done much to beautify the place. His father set out the first shade and fruit trees in the county, and while Mr. Heiner was Mayor of the city he caused shade trees to be set out on all the public streets, which have added much to both the beauty and comfort of the place. He has won the respect and esteem of those with whom he has been associated, both in public, private and business life, and no man in his county enjoys the friendship of a larger circle of people than does Daniel Heiner.

JOHAN C. PASKETT has resided in Henefer, Summit county, for the past thirty-four years. A native of England, born in Tetbury, Gloucestershire, 1849. His early life was spent in his native country, where he received a good common school education. Early in life he joined the Mormon Church and for many years before coming to America he was President of the Tetbury and Nailsworth Branches of the Church. He was the son of James P. and Charlotte (Buckingham) Paskett, who were also converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church. They emigrated to Utah in 1872 and located in Henefer, where the father devoted his life to the work of the Church, holding the office of High Priest and Superintendent of the Ward Sunday School. He is still living at the age of eighty-four and active in Church work. His wife is still living at the age of eighty-

two. There are eight children in this family,— Sarah, wife of William Bettridge, of Grouse Creek, Box Elder county, Utah; Fannie, wife of C. H. R. Stevens, of Henefer; Jane, wife of George Judd, of Henefer; Annie, widow of William Tunley, living at Brisbane, Australia; John C., our subject, and Philip, living in Box Elder county; William, living in Grouse Creek; Emily A., wife of Nephi A. Bond, of Henefer. All of the family living in Utah are members of the Mormon Church, and Mrs. Judd was President of the Ladies' Relief Society prior to the disorganization of the Stake. The Pasketts come of a long-lived family, one of Mr. Paskett's brothers being ninety-five years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Paskett has besides the daughter and her family living in Australia, approximately one hundred and twenty grandchildren and twenty-five great-grandchildren living in Utah.

Our subject came to Utah four years before the other members of the family. He had learned the shoemaker's trade in England with his father and for a time followed that in this country. He came direct to Utah upon arriving in the United States and settled in Henefer, where he purchased some land and began in the general farming and stockraising business, first running cattle, and later purchasing sheep, keeping at this time a herd of from two thousand to twenty-five hundred. His farm adjoins the town of Henefer but he does not live on this, making his home in the town, where he also owns property.

Mr. Paskett was married in 1876 to Miss Sarah Ann Thomas, daughter of Philip and Mary (Williams) Thomas, who came to Utah in 1862, from England and settled in Henefer, where the parents died. There were ten children in this family, of whom Mrs. Paskett is the only living member. By this marriage Mr. Paskett has had eight children,—Curtis J., a graduate of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo; Lavinia M., President of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association; Howard P.; Jessie E., a student at the Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City; Cora E.; Elsie M.; Edgar P. and Beatrice, who was born July 24, 1897, the day of the Grand Jubilee celebration, held in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Paskett has since coming to Utah taken

a prominent part in all the different branches of the Church work. He first held the office of Elder, and labored as Ward Clerk for some time. In 1876 he was ordained High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Charles Kichins, holding that office until May, 1890, when he became Bishop of the Ward, in which office he continued until the Ward was disorganized in April, 1901. He was later set apart as a member of the High Council of Summit Stake. He was a member of the Building Committee of the Summit Stake Tabernacle and Academy, and also a member of the Stake Board of Education; also a member of the Teachers' Examining Board for the Provo Schools. He has been actively identified with the Henefer Irrigation Company, of which he was a Director and Trustee, and was one of a number to purchase a large tract of land from the railroad company, so they now own the land for a distance of ten miles from the town of Henefer. He was nominated by the Republican party in 1900 as a member of the Legislature, but was defeated with his party. He has served two terms as County Commissioner.

Mr. Paskett came to Utah a poor man and has by industry and economy climbed from the very lowest rung of the ladder to a position of wealth and influence. He has left the imprint of his strong character upon the work he has done in this county and town, and his influence has been felt especially along the line of Church work. He has educated all his children in the doctrines and tenets of the Mormon Church, and the family is an important factor in the life of the Church in that place.



WILLIAM J. EDDINGTON. In no other State in the Union, perhaps, are the public offices so generally filled with native born citizens, as in Utah. William J. Eddington, the present Recorder of Morgan county, was born in Salt Lake City, October 23, 1858. He received a common school education in the school of Utah, and his whole life has been spent within the confines of this State.

He is the son of William and Louisa (Barton)

Eddington. His father was a native of England and became a member of the Mormon Church in 1854, coming to Utah and settling in Salt Lake City, where he engaged in the mercantile business and followed it for many years. He later moved to Morgan county, where he became the owner of the first sawmill in that county, and also opened up the first mercantile business in Morgan City. He gave up active business life about 1880, and for the past few years has lived in Teton Basin, in Idaho, where he owns a ranch, and when in Utah makes his home with his children. He has all his life been an active worker in the Church, and is one of the oldest living members of the High Council of Salt Lake Stake. He was the first Mayor of Morgan City and took an active interest in the upbuilding of that part of the State. He is now in his seventy-eighth year, in the enjoyment of good health, active and a great worker, giving his personal attention to the affairs of his ranch. He was the husband of three wives and the father of eighteen children, seventeen of whom are now living in Morgan and Salt Lake counties, in Utah, and in Teton Basin, Idaho.

Our subject lived on his father's place until 1882 when he struck out for himself and spent several months in Colorado. He was for a number of years clerk for the Morgan branch of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and was for three years manager of that business. He spent some time doing grading work on the Union Pacific Railroad, and later engaged in farming on his own account. He has a farm of thirty acres of choice land adjoining Morgan City. He has this place well watered and improved, getting the water from the South Morgan ditch, of which company he is secretary and a director. He resides in the old family home in Morgan, which his father built about 1867.

Mr. Eddington was married in 1882 to Miss Mary Ann Fry, daughter of Richard Fry of Morgan, and by this marriage has had seven children: Hazel; William R.; Carl; Elmo; Vera; Leonard and Lillie, twins; Lillie died in infancy; all living at home.

In political life our subject is a member of the Democratic party, and has for many years been

active in its work. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace of both Morgan City and Morgan precinct, and is at present a member of the City Council. He was elected Recorder of Morgan county in 1900, and still holds the office. He has given much of his time to the upbuilding of his city, and is always willing to do anything for its advancement. He was one of the organizers of the Fry Mercantile Company in 1894, and which for several years did a very successful business. He has also been prominent in Church work, taking an active part in Sunday School work, and also the work of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He was ordained an Elder in 1872 and later became a member of the Thirty-fifth Quorum of Seventies. Mrs. Eddington is also an active worker in the Church, and is President of the South Ward Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, and was for several years Counselor to President Mary Welch of the Morgan Stake.

Mr. Eddington has by his own energy, perseverance and pluck won the high position he now holds in the public affairs of his community, and his associates have found him to be a man of sterling integrity, a high sense of honor, and one who has given his whole attention to the duties entrusted to him. He is a man of genial and pleasing manners and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances.

JOSEPH FRANCE. Among the hardy pioneers who in 1849 crossed the wild and dreary stretch of land lying between the Missouri river and Utah and here planted the Church, which has since become world re-nowned and which has done more for the poor and unfortunate of the Old World than perhaps any other known agency, Joseph France, the subject of this sketch, is worthy of special mention. He has long since passed to his reward, but his influence is still felt in the community which was for many years his home, and where he accumulated large wealth. Mr. France was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1814. He grew up in his native State, and after reaching manhood became a convert to

the teachings of Mormonism. He crossed the plains in a company under command of Captain Cully, in 1840, and settled in Davis county, where he engaged in general farming. At the time he came to Utah Mr. France was without means and during the first year was no stranger to want, suffering many hardships and privations in common with the other early settlers.

However, by close economy and careful attention to business, he was able to get a start in life and his means rapidly increased so that at the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest men in his section of the county.

He participated in the Johnston army troubles, and also in the Indian wars, identifying himself with the life of this State and taking a prominent part in all matters of public welfare. Our subject was chosen and set apart to go on a mission to England, on April 11, 1853. He spent three years on this mission, and during this time baptized three hundred converts.

Among the company whom he afterwards brought to America were two women who subsequently became his wives. They were all members of the first hand cart company to cross the plains. Mr. France had five wives. His first wife was Bessie Card, who bore him three children, two of whom are now living. The second wife was Diana Smith, who became the mother of four children, of whom but one is now alive. His third wife was Mary E. Kudder. By her he had six children, of whom four are living. He married as his fourth wife Ellen Harrod, who bore him seven children. Three of these children are now living. His fifth and last wife was Adelaide Cyde, who became the mother of ten children, of whom eight are still living. Of these wives but two are now living, the fourth and fifth. Of these children but eighteen are now living, and had he lived to this time would have had ninety-two grandchildren and forty-two great-grandchildren. He was during his lifetime an active worker in all Church matters, especially in the Sunday Schools, in which he was for many years a Superintendent.

By his will he vested a life interest in his farm in his widows, the estate to be divided equally between his children upon the death of his wives.

One of his sons, Charles Edward, is at this time living on the farm and has for some time past been buying up the interests of the other heirs. The farm is principally laid out in alfalfa, and Mr. France buys large quantities of hay in the north and takes it to the Salt Lake market, doing a large business in this line, and will without doubt come into possession of the entire farm at some future time. He is also largely interested in cattle and acquiring considerable means.

He was married on March 30, 1882, to Matilda Kent, daughter of Sidney and Mary (Daly) Kent. The Kents came to Utah in 1847, and their daughter was born in Bountiful, where she grew to womanhood. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. France: Charles E., who died aged about ten years; Lawrence K.; Sidney W.; Philip M.; Mary E.; Sadie, who died in infancy; Ellen I., and Derall. All the family are members of the Mormon Church. Mrs. Ellen France, the fourth wife of our subject, makes her home with Charles Edward, and his fifth wife also lives on this farm near them. The family is highly respected in their community, where they are known for their kindly, charitable lives.

REBER J. SHEFFIELD. Davis county is one of the most fertile and productive of any county in the State of Utah, producing some of the finest fruits and vegetables in the entire inter-mountain region, and is considered the richest county in Utah. Here may be found many beautiful homes scattered throughout the valley, farms in a high state of cultivation, and farmers happy in the possession of a lucrative business. In such a country there is necessarily a large demand for the commodities of life and the mercantile establishments in the different towns throughout the county are as a rule on a solid financial basis, doing a good trade. It is safe to say that among the merchants of Kaysville no one is doing a better business than is the gentleman whose name heads this article, and who has been in business here since 1889.

Our subject was born in Wellenborough, Northamptonshire, England, May 29, 1854, and

is the son of James and Sarah A. (Wilmer) Sheffield, both natives of that part of England. There were ten children in the family, of whom Heber J. is the oldest. The family were converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion in their native country, and when but eighteen years of age our subject came to America, crossing the plains by rail and reaching Salt Lake City July 4, 1872. He was joined the following year by the other members of the family.

Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City Mr. Sheffield obtained employment as a clerk in one of the general merchandise establishments and remained there until 1875, at which time he came to Kaysville and accepted a position as clerk for Christopher Layton, who later sold the business to Hyrum Stewart. After resigning his position with Mr. Layton our subject erected a saw-mill and took as a partner Lambert Blamires. They conducted the business for about two years, when they disposed of it and Mr. Sheffield went to work for the co-operative store at this place, remaining with them about ten years. In 1889 he decided to enter the mercantile life on his own hook and accordingly invested what means he had saved in a small stock of goods and began in the general merchandise line in a small way. His business increased so rapidly that in 1892 he was obliged to move into more commodious quarters, erecting a building thirty by sixty feet. He remained here until 1899, when it again became necessary for him to have more room and he erected another fine storehouse, of the same dimensions as the first, and at this time occupies both buildings. He owns a handsome home here, his grounds being beautifully decorated with trees, flowers, private fish pond, etc., and his house, a fine, modern structure, fitted up with all the latest conveniences and appliances.

Mr. Sheffield was married in 1875 to Miss Sarah H. Blamires, a native of Yorkshire, England. They have three children—Heber J., Junior; George B. and Fred A.

Politically he is a member of the Democratic party and has on a number of occasions served his fellow citizens in different public capacities. He has at different times been a member of the City Council and is at this time serving in that

capacity by appointment. He was a member of the Board of School Trustees for a number of years.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield are faithful and devoted members of the Mormon Church, and have brought their children up in that belief. Heber J., Junior, is at this time absent on a mission to the Society Islands. Mr. Sheffield is a member of the Seventies and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School. Ever since he has been a resident of this place Mr. Sheffield has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and especially in educational matters. He is a firm believer in education for the youth of Utah, and in his own family has given his sons every advantage possible along these lines. Two of his sons are at this time clerking in his store, and the family is one of the most highly respected in Kaysville.

ALLEXANDER H. HILL, DECEASED, was born in Toronto, Canada. He was the son of Alexander and Agnes (Hood) Hill, who removed to the United States in 1841 and came to Utah in 1849. He was one of the early pioneers to this State, and one who by his untiring industry had not only made for himself a prominent place among its prosperous farmers, but had also acquired a reputation for uprightness and integrity that brought him the respect and esteem of all his business associates. He lived in Mill Creek Ward, in Salt Lake county, until the day of his death.

He was married on January 19, 1857, to Miss Jane Park, daughter of William and Jane (Duncan) Park, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Her parents were natives of Scotland and came to Canada in the early days and were there converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church. They made the long overland trip from Canada to Nauvoo by ox team, in 1846, and remained there that winter, leaving in the following spring for Utah. This was one of the largest families that came in the train of the pioneers, there being nine children, besides the

father and mother. By this marriage Mr. Hill had nine children, five of whom are still living. They are: Jane, now the wife of John Wardell, of Wyoming; Alexander P., who died at the age of twenty-five; William, who died at the age of thirty-one; Agnes, wife of Samuel Mackey; James, engaged in the sheep business in Wyoming; Moroni, also a resident of Wyoming, and Joseph N. The entire family of Mr. Hill belong to the Mormon Church, and have been consistent and faithful members of that religion throughout their lives.

At his death, on July 27, 1898, he was one of the most respected farmers in the Mill Creek Ward, and was honored and looked up to by all who knew him. He left Mrs. Hill a homestead of forty acres to hold until her death. He was buried in Mill Creek cemetery. Throughout his life our subject was active in all Church matters, and in political life followed the teachings of the Republican party.

Mrs. Hill has now taken up her husband's work, and together with her sons and family is interested in the sheep business. She now has nineteen grandchildren. During Mr. Hill's life he enjoyed a prosperous career as a sheep dealer, and, in fact, was successful in all the undertakings in which he engaged. Mrs. Hill is a sister of Andrew D., Hugh D., William D. and John D. Park, sketches of whose lives appear elsewhere in this work.

in farming for one year, and then returned to Mill Creek Ward, now Wilford Ward, where he has lived ever since. His present home is on Ninth East, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets, and comprises twelve acres of fine land, a good adobe house and out houses, and all the improvements necessary for the proper carrying on of his farm work. Mr. Pike has won for himself a comfortable competence from his farming industry, and this result is due entirely to his own untiring energy and undaunted perseverance. The unpromising conditions which existed when he took up his land and the barrenness of the country, which discouraged so many people, led him only to bend his energies the harder in conquering the adverse conditions, in which he has so far succeeded that he is now one of the most prosperous farmers in Salt Lake county.

He was married October 21, 1872, to Mrs. Adeline M. (Woods) Millard, daughter of Edwin and Edna (Enshliff) Woods. Her parents and their family came to Utah in the early days, and were among the pioneers to this State. By this marriage Mr. Pike has had seven children—Mary E., now Mrs. Dye, a resident of Idaho; Robert W., now on a mission to the Southern States; Elijah T. and Eliza, Lawrence R., of Idaho; Edna D. and Hazel R. Mrs. Pike is also the mother of Edna M. and Henry Millard, whom she bore to her first husband. These children are living in Uintah, Weber county, Utah, and are both married. The daughter is now Mrs. Cornelius Green.

In political life Mr. Pike has always been a Democrat, but has never had the time to give to active work of the party, and has never solicited public office. He has held the position of school trustee of his district for some time. He became a member of the Church when quite a child, and has been a faithful member of that religion ever since. His wife and children also belong to this Church.

Mr. Pike is essentially a self-made man, and has made his own way through life without assistance from any one. He is well and favorably known by all the residents of his community, and enjoys their confidence and esteem.

ROBERT PIKE was born in Norfolk, England, January 22, 1846. He was the son of Ann Pike. Owing to the fact that his father died when he was an infant, nothing is known of him. Mr. Pike grew to manhood in England, and was educated in the common schools that then existed in that country, and in 1868 emigrated to America, arriving in the United States in the fall of 1868. He made the trip across the plains with ox teams, and after arriving in Salt Lake City came to Mill Creek Ward in 1869, and the next year went to Riverdale, where he engaged



A. W. Brown



ENRY W. BROWN, Vice-President of the Utah National Bank, President of Salt Lake Saddlery Company, and one of the most prominent mining men in Utah, was born in Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, and there spent the first thirteen years of his life, obtaining his education from the common schools of his native town. At the age of thirteen years he went to Nebraska, where his two older brothers were engaged in the stock and ranch business, and there he completed his education at Doan College, in Crete. His brothers took him into partnership with them and for many years he was a member of the firm of Brown Brothers, of Fremont, Dodge county, Nebraska, one of the best known stock firms of that State, noted as raisers of blooded horses, being the first men to import fine animals from England to Nebraska, and bringing that State to the front as a producer of blooded stock. They took up land at an early day when it had but little market value, and in this way became large land owners, having some of the most valuable land in the State at this time, and the brothers being among the leading men in Nebraska. They shipped two carloads of their stock to Utah in 1882.

Mr. Brown's father came to Iowa from Pennsylvania in 1844. He was a blacksmith by trade, but after locating in Iowa took up the business of freighting and contracting, which he continued to follow until 1881, when he left Iowa and went to Fremont, Nebraska, where he resided near his sons. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Ellen Fee, and was a native of Huntington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown's parents died within half an hour of each other on December 6, 1891, the father having celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday the April previous, and the mother being seventy-five in June.

Our subject severed his connection with his brothers in 1890, and came to Salt Lake City, where he became interested in the famous Mercury mine in connection with Gill S. Peyton, and they built the first successful cyanide mill ever built in the United States. They developed this mine and put in machinery, and it became one of the best ore producing mines in Utah, paying thousands of dollars dividends to the owners.

Mr. Brown was Vice-President and Superintendent of the company until 1894, when he resigned that office, and in 1897 sold his interest to other parties. He has also large holdings in other mining interests in this and adjoining States, and is a leading spirit in the mining world. He has not confined his interests to mining, but had become associated with many other enterprises in Utah, among them being the Salt Lake Saddlery Company, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the West, and of which he is President and the principal stockholder. He is also Vice-President of the Utah National Bank, a well-known financial institution of this city. He has kept up his interest in horseflesh and has done much to encourage the breeding of high grade stock in Utah. He himself owns one of the finest stallions in this country, Altoka, who has a record of 2:10½.

Mr. Brown was married in Dodge county, Nebraska, to Miss Carrie L. Smith, a native of Canada, raised in New York and came to Illinois with her people, moving from there to Nebraska. Two children have been born of this marriage, Wayne F., who died February 7, 1902, and Ralph, a student in the high school, at the age of fifteen years.

In politics Mr. Brown has been a Republican all his life, but while anxious for the success of his party has never been an active worker in its ranks, nor sought or held public office.

His life has been a remarkably successful one; starting out at the tender age of thirteen years he has since had to look out for himself, and like his brothers has won his success through his own honest efforts, setting his standard high and ever striving to attain his end through honorable business methods. There were six brothers in this family, all of whom have made honorable and successful careers, none of them ever having been addicted to the use of whiskey or tobacco, or vices of any description; all being men of high standing in the communities where they live.



ANDREW D. PARK. Among the pioneers who came to Utah in the early days of the settlement of this State and took up the occupation of farming in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, was William Park, and his sons are now among the most prominent men of Salt Lake county.

Andrew D. Park, the subject of this sketch, was born in Canada, in 1845. He is the ninth child of William and Jane (Duncan) Park, who were among the early members of the Mormon Church, and who followed the fortunes of that Church during the troublesome times in Illinois of the settlement in Nebraska, and later emigrated to the great Salt Lake valley, where with rare courage and endurance they built for themselves a substantial place in this community. William Park, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Scotland in 1805, and his mother, Jane (Duncan) Park, was also a native of that country. They came to Canada in 1821, and resided there until 1846, when they became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church and emigrated to Illinois, where they remained until the abandonment of Nauvoo and the settlement of the members of the Church at Winter Quarters, in Nebraska. Here they remained until the wagon train in charge of President John Taylor was organized for the journey to Utah. He was in command of the entire train, and under him Edward Hunter was captain of one hundred wagons; Joseph Horn was captain of fifty wagons, and Archibald Gardner was captain of ten wagons. They successfully made the entire trip from the Missouri river to the Salt Lake valley, arriving in Utah on October 6, 1847. The Park family was the largest family among the pioneers, comprising as it did, nine children and the two parents. During their residence in Utah two more children were born into the family. The Parks spent the first winter in the "Old Fort," and in 1849 moved to Mill Creek Ward, at a time when it was sparsely settled and few families lived there. The father immediately began farming, and also turned his attention to stock raising, and was engaged in that business until his death in 1890. His wife died in 1873. Their children were all reared in Utah

and received their education from the schools that then existed in their locality.

Our subject, Andrew D. Park, was married in 1868, and resided at home working for his father until that time. He was married on March 14th of that year to Miss Jane A. Ellison, daughter of James and Alice Ellison, whose parents came to Utah in the early fifties, his wife being born in England, where her parents were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church. By this marriage Mr. Park has nine children living. They are: Alice, now the wife of Reuben J. Bailey, of Wilford Ward; Martha Jane, William Andrew, who, with his brother, James Henry, is associated with his father in the sheep business in the Mill Creek Ward; Ethel Gertrude, now the wife of Eugene Watts, of Grant Ward; Lillie May, Amanda F., Pearl L., and Clive P. S. Park. Mr. Park has a handsome brick and adobe house on his homestead site of sixty-nine acres, and in addition to this owns another farm of eighty acres, stocked with sheep and cattle.

In political affairs he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never held office. He has been a member of the Mormon Church ever since his childhood, as have his wife and children. He has been prominent in the affairs of the Church, and has been a Ward teacher, and is now an Elder in its organization. He is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of this region, and enjoys a wide popularity.

Although Mr. Park is only fifty-six years of age, he has passed through all the trying times which the frontiersman experienced in the early settlement of Utah. He at present enjoys splendid health and looks back to his experiences as chapters in his life which he considers invaluable. Throughout the first winter that he spent in Utah it was not infrequent for the blankets on which they slept in the night to be frozen to the ground. Most of the pioneers were employed in the lumber camps of Utah, getting out lumber to build homes, and Mr. Park and his brother took their share in the tasks, although they were but children. They drove the oxen and hauled the wood from the lumber camps

to the sites of the buildings. Mr. Park's father was in the cattle and sheep raising business, and when our subject reached the age of discretion he engaged in this business, and has now associated with him his sons in the same business. They are one of the most congenial families in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and have won a wide reputation for their honesty and integrity in the sheep raising and wool business.

CAMES S. CARLISLE, one of the prosperous farmers of Mill Creek Ward, comes of a long line of English ancestry, tracing his family to Lincolnshire, England, back to his great-grandfather, Thomas Carlisle. The great-grandfather, the grandfather, Richard, and the father, Joseph Carlisle, were all born in this place. The paternal grandmother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jane Fields. In 1851 Joseph Carlisle came to America with his father and located in Saint Louis, where he was married to Isabel Sharp whose birthplace was also Lincolnshire, England, and who became the mother of our subject. The grandmother of our subject died in Saint Louis of cholera. The grandfather crossed the plains to Utah with President John Taylor, when he freighted the machinery for the Utah sugar factory across the plains in 1852. The following year the father of our subject joined an emigrant train at Keokuk, Iowa, and reached Salt Lake City on September 17, 1853. He at once came to Mill Creek Ward, where he is still living. The family consisted of five boys and two girls—Joseph R., junior; James S., our subject; Frederick, Harvey C., E. Franklin, Isabel, now Mrs. Joseph Walters, and Pearl, now the wife of Bishop U. G. Miller, of Murray. Both the parents are living in the enjoyment of good health.

Our subject was born in Mill Creek on September 4, 1859. The opportunities afforded the children of those days were meager, indeed, compared with the almost unsurpassed advantages offered at this time, but Mr. Carlisle was of an ambitious and studious nature, and embraced every possible opportunity for increasing his book lore, bringing books home to read and study, and

has all his life since been more or less of a student.

On February 11, 1884, he was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Katurah White, daughter of Edward and Eliza White, who emigrated to Utah soon after Brigham Young first came, and are still living in Wilford Ward, in the eastern part of Salt Lake county. Three children have come to gladden the home of Mr. Carlisle—Katurah, Carrie and Anna, aged eleven, eight and five years, respectively.

After his marriage Mr. Carlisle located on thirty acres of wild land in the west end of Mill Creek Ward. This land was then covered with a dense growth of willows and sage brush, and required the hardest kind of labor in the clearing, the work being all done by hand, as it is only of recent years that proper machinery has been invented for the successful grubbing of sage brush, the roots of which are extremely long and very tough, making its extermination difficult. He now owns fifty acres of valuable land, covered with grain and other farm produce, much of it being given over to the raising of alfalfa. The land is well irrigated from the Jordan river, and the house is supplied from an artesian well. In the place of the rude log cabin which was the first home of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, they now have a lovely brick house, surrounded by orchard and shade trees, and it is altogether a most desirable spot in which to spend one's days. In addition to his general farm Mr. Carlisle devotes a portion of his time to fattening cattle for market, and raising standard bred Hamiltonian horses.

He has been affiliated with the Republican party ever since its formation in Utah, and while not an office seeker, has always been a staunch supporter of his party and jealous for its success. He has been a member of the Mormon Church all his life, and his wife and family are members of the same faith. In the Carlisle family the father and three of his sons have been absent at different times on missions for the Church. James served in the Southern field, but was released and returned home on account of a fever which he contracted during the first year of his stay. Joseph R. labored for two years

in the Southern States, and at home has been a superintendent of Sunday School for several years. Our subject has been a Ward teacher for many years, and is at this time a superintendent of religion classes in Mill Creek Ward. He is also a member of the Seventies. His brother-in-law, Tobe Felkin, is a member of the High Council of Granite Stake, as is also his brother, Harvey C. Carlisle. Mrs. Carlisle is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society of Mill Creek Ward, in which she is an active worker, and her mother, Mrs. White, is President of the society in her Ward. The family is a very prominent one, in both social and religious circles, and all highly respected. Mrs. Carlisle's brother, John W., is First Counselor to Bishop Cummings, of Wilford Ward, and her brother, Mathew, is Superintendent of the Sunday School in the same Ward. Her father has filled two missions to Europe, and four of her brothers have seen like service in Europe and the United States.



JAMES M. FISHER, JR. The time is fast coming when the early settlers and pioneers of Utah will have performed the last act in building up and developing this new country from a wild and barren waste into a beautiful, thriving and prosperous country; but as they one by one say the last good-bye they well know that the work they have begun will be ably carried on by their sons and daughters. Among the native sons of Utah who have during their lives assisted in improving and beautifying Utah county, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch, James M. Fisher, junior.

He was born in Box Elder county, Utah, on December 14, 1857, and is the son of James M. and Edith E. (Pierce) Fisher. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Utah with their people in the early days of the settlement of the State. Mrs. Fisher came in 1847, and Mr. Fisher came in 1852. They were married in January, 1857, when they moved to Box Elder county, where their son was born. In the spring of 1858, during the Johnston army trou-

bles, they moved to the southern part of this State, and later returned to Salt Lake county, locating on the place where our subject now lives, and are still living in that vicinity. Mr. Fisher, senior, at first only took up thirty-five acres of land, but later homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, deeding portions of the land to squatters who had already settled upon it. Mr. Fisher has taken an active interest in the development of Salt Lake county, and has done much towards bringing the State up to its present high standard, and stands high in the estimation of the people of his community.

Our subject was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary M. Neff, daughter of Franklin and Frances M. (Stillman) Neff, pioneers to Utah. The ceremony was performed December 26, 1878, and of this marriage thirteen children were born, all of whom are now living. They are: Madison N., Francis E., Franklin P., Leonidas and Lyle, twins; Junius F., Caleb L., Minerva, Maude, Alfaretta, Joshua, Arta E., and Vivian L. In 1885 he married his second wife, Miss Cynthia Burnham, daughter of Wallace K. and Lydia (Stanley) Burnham, and of this marriage three children were born—Arvilla, Retta and James M. Mr. Fisher has always lived here from the time his parents came to this county in 1858, and his wife Mary M. (Neff) Fisher was born and raised here.

Mr. Fisher has fourteen acres of land on Fourteenth East, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth South streets, all highly developed and the most of which is devoted to the raising of fruit. When he became the owner of this land it was covered with sage brush, and Mr. Fisher has since then cleared it off and improved it, and today owns a good farm, upon which he has erected a fine brick residence, with good outbuildings, etc. In 1890 he started a nursery, but as his place grew into fruit he abandoned the nursery business and confined his attention to fruit raising, in which he has been very successful. Previous to this time he, for nine years, operated the old Neff pioneer flour mill.

In politics Mr. Fisher is a follower of the Democratic party, and one of the active workers in his Ward, though he has never been a party can-

didate for office, devoting his time outside of his business to the work of the schools, of which he has served for a number of years as trustee, and which position he now holds, and to the duties which he has been called to perform in the interests of the Mormon Church, of which he and his entire family are devoted and consistent members. He has also in the past been pound keeper for the district. Mr. Fisher has all his life been an active participant in the work of the Church of his choice, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the leaders of that body. He was first ordained to the Priesthood as a Deacon and President of a Quorum, later being ordained an Elder and becoming Clerk of the Quorum, and since 1884 he has filled the position of Clerk and Director of his Ward. From 1880 to 1885 he was Superintendent of the Mutual Improvement Society, and since that time has been Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School of his Ward, and is at this time a member of the Seventies, being one of the Presidents of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Quorum of the Seventies. These different offices have called for a large portion of his time, and much arduous labor, but he has ever been found willing to respond to any demand made by the Church upon both his time, strength and means, and the high regard in which he is held by the higher officials of the Church is evidenced by the positions he has been called upon to fill. His wife and sons are also active in Church matters, Mrs. Fisher being prominent in the work of the Relief Society of her Ward, of which she was the first Secretary, and her daughter, Frances E., is a member of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. His son, Madison N., was called to serve as a missionary in the Southern States on March 17, 1898, being absent twenty-eight months, and was again called to go to Arizona on October 15, 1901, for five months, in the interests of the Mutual Improvement Association, and is now doing effective work in the Gila valley. Franklin P. was called in May, 1899 on a colonization mission at Alberta, Canada, and there he met and married Miss Sarah Gibb. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have a beautiful and interesting family, all the children being exceptionally bright and obedient, and

the Fisher home is considered one of the pleasanter in that Ward.

By his close attention to business and his upright, straightforward and manly life, Mr. Fisher has built up a well-deserved reputation as a citizen of one of the leading and growing States of the Union, and his sincerity, his devotion to his Church, and his courteous and kindly manner has won for him a host of friends both in and out of his immediate circle of acquaintances, and his career is one to which his children may well point with pride.

AMOS S. GABBOTT is one of the active sons of Utah who have done much towards carrying forward the noble work begun by the early pioneers, who left home, friends, wealth and all that goes to make up a happy and comfortable life, that they might make for themselves a home where they could worship according to the dictates of their own conscience.

Mr. Gabbott was born in Salt Lake City, January 20, 1856, and is the son of Edward and Jane (Smith) Gabbott. The father was a native of England, being born near Preston, Lancashire. He became a member of the Mormon Church there, but gave up his home to come to this country and follow the fortunes of the Church whose faith he had adopted. With his family he arrived in America in 1841, going direct to the headquarters of the Church at Nauvoo, Illinois, where he became a firm friend of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and other leaders of the Church. From that time until his death in Salt Lake City, in 1876, he was a faithful, consistent and active member of the Mormon faith, rearing his family in its doctrines and leaving them a noble example of high Christian manhood and business integrity. A sketch of this worthy man and his son John, the half-brother of our subject, appears elsewhere in this work. The wise and faithful mother, whose self-sacrificing nature won for her the love and respect of all those with whom she came in contact, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Although not of Mormon parentage, she was still a young woman when she partook

of its enlightening faith, and soon after leaving her family, she joined a company of emigrants to make Salt Lake City her future home. It was here she met and married Mr. Gabbott. She lived to do a good work, making a most noble record as a mother and wife until the ripe age of eighty-one, when, in the spring of 1895, she died.

Our subject spent his early life in this vicinity and obtained such education as the schools then afforded, working on his father's farm in the summers and attending school for a few weeks in the winter.

In the autumn of 1877 he was married to Miss Angie McAllister, daughter of J. D. T. McAllister, at this time President of the Manti Temple, and Angie (Goforth) McAllister, and of this marriage seven children were born. They are: Anæie, now Mrs. R. L. McGhie; Emmaretta, the wife of C. M. Brown; John M., Katie, Bessie who died at the age of nine years; Jennie, and Edward. The daughter Angie is a graduate of the University of Utah, and is now teaching in the schools of Salt Lake county.

Mr. Gabbott now owns the old homestead, at 1460 State street, where he has a commodious and comfortable home, which was built by his father, and where the parents spent their declining days. He has devoted himself largely to farming and has accumulated considerable property in Salt Lake county.

Politically he is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and has ever been an active worker in its ranks.

Being a man of strong principles and ever exercising good judgment, he has won the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated.

CNOCH R. PUGH was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 10, 1848, and is the son of Edward and Mary Ann (Rock) Pugh, who were natives of England, the family emigrating from England and coming to Iowa and later to Utah, arriving here in 1853. They settled in the Mill Creek Ward in the fall of that year and took up

their residence on Sixteenth South and Ninth East streets. His father lived throughout all the time that the Church was being established and brought to its present high state of efficiency, and died at a ripe old age in 1901, respected and honored by all who knew him. His mother, Mary Ann Pugh, also lived to be quite old and died at the home of her late husband, which he had established in Mill Creek Ward. Our subject now has the old homestead, which comprises sixty-five acres, and has given the most of his attention to the cattle business.

He was married on May 26, 1872, to Miss Harriett Hughes, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Swallow) Hughes. Her father came to Utah in 1860, and at the present writing is still living in the Mill Creek Ward. They have had seven children by this marriage—Nancy, now Mrs. George Boyce; Laura, now Mrs. George Simper; Byron, Mamie, Mav, Willard and Donetta.

In political life Mr. Pugh is independent, but has never run for office nor has he ever desired to hold a position of public trust. He and his family are members of the Mormon Church, and have been consistent and faithful followers of that religion throughout their lives. The success which Mr. Pugh has made marks him as a self-made man of the West. He was early to work and assisted his parents to support the family. In the early days of the decade of the fifties he was employed in cutting timber in the mountains and hauling it into the city for consumption by the settlers. This was an arduous task in those days from the fact that the sons of the pioneers went out to the canyons in the night time, and, with only a blanket to cover them, slept in the cold air, and in the winter time especially it was frequently found in the morning that their blankets had become frozen to the ground, and often they found it necessary to clear the ground of snow before they could light their fires. In the summer time he was employed in working as a farm hand and doing all the work that fell to the lot of the pioneer agriculturalists. Through these struggles in a new land and through all these efforts to obtain a living he has come triumphant, and now enjoys such success as a farmer as is not excelled by any other resident of his locality. He has been a hard

worker throughout his life, and the successful career which he has made as a farmer in Utah, and his integrity and honesty has won him the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His farm is one of the finest in the county and his buildings and the improvements he has made indicate the care with which he tills his land and cares for his property.

In 1866 Mr. Pugh made a trip to the Missouri river and escorted a train of fifty emigrant wagons across the plains to Utah.



HORACE S. ELDRIDGE, Deceased.

Among the men of large business ability, who helped establish the Mormon Church on a solid foundation, Horace S. Eldredge had perhaps no equal in his line. A great financier, he safely carried the Church institutions over the shoals that shipwrecked so many financial institutions throughout the country in 1873, and through his personal credit and unblemished reputation for integrity which he had established in business centers was able to render the Church a service which she could never repay. Many positions of high honor were his during the first years of the new Territory, and when the Church felt the need of some one to look after the thousands of emigrants being landed on our shores from foreign countries, they called upon Horace S. Eldredge and, like the faithful servant that he was, he at once responded to the call, spending about four years altogether in that work and putting the Church machinery in the East in smooth running order.

Horace S. Eldredge was born February 6, 1816, in Brutus, Cayuga county, New York. His mother died at the time he was but eight years of age, and her death made a very strong impression on his childish mind. He became filled with the belief that he must live such a life as would insure his meeting her in the future, and this feeling led to his uniting with the Baptist Church when he was sixteen years of age. However, his religious experience was not satisfactory and at the age of twenty he united with the

Mormon Church, whose doctrines he had heard preached in the early spring of that year, and had after a careful and thorough investigation become convinced that this was the true faith. His people were much opposed to this step, but he never faltered in his purpose and gave up kindred and friends for the sake of his religion. He settled on a farm in Independence, Indiana, that year, but being desirous of living in the same community with other members of the church of his choice he sold out and moved to Far West, Missouri, where he purchased two hundred and thirty acres of improved land. However, the people of that State were opposed to the practices and teachings of the Church, and the feeling thus engendered grew until it resulted in the Mormons being forbidden to vote at the polls, and the quarrel grew and assumed such proportions that Governor Boggs finally issued an order under which the members of the Church were driven from the State, the Prophet Joseph Smith and a number of the other leaders being imprisoned. A number of lives were lost in the battle which ensued, and the Mormons lost a great deal of real and personal property, Mr. Eldredge being among the number, and never receiving a cent for the large tract of valuable land which he had bought, and which incurred a heavy loss to him. He returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1840, when he joined the company at Nauvoo, Illinois, where the Prophet had purchased a town site after making his escape from the Missouri prison. Here Mr. Eldredge assisted in breaking the ground for the Temple, witnessing the completion of the structure and doing his full share towards building up the town. At the time of the exodus in 1846 he went to Winter Quarters with the main body of the Church and there built a rude log hut, which was the first shelter the family had had since the early spring. Two of his children succumbed to the hardships and privations which they had undergone, and were buried in Winter quarters. He remained there until the spring of 1848 when he came to Utah in Brigham Young's company of five hundred teams, which was followed by another company of about the same size under Heber C. Kimball. They arrived in Salt Lake

City September 22, 1848, only to find that the crops of that year had been a failure, having been destroyed by the crickets, and food being scarce, much suffering was experienced by the people that winter. Mr. Eldredge's first work was the erection of a comfortable home for his family, it being the first pleasant abode they had had since leaving Winter Quarters, and which they occupied in 1852. The house is still standing. Prior to that time he and his family lived in a log cabin. Upon arriving in Utah Mr. Eldredge was appointed Marshal of the Territory and Assessor and Collector of Taxes. He was also appointed and commissioned Brigadier-General of one of the first companies of infantry in the Territory. The season of 1849 was a very fruitful one and the settlers gathered an abundant harvest, which they celebrated in royal style on the second anniversary of their arrival in the valley, Mr. Eldredge being on the committee of arrangements and Grand Marshal of the day. Not only the members of the colony but also many strangers passing through on their way to California partook of the bounteous repast, and it was a time of general thanksgiving and rejoicing.

In the fall of 1852 Mr. Eldredge was called to go to Saint Louis and preside over the Conference and act as Emigration Agent. The emigration from Europe and the Eastern States required about four hundred wagons and outfits and about two thousand head of oxen, during the spring of 1853, and these were purchased under Mr. Eldredge's supervision, after which he conducted the train as far as Winter Quarters, and after seeing it safely started on its journey across the plains returned to St. Louis and from there paid a visit to his family and friends in New York. He spent that summer purchasing outfits for the following spring. He received instructions from the heads of the Church to purchase a large quantity of merchandise and hire men and teams to haul it across the country to the Salt Lake valley, which he did, continuing in his capacity of Emigration and Purchasing Agent for the Church until 1855, at which time he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature and called home.

In 1856 he entered into a contract with W. H.

Hooper to take a large stock of goods to Utah county, and they started on October 23rd with a train carrying fifteen thousand dollars worth of merchandise. They opened a store in Provo, which proved a success, but in the fall of the following year, 1857, Mr. Eldredge was recalled and again sent to St. Louis to resume the position he had previously filled. He spent about a year on this trip, visiting most of the larger cities, and upon his return found his home and the city deserted on account of the trouble that had arisen with the entrance of Johnston's army into Utah, and found his family in Provo. After the trouble was over and the family had once more settled in Salt Lake our subject began preparations for another trip across the plains, and on September 14, 1858, in company with his wife and child and a number of other people, started for the East, for the purpose of purchasing machinery and merchandise. He took with him twenty-six thousand dollars on this trip, and deposited the most of it in St. Louis, which place he reached on November 1st. He visited a number of the larger cities, making his purchases, which he shipped to Florence: among other purchases was over two hundred and seventeen Schuttler wagons and a number of cattle. In May, 1859, he started his first wagon train across the plains under direction of Captain H. D. Haight; this train consisted of seventy-two wagons, each drawn by three yoke of oxen. On June 1st he started out his second train of fifty wagons, under Captain James Brown, and then loaded his personal wagons, seventeen in number, with merchandise sending it in charge of James Lemmon. He left for Utah on July 10th, and reached Salt Lake City on August 15th, opening a store in partnership with W. H. Hooper in part of the building since occupied by the *Herald*. He made a number of trips East after this, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for himself or the Church, investing between eight and ten thousand dollars in machinery for a cotton factory in 1863. This machinery was purchased from him by President Young. He made other trips in 1864-65 and 1867; during the latter year his wagons were attacked by the Indians and twenty thousand dollars worth of goods captured and destroyed.



William D Park



Jannette Park

This merchandise was at that time in the hands of the Union Pacific railroad, and being compelled to sue the company for damages they received a judgment for nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, and settled with the company for sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. When the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution was established in 1868 the firm sold out to them, our subject taking twenty-five thousand dollars worth of stock in that institution, which afterwards increased to forty thousand dollars in value, and became one of its first directors. In 1869 in company with W. H. Hooper and L. S. Hills he opened a banking establishment, which was the following year incorporated under the name of the Deseret National Bank, capitalized at one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. He spent the next fourteen months in Europe, going there in 1870, and during that time had charge of the European missions of the Church. Two years later he was elected President of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, occupying also the position of Manager and Superintendent in connection with the Presidency, for a number of years, and during the panic of 1873 it was largely owing to his foresight and business sagacity and personal credit that the institution was tided over the crisis. During the years in which he controlled the affairs of this institution it was put upon a sound financial basis and many of the plans for its enlargement were promulgated and put into practice by Mr. Eldredge. He was also one of the founders and a prime factor in the establishing of the business of Clark Eldredge & Company, which is one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Eldredge died at his home in Salt Lake City, September 6, 1888, mourned by the people of the entire Territory, who had come to know and love him during his many years of public service and also through his position as Emigration Agent. It may safely be said that no other man of his time lived closer to the hearts of the people, saving only, perhaps, the President of the Church, and the glowing tributes paid Mr. Eldredge by Moses Thatcher and others were listened to by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.



WILLIAM D. PARK is the sixth child of William and Jane (Duncan) Park, who were among the early settlers to come to Utah and take up farming in Salt Lake county. The progress which his father made has been carried on in a higher degree by all of his sons. And in the successful tilling of the ground and in the conducting of a large and growing sheep business, Wm. D. Park is considered one of the foremost men of the county, in his line of work. Sketches of his brothers, Andrew D., Hugh D., John D., and also his brother-in-law, Alexander H. Hill, the husband of his sister, Jane, also appear elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Park was born in Canada, November 25, 1837, and the Park family were originally natives of Scotland, his parents coming to America at the ages of fourteen and sixteen, respectively, and settled in the western part of upper Canada. His paternal grandfather was James Park, a prominent and prosperous Scotchman, and his paternal grandmother was Marian (Allen) Park, also a native of Scotland. The Park family remained residents of the British Dominion until 1846, when the whole family, consisting of the parents and nine children, moved from Canada to Nauvoo, Illinois, making the long trip to Illinois by ox teams, and arriving there in 1846. They reached that place at the time that public sentiment was in its highest frenzy against the members of the Mormon Church, and were among the members who were forced to leave Illinois and take refuge in the wilds of Nebraska, where they established the settlement of Winter Quarters, now Florence, Nebraska, on the banks of the Missouri river. The Park family were among the first to come to Utah, arriving here in 1847, not only being pioneers in crossing the plains, but blazing the way for the members of the Church to come here in later years and marking the trails so that the emigration was, considering the difficulties of travel, rendered comparatively easy. They arrived in the Utah valley October 2, 1847. They were under the direct command of Archibald Gardiner, who was captain of ten wagons in the train in which they traveled. These ten

wagons were one of the subdivisions under Captain Horn, who had fifty wagons under his control, and he in turn was under Captain Hunter, who had under his command one hundred wagons, the entire train being under the command of John Taylor, late President of the Church. Our subject drove two yoke of oxen all the way from Winter Quarters to Salt Lake. Owing to the enforced evacuation from Nauvoo and the privations under which they suffered, many of the Mormons were poorly equipped with clothes, and young Park was not among the best favored; in fact, he made the trip bare-footed and walked most of the way beside his team. They remained in Salt Lake City throughout the winter of 1847, and in the spring of 1848. They put in their first crop in Utah on the land now occupied by the penitentiary, and moved to Mill Creek Ward in 1849, where their father took up land and turned his attention to the cultivation of it, in which he was very successful. The first year the crop was very good, and assisted considerably in alleviating the distress of the pioneers. The whole family of boys assisted their father in the work of tilling the farm, and, like all the sons of pioneers of those days, took their full share of the work. In the summer they worked on the farm, and in winter went to the mountains, where they suffered hardships that would now seem almost beyond the endurance of man, in getting out timber, not alone for fuel, but also to be used in the erection of buildings here. They all assisted in the erection of the Salt Lake Temple, which was begun shortly after their arrival here. In 1850 they built an adobe school, and here the boys received what education they could from an attendance limited to a few weeks each winter.

Mr. Park married on February 17, 1860, to Miss Jannette Gordon, daughter of James and Mary Gordon. This family was also among the pioneers of Utah, coming here in 1848. The Gordon family was a large one, and several of the children are still living in Salt Lake county. By this marriage Mr. Park has had fourteen children, of which number four sons are now dead. His children are: William G., a farmer in Mill Creek Ward; James, who died at the age

of thirty-eight years and left behind him a wife and six children; Mary, now Mrs. Edward Mackay, of Taylorsville Ward; Jane, now Mrs. Emil Bloom, of Mill Creek Ward; Joseph G., at present absent in England on a mission, where he has served two years; Rachel, now the wife of Harrison S. Shurtliff, a resident of Mill Creek Ward; John, who died at the age of sixteen years; Janette, now Mrs. Hyrum Harker; Robert, engaged in the sheep business in Wyoming; Ellen, Andrew and David, twins, who died in childhood; Le Roy and Arthur.

The home which Mr. Park occupies has been his residence since 1866. He owned it prior to that time, but did not occupy it until that year. The homestead is located on State street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth South streets, and contains one hundred acres. He has a comfortable home and good, substantial barns and outhouses, and his land is all fenced. The water used is furnished by artesian wells, and his house is equipped with all the conveniences that modern inventions have supplied for the convenience of dwellers. He is also the owner of considerable land in Wyoming, where he has a large and growing sheep business. Under the desert act he has 312 acres. His son, William G., owns 311 acres, and his son Robert 320 acres, which at the present time is used for pasture, and also for the growing of hay, their hay land being all under irrigation. Mr. Park and his sons, who are now associated with him in Wyoming, devote their time to their large sheep business, which has grown to a very prosperous and satisfactory condition.

In political life Mr. Park is a Republican, and is a prominent man in the work of his party. He has been a delegate from his county to the conventions to nominate candidates for the offices in the State, and he has also been a delegate to the National Live Stock Growers' Association, having attended three sessions of that body. He has followed the faith of his fathers, and early joined the Mormon Church, to which faith his wife and children also belong. They have all taken a prominent part in the work of the Church, and are counted among its staunchest members in Salt Lake county. His son, Wil-

liam G., was for three years absent in Australia on missionary work for the Church. Mr. Park is not only a member of one of the earliest pioneer families in Salt Lake county, but the work he has done entitles him to a high place in the ranks of the business life of Utah, and especially in the live stock business. The reputation which he has made for honesty and integrity, together with the ability he has demonstrated in successfully managing his business, has won for him the confidence and respect of his business associates, and his sincerity and large-mindedness in his Church work has brought him the confidence and esteem of all the people of that organization, and he enjoys a wide popularity throughout the State, and in Wyoming as well.



THE RIGHT REVEREND ABIEL LEONARD, S. T. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Utah. No one can bequeath to posterity a richer heritage than the memory of a noble life devoted with unselfish affection to the uplifting of the human race. Such a man will wield an influence that will not cease with his departure from earth's scenes nor will death, while it may change, be able to lessen his activities; but in deeds of kindness which he performed in self-sacrificing acts of helpfulness and in ceaseless ministrations to others, his influence still lives, through his work as a clergyman, and in the less conspicuous though not less useful routine of his private life, Bishop Leonard has proven himself to be one of God's noblemen.

The life which this narrative sketches began at Fayette Missouri, where Bishop Leonard was born June 26, 1848. He comes of New England ancestry on his father's side, reaching back to 1652. He was educated in the schools of his native town and in the preparatory department of Washington University, St. Louis, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, in 1870.

Having decided to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City in the autumn of 1870, and graduated from that

institution in 1873. He was ordained a Deacon by Bishop Robertson of Missouri in what is commonly known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," the Church of Transfiguration, in New York City. He entered upon the duties of his life work at once in Sedalia, Missouri, where he remained three years, being ordained Priest during his residence at that place. He also officiated for a short time in Pike county, Missouri, and afterwards in St. Louis, Missouri, removing in 1877 to Hannibal, in that State, where he remained until November, 1881. During his residence in Missouri he occupied several positions of honor and trust in the church. In 1881 he removed to Atchison, Kansas where he spent seven years. While residing in this State he was prominently connected with the interests of the Church and was also closely identified with the educational interests of the city of his residence, serving the whole period upon the Board of Examiners of Public School Teachers. In the autumn of 1887 he was elected Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Utah, and took up his residence in Salt Lake City in March, 1888. He received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from his alma mater, the General Theological Seminary of New York City. During his residence in the Rocky Mountains he has always had a large district under his supervision. Much of his work has been in connection with Christian education, in which he has always been greatly interested. At one time there were two boarding and seven day schools in operation under his care. All of these have now been closed, with the exception of Rowland Hall, in Salt Lake City. Upon his arrival in the city he found nine boarding pupils in Rowland Hall, which number has now increased to fifty. The school building was small and inconvenient, and it has been twice enlarged at a cost of more than twenty thousand dollars, and another building is now in contemplation, which will cost about fifteen thousand dollars. The present buildings are admirably suited for its purpose and the hall has a beautiful location. The standard of instruction has been raised to such an extent under the Bishop's careful management that the holder of one of its diplomas may enter many of the leading eastern colleges

without examination. It is his ambition to make this the leading educational institution for girls in the western country.

Bishop Leonard has also been greatly interested in movements for the care of the sick. When he came here he found St. Mark's Hospital housed in a small building capable of accommodating about twenty-five patients and struggling with a debt which threatened to destroy it. Today this institution is the possessor of one of the largest and best equipped buildings in the West. It cost about one hundred thousand dollars. Its management is first-class in every way: its medical staff is composed of some of the ablest and best known physicians in this inter-mountain region, and it employs a large staff of competent nurses, many of them being graduates of this institution. Under the Bishop's supervision the work of the Church also took on new life and churches and mission stations have multiplied in his district. Among other stations two have been established for the Ute Indians, and an effort is being made to care for their bodily as well as their spiritual welfare.

Bishop Leonard was married in 1875 to Miss Flora Thompson, daughter of A. H. Thompson of Boonville, Missouri. They have five children: Ada Cameron; Sally; Robert Leverett; Dorothy, and Margaret.

Bishop Leonard's ancestors came to America many generations ago. On his paternal side his ancestors sprung from an English Baroness whose castle was found in the County of Sussex, England, but those who came to America cared little for titles and one ancestor upon being informed that he could have a titled position by returning to England, retorted that he preferred to remain in this country without a title. Our subject's father was the Honorable Abiel Leonard, for some years a judge of the Supreme Court in the State of Missouri. He was widely identified with the history of Missouri, reaching the State two years before its admission into the Union. His opinions from the Bench are widely known and largely quoted by lawyers. His father was Nathaniel Leonard, a captain in the United States army and participated in the War of 1812. Bishop Leonard's great-grandfather was the

Reverend Abiel Leonard, D. D., a Congregational minister, who was chaplain to General Washington in the War of the Revolution. Another ancestor on his father's maternal side was a Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, while still another, John Leverett, was at one time President of Harvard College.



LOUIS STRASBURG. It is said of the lives of men who shape the affairs of nations that nearness of vision often destroys clearness of vision, hence the difficulty of one's own near friends and neighbors accurately measuring the influence of his character and career. However, this is not always true, for we find many instances of men who are justly honored and esteemed by their associates, and whose most intimate friends do the greatest justice to their influence. Such may be said of Mr. Strasburg, whose name and works will be woven into the history of his country, and as time passes he and others who shaped the course of progress in days gone by will be given the positions to which their merit entitles them.

Louis Strasburg, Mayor of Tooele City was born August 19, 1835, on the river Rhine, in Prussia, and is the son of Anton Strasburg. Our subject emigrated to America when but seventeen years of age, and two years later on May 1, 1855, enlisted in New York City as a soldier in the United States army, Tenth Infantry. In this company our subject was the chief bugler. The company was organized in the Carlisle barracks in Pennsylvania, and was for a time stationed at Fort Prairie Duchesne, Wisconsin, and saw considerable service during the Indian troubles. In May, 1857, the army came down the river to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and took up the march for Utah, camping that winter at Fort Bridger, Wyoming. The rations of the army at this time consisted of seven ounces of flour per man per day, they not having even salt to season it with. Brigham Young sent a quantity of salt to General Johnston, which the latter refused on account of the fact that he was sent out to quell the rebellion against the government which they believed to exist among the Mormon

people at that time. This salt was sold to some traders for two and a half dollars a pound. In May, 1858, the army again took up their march, crossing the Salt Lake valley at Lelii and camped at the hot springs for a number of weeks, allowing the men to recruit. From this place they went to Camp Floyd, where they were finally mustered out, and our subject received an honorable discharge in 1860.

After leaving the service of the Government our subject remained in Utah, taking up a farm in the Little Cottonwood canyon, from which place he went to Weber on Silver creek and remained there eighteen months, moving from there to Rush valley, where he again procured a farm and branched out into the cattle business and also the sheep business. He lived in Rush valley from 1863 to 1898, following his occupation of farmer and stock raiser; taking an active interest in the welfare of his community and serving as Justice of the Peace for eight years.

Mr. Strasburg was married in Camp Floyd February 14, 1859, to Miss Mary Armstrong, daughter of William Armstrong. Fourteen children were the result of this marriage, of whom nine are now living: Louis H.; Robert; George; Katie, David; Joseph; Jane; Nellie; Alice. The two oldest daughters are married and live in Tooele county. Louis and George are farmers, residing at American Fork; Robert has a farm on Clover creek, in Tooele county; David is living on the old homestead in Rush valley, and Joseph has charge of the cattle and sheep business, in which the entire family has an interest. They own five hundred acres of land in Rush valley.

In political life Mr. Strasburg has always been a staunch Republican, and besides being a Justice of the Peace in Rush valley, has served as County Commissioner of Tooele county, and on November 4, 1901, was elected Mayor of Tooele City, taking his seat on January 1, 1902. It was his intention to retire from public and business life when he came to this place, but so popular was he and so well had he served the people in the other offices to which he had been elected that they would not hear of his declining the nomination for Mayor of the city, to which position he was elected by a large majority. In social life

the Mayor is a member of the Odd Fellows, having had his membership in Salt Lake City for the past twenty-five years.

Mayor Strasburg is a most genial and kindly man, one who instantly puts strangers at their ease and convinces them by his sincere and frank manner that they are in the presence of a friend. His life, both private and public, has been without a blemish, and while he is loved and honored by all who know him, it is in the home that he is most highly prized and appreciated. He has ever been a most kind and indulgent husband and father, and as his children have grown to maturity he has assisted each one to get a comfortable start in life, taking them into partnership with him in his large cattle and sheep business in Rush valley, and today there is no more worthy family in Tooele county than that reared by Mayor Strasburg.



C. NELSON. The most prominent feature in the life of the United States and one which has resulted largely in the building up of its present advanced position in the vanguard of civilization, is the attention paid to the education of the young people. Liberal provisions are made by the different States for the prosecution of this work, and the development of the school system has been placed in the hands of men who have by long experience proved themselves fit to discharge the responsibilities of this task. In Utah the development of the school system has kept pace with the development of the resources and industries of the State, and today the school system of Salt Lake City, and, in fact, throughout Utah, is considerably in advance of some of the neighboring States. In this service there are many efficient men and among the number there is no more prominent educator than the subject of this sketch, the State Superintendent of Schools.

A. C. Nelson was born in Ephriam, Sanpete county, Utah, in 1864. His father, M. P. Nelson, was a native of Denmark, and came here in the early days of the settlement of this State, locating at Ephriam in 1860. Here he followed farming

and continued to devote his attention to that business. During his life he also paid particular attention to educational matters, and died at the age of fifty-six, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife, Margaret Nelson, is still living in Redmond, Sevier county.

Their son spent his early life on the farm, getting his education in the public schools that then existed in the State, and at the age of fifteen he started out on life's work and secured employment in the Government Survey, engaged in surveying the eastern portion of Utah. He remained in that employment until the following year when he left it and took a position on the surveying staff of the railroads, and in the railroad surveying he remained for three years. He left that work and attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, attending the sessions of that school for six or seven years during the winters and returning to work in the summer. He graduated in 1891, and in that year was tendered the position of principal of the Manti Seminary, an institution under the auspices of the Mormon Church, which position he accepted, and held for three years. He then accepted a position as principal of the public schools of Manti, and was elected as County Superintendent of Schools for Sanpete county shortly after. This position he held for two terms, aggregating a term of four and a half years. In addition to his work as Superintendent of the Sanpete county schools, he found time to take a course extending over four years at the State University of Indiana, known as the Indian Central University. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Brigham Young Academy, and also a degree from the University of Indiana. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Wells as a member of the State Board of Education, which position he still holds, and by virtue of that position he is Chairman of the State Board of Education. In the fall of 1900 he was elected State Superintendent of Schools, and has jurisdiction over three hundred school districts, and since his inauguration to that position has visited twenty of the twenty-seven counties of the State. He is well fitted for the duties which he has been called upon to discharge, and has jurisdiction not only over the

district schools, but over the high schools as well. His work in Sanpete county marked him as one of the most prominent educators of Utah, and the splendid record he made there has been continued since his election to his present office.

Mr. Nelson was married in 1884 in Sevier county, Utah, to Miss Amanda Jensen, daughter of Captain John Jensen, who came to Utah in its early days. Her mother's father, Andrew Peterson, was a native of Norway. By this marriage Mr. Nelson has eight children: Clarence; Cloe; Clifton; Claron; Carlisle; Lamar; Marion Tanner and Irving.

In political life Mr. Nelson has been a staunch Republican and has followed the fortunes of that party since its formation in Utah. He has three brothers, all of whom have made successful careers in life. Two of them are prosperous farmers in the southern part of the State; the younger brother is Secretary to Congressman Sutherland, and is attending the sessions of a law school in Washington, D. C.



BENJAMIN B. HEYWOOD, United States Marshal of the State of Utah needs no introduction to the citizens of Utah. He is a native son of this State, and has spent almost his entire life within her confines, being largely connected with her mining and stock raising industry, and a familiar figure in all parts of the State long before his official position brought him into public life.

Mr. Heywood was born in Salt Lake City September 16, 1854, and his scholastic education was received from her schools. His early education was obtained by attending schools a few months at a time during the winter seasons, it being necessary for him to earn his own living, and being compelled to work most of the time the year around. However, he was of a persevering nature, willing and anxious to learn, and lost no opportunity to add to his store of book knowledge. After completing his rudimentary studies he attended the sessions of the Morgan Commercial College of this city, at that time one of the leading commercial institutions of the State, where



Jas. F. Anderson.

he completed his education. After leaving school Mr. Heywood engaged in the live stock business in this State, which he has since followed more or less regularly and is still interested in that line. He spent six months in construction work on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Omaha and Salt Lake, and spent a year in Montana, engaged in the same work on the Northern Pacific railroad, in 1882. He also spent a year in Oregon, where he engaged in the stock business and during the years 1880 and 1881 spent most of his time on the cattle trail in Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. In 1894 he turned his attention to mining and for two years was connected with the mines in San Juan county. Since that time he has associated himself with the mining industries of the State to a considerable extent, still retaining his interest in the cattle business.

Mr. Heywood's father is Joseph L. Heywood, a native of Massachusetts, and one of the early pioneers to Utah, having crossed the plains in ox teams in 1848. He has been since that time closely associated with the life of the State, and during his more active days was a prominent man in the State. He was the first Marshal in the Territory, and had jurisdiction over that territory covered at this time by the States of Utah and Nevada, which position he filled with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the government for many years. When he retired from this position he entered private life, and has since followed agricultural pursuits, doing an extensive farming and stock raising business in Garfield county, where he still lives at the hale old age of eighty-seven years, in the enjoyment of good health. His wife and the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Serepta M. Blodgett. She was a native of Ohio. Her father was one of the first settlers in Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was well known, and lived until his death.

Mr. Heywood was married in 1881 to Miss Martha Thornley, who died two years later, leaving one son, Benjamin T., a mining man. He was married a second time, in 1896, to Miss Kathleen Pitt. They have one daughter, Kathleen B.

In political affairs he has always been identified

with the Republican party, and has always voted this ticket, with the exception of the fall of 1896, when he cast his vote for William Jennings Bryan. Prior to the formation of the Republican party in Utah Mr. Heywood owed his allegiance to the Liberal party. He received the appointment to his present position January 28, 1902.

From a child of twelve years Mr. Heywood has made his way in life, unaided by any one, and the success which has crowned his life and the distinction he has won both in business and public life are due to his own efforts and ability. He has always been a straightforward, honorable bearing, gentlemanly in his demeanor and has won and retained not only the confidence and respect but also the warm friendship of hundreds of people in this city and State.



JAMES H. ANDERSON. In the government of Salt Lake City and in the direction of its affairs, there is perhaps no more important position than that of Commissioner. To this position, equipped with the experience of a life spent within the confines of the State in which he was born, has been called a native Utahn, the subject of this sketch.

James H. Anderson was born in Salt Lake City on February 11, 1857. He is the son of James Anderson, a native of Scotland, who came to the United States in 1849 and located in Utah in 1854. Upon his arrival in Utah, at a time when there was little assistance afforded to the settlers in their efforts to subjugate a wilderness, he established an iron foundry, the first of its kind in this country. This firm, known as James Anderson and Sons, was one of the most successful enterprises of its kind that have existed in Utah. Mr. Anderson remained at the head of this establishment until his death in 1899. He had joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Scotland and took an active part in its affairs until his death. He was greatly interested in the welfare of the young, and having been self educated, realized the necessity of providing proper educational facilities to the sons and daughters of the community. He was one

of the first trustees of the schools in Utah and gave willing aid to that work. When the present Salt Lake Temple was in course of erection, Mr. Anderson assisted materially in the work. He milled the first Utah iron that was used in the west. His father, William Anderson, was also a member of the Church and followed the trade of a carpenter.

The mother of the subject of this sketch, Catharine Mary (Cowley) Anderson, was born on the Isle of Man. Her family emigrated to America in 1841, and were among the members of the Church who were expelled from Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1846. They came across the plains to Utah with other emigrants and here she resides still.

James H. Anderson spent his early life in the city of his birth, and received his education in the public schools of this city, and later entered the University of Utah, at that time known as the Deseret University. His first work was undertaken at the age of fourteen, and for a short time he was engaged as teacher in the schools of the Sixth district. He later learned the art of printing, and starting in the composing department, went through all the different departments of printing, from setting type to the editorial work on the *Deseret Evening News*. His services with that paper extended over a period of twenty-eight years, and he was largely instrumental in bringing it up to its present high standard of efficiency. In addition to his work on the *Deseret News*, he was also editor of the *Millennial Star*, which position he held from 1890 to 1892, publishing that paper in Liverpool, England, for distribution throughout Great Britain. At the close of his mission in 1892, he returned to Utah and again took up his work on the *Deseret News*, and continued in that service until he was elected County Commissioner in 1900, of which body he is now chairman. The confining work of a newspaper and the responsibility which rested upon him made him welcome this election as a relief from his arduous duties, and it was on this account that he severed his relations with the newspaper. He has, besides his newspaper work, assisted Bishop Whitney in writing and compiling the history of Utah.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1881 to Miss Mary A. Abbott, daughter of Nemiah and Eliza Abbott, natives of Monmouthshire, England, who came to Utah in 1878. His family consists of five children, two sons and three daughters: Florence M.; Edgar J.; Mable E.; Albert H. and Desie M.

In the political affairs of Utah Mr. Anderson has always taken an active interest, and is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. He is also a prominent and active worker in the Church of his choice, and holds the position of Seventy. He is also Senior President of the One Hundred and Tenth Quorum, and is deeply interested in Sunday School work, having been a teacher for eighteen years; besides holding various offices in that organization. Like his father, Mr. Anderson has taken a great interest in the education of the young, and is now greatly interested in the development and perfecting of the public school system of this city and State.

By his untiring energy and application to work, Mr. Anderson has made a record in Utah that easily stands first among the records of the men who have assisted in the work of developing the resources of the State and in raising Salt Lake City from an unkempt village to a city that gives fair promise of being one of the largest and most important points of distribution in the West. His conservative manner and his broadness of mind, together with his human interest in the affairs of life, has endeared him to his own people and has won for him the confidence and esteem of the people of the city and surrounding country.

BRIGHAM W. ASHTON. Among the different professions and avocations to which men and women are called, in this or any other country, that of the educator and disciplinarian ranks among the highest and most important, for upon him or her to a large extent depend the future welfare, intelligence and standing of that community. As an instructor and advisor of the youth of this county, the subject of this sketch



Martha Hughes Cannon,

ranks among the leaders in his profession, at present holding the important position of Superintendent of the Salt Lake County Schools.

Mr. Ashton was born in Salt Lake City in 1858. He is the third son of Edward and Jane (Treharne) Ashton, both natives of Wales, where they spent the early portion of their lives, becoming adherents to the Mormon Church among the earliest in their native country, sailing for America in 1851, crossing the Atlantic in an old sail ship, and the great American plains by ox team, and a portion of that trip on foot. Arriving in Utah, Mr. Ashton, the father of the subject of this sketch, has been engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Both he and his wife have been faithful followers of the church of their choice.

Our subject spent his early life in this city, educated in the common schools, and later at the University of Utah. Mr. Ashton's early life was anything but an easy one, for when he was only nine years old he was making the adobe bricks and assisting in erecting buildings out of that material, following that kind of labor until he was about sixteen years of age. In the meantime, however, he lost no opportunity to improve his education, and many a night he burned the midnight oil in order that he could learn his lessons, that he might be able to labor the next day and earn money to help support the family. Later he attended the university, and after having acquired sufficient education to enable him to teach school, he commenced that profession, and has followed it with success. He has been one of the most prominent educators in Salt Lake county and city for several years. Six years were spent in the Salt Lake City schools.

In the fall of 1890 he was elected on the Republican ticket by a large majority to the position which he now holds. He has thirty-six districts under him in this county, one hundred and twenty-five teachers, there being between six and seven thousand pupils, and of all these different districts he manages to visit each one at least twice a year, and no Superintendent of Salt Lake county has ever given better satisfaction or perhaps brought up and improved the high standing of the schools better than he has.

In 1889 he married Miss Mary Alice Pettit, daughter of Bower and Lucinda (Abraham) Pettit. They were early settlers in Utah, arriving in 1851. Our subject has seven children—Lottie, Willard, Blanche, Lucinda, Edward, Jedediah and Georgia.

In politics Mr. Ashton has always been a prominent Republican, ever since the organization of the party; in fact, he helped to organize it in this State, and has taken a prominent and active part during every campaign since that time. He is an Elder in the Mormon Church. Personally Mr. Ashton is a perfect gentleman; genial and pleasant, and stands very high in the estimation of the very best people of Salt Lake City and county, both as an educator and as a business man as well.



MARTHA HUGHES CANNON, M.

D. The time has long passed when the right and ability of women in the field of medicine was called into question, and today it is cheerfully conceded, even by those of their own profession, where rivalry might be expected to exist, that women are peculiarly adapted to the healing art, and that in numerous instances their presence in the sick-room is to be greatly preferred. Women, and children especially, are often assisted toward recovery from illness by a woman physician when other physicians have labored in vain to benefit them, and in various diseases of her own sex she is unequalled.

Doctor Martha Hughes Cannon, of Salt Lake City, is deserving of great credit for the success she has achieved, and a perusal of her history will no doubt prove of deep interest to her numerous sincere friends here and elsewhere. She is a lady of wide education, thoroughly identified with all the progressive and philanthropic movements, and conscientious in the discharge of the duties devolving upon her.

Doctor Cannon is a native of Wales, born at the famous watering place of Llandidno. Her parents embraced Mormonism when she was a small child and emigrated to America. Her

father was compelled to remain in New York for two years after arriving in this country, his health being such that he could not undertake the fatigues of the long journey across the great American plains. At the end of that time he attempted the journey upon the advice of his physician, and arrived in Salt Lake City in the year 1861, only to die a few days later. His widow, and the mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Evans) Hughes, married again and continued to make this city her home, and here her little daughter grew to womanhood and received her early education from the primitive schools such as then existed in the city.

At the early age of fourteen our subject began life by teaching in an infant school, and the next year entered the office of the Woman's Exponent, where she remained five years, working as a compositor. During these years she took an academic course at the University of Deseret, receiving a diploma in chemistry from that institution. She also took advantage of an opportunity to attend a course of medical lectures given by Doctors Young, Barker and Pratt, and passed an examination under Doctors Anderson and Young, receiving a certificate equal to two years of medical study. Being of a religious turn of mind she was called on to fill many offices in the Church, being for eight years Secretary of the Young Ladies' Retrenchment Association of the Tenth Ecclesiastical Ward, was also teacher in the Sunday School and member of the Ward Choir. In 1878 she entered the medical department of Ann Arbor University, and was admitted without examination, upon her credentials from Doctors Anderson and Young and her diploma in chemistry from the University of Deseret. She graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. During her college work she took two optional courses in electro therapeutics and bacteriology. She assisted to work her way through college by giving instruction in chemistry to some of the students. After her graduation she went to Algonac, on the Saint Clair river, where she practiced during the summer. At this time American physicians were not considered up to the European standard, and were not allowed to practice in British territory,

but through the intervention of some eminent physicians who visited Europe, this condition of affairs was changed, and thereafter any doctor holding diplomas from Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell or Ann Arbor were allowed to practice on English soil.

In the fall of 1880 Doctor Cannon went to Philadelphia and entered the National School of Elocution and Oratory, under Professor Shumaker, attending the morning sessions of that institution and giving the remainder of her time to a special course of study in the Auxiliary Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. She was the only lady out of a class of one hundred and twenty-five at this latter institution, and one of the four to graduate. Her evenings during her second year were devoted to a course of study at the Philadelphia Pharmaceutical College, and in 1882 she received her diplomas from the first two named institutions.

Upon the completion of her studies in Philadelphia, Doctor Cannon came direct to Salt Lake City, where she became resident physician at the Deseret Hospital, remaining there three years and building up a large outside practice during this time. In the fall of 1884 she was married to President Angus M. Cannon of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work. Of this marriage three children have been born: Elizabeth R.; James H., and Gwendolyn H. After severing her connection with the Deseret Hospital, she took an extended tour in the East, visiting the nurses' training schools, and the leading hospitals of New York, Boston and New Orleans. This she did with a view of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the methods of training nurses, and becoming familiar with the methods of nursing the sick, as well as administering as a physician. In 1886 she went to Europe and visited the training schools at Guys, Saint Thomas and Saint Bartholomew. Upon her return to Salt Lake City she again took up the practice of medicine and established the first training school for nurses in Utah, using the same text books as were then in use in the Boston City Hospital Training School for Nurses. Of recent years the Doctor has given up much of her practice and is de-

voting herself to the education of her three children.

Doctor Cannon has not only been fortunate in being born in an age when women are allowed not only the advantages of a higher education, but has also been a resident of one of the few States of the Union which allows women the right of suffrage, which right she has exercised. She has always been a believer in equal suffrage, and while she is not radical on the question, believes that where a woman has talent, intelligence, education and all the requirements necessary, she ought to have the privilege of taking positions of trust and responsibility on an equal plane with the sterner sex. In 1896 she was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Senate for two years, and at the end of that time was fortunate enough to draw a number entitling her to hold over for two years more, thus serving four years in all. Being the only physician in the Senate, she took an active part in improving the sanitary conditions of the State, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill establishing a State Board of Health, and was also active in defeating the proposed measure abolishing the State Board of Medical Examiners. She was Chairman of the Committee on Public Health. Between the two legislative sessions she was invited by the National Committee to speak at the Jubilee Convention held at Washington, D. C., to commemorate the first Woman's Convention on Suffrage, held at Seneca Falls, and she appeared at the hearing of the Congressional Committee to give a synopsis of the political work of the women of Utah. She also served two years on the State Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, which is located at Ogden. She still holds the appointment from Governor Wells as a member of the State Board of Health. In November, 1901, she was made one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Congress of Tuberculosis, being the only woman to receive a vice-presidency.

Doctor Cannon's career is one that should at once be an incentive and an inspiration to every ambitious woman. Born in a day when the higher education of women was looked upon in an unfavorable light, reared in a State where educa-

tional facilities were of the crudest character, she early became imbued with the desire to rise above her surroundings and take her place among those who were by their lives making the world better, and benefiting mankind. By dint of hard work and unswerving loyalty to her high purpose, she overcame every obstacle and by her own efforts won the means to pursue her studies, giving every moment of her time to the one aim of her life, resolutely putting aside the many allurements of girlhood, and winning high honors in her studies. Today she is not only a woman of broad cultivation and wide intellect, but is a woman of accomplishment, traveled, cultured and thoroughly womanly withal, which is the highest praise that can ever be accorded any woman, and whether at the bedside of suffering or attending the homely duties of the home, she is the same sympathetic, gentle friend. Perhaps no woman in this city has a wider circle of friends or is more widely known than she.

DENNIS C. EICHNOR. One of the popular men in Salt Lake City, and indeed throughout Utah, is the District Attorney for the Third Judicial District of Utah, Dennis C. Eichnor. In addition to the important position which he fills with efficiency and credit, he is also the most prominent Republican in Salt Lake City. The success of the last two campaigns conducted by the Republican party, one in the county and the other in the city, has been due to the ability which Mr. Eichnor, as chairman, has shown in the discharge of his duties. He is well known in the State, and is beloved by all the people, without regard to political affiliation or religious belief. He has made his own way in the world, and the success which he has achieved is due entirely to his own energy and the power to grasp and turn to account the opportunities that present themselves.

Dennis C. Eichnor was born in Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1858, his father and mother being natives of Germany. His mother, Anna K. (Sass) Eichnor, belonged to a prominent family in Germany,

her father being a surveyor and an attorney of considerable importance in that country. The early life of her son was spent on his father's farm in Somerset county, and he received his education in the public schools of his native place. He worked on his father's farm during the vacations and attended school in the winter.

He started out for himself at the age of twenty-one and secured employment as a teacher in the schools, which employment he followed for about eight years, meanwhile attending the sessions of the State Normal School, from which he graduated with distinction. Believing in the possibilities that the West afforded to young men of energy and ability, he emigrated to Salt Lake City, and arrived here in 1888. Prior to his removal from Pennsylvania, he had taken up the study of law, and when he arrived in Salt Lake City continued his studies under the direction of the Hon. W. H. Dickson, and was admitted to practice before the courts of Utah in the same year. He established himself in the practice of his profession, and has continued to devote his time to that ever since. He has won the confidence of the public, and his practice has grown in a prosperous and satisfactory manner. He has been a consistent Republican throughout his life, and has taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of Salt Lake City. In 1890 and 1891 he was Assistant City Attorney, and from 1891 to 1894 was Assistant County Attorney. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, which met in 1895 to shape the Constitution for Utah, which was then to be admitted into the Union. In 1898 he was elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee. That year the party suffered defeat.

The ability and political knowledge he displayed in the conduct of this work resulted in his election as Chairman of the Republican City Committee in 1899. In this position he successfully carried to victory the Republican banner, which resulted in the election of Mayor Thompson. He was Chairman of the County Committee in 1900, and was chosen as Chairman of the City Committee in 1901, and conducted the phenomenally successful campaign by which the entire ticket, with one exception, was elected, and

resulted in a majority of the Council being Republican. The manner in which Mr. Eichnor conducted the campaign won the applause of the entire party, having made a hard fight. In August, 1900, he was nominated by acclamation in the judicial convention for the position of District Attorney for the Third Judicial District of Utah, which position he has continued to fill since that time with signal ability, and is recognized as one of the ablest prosecutors of the State. As a lawyer, he takes high rank among the ablest members of the bar in Utah. In the fall of that year, at the earnest solicitation of the leaders of the party and of the candidates for office, he agreed to manage the campaign, and it was a decided success for the Republican party, Mr. Eichnor being elected to his office by a majority of over four hundred.

Mr. Eichnor was married in Salt Lake City in 1891, to Miss S. Lizzie Keim, and by this marriage has two children, Adelaide and George.

Mr. Eichnor cast his first vote for President in 1880 for Garfield, and in 1884 voted for Blaine; in 1888 and 1892, Utah being a Territory, he could not vote for President, and in 1896 he cast his vote as he did in 1900, for President McKinley. His genial and pleasant manner, and the courtesy with which he treats every one, has brought him the friendship and affection of the entire city. He is regarded as one of the most prominent men in the political life of the city, and in the conduct of the campaigns entrusted to his care has shown marked ability.

ROBERT FORRESTER. The advantages which the Western States afford to men of energy and ability to rise to wealth and power is perhaps better illustrated in Utah than in any other State. These advantages have been realized by the inhabitants of the Old World, and among those who by energy and industry achieved success in the development of mining properties, the subject of this sketch has reached a distinguished position.

Robert Forrester is the son of John Forrester and Jane (Bell) Forrester, both natives of Scot-

land, and their son was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1864. John Forrester, the father of the subject of our sketch, has also devoted his attention to mining operations, both in Scotland and America, and upon his arrival in the United States settled at Castle Gate, Utah, in which State he has since been actively engaged in mining. Robert Forrester comes from a line of mining engineers. His grandfather, Robert Forrester, a native Scot, was a colliery manager and agent for estates in Scotland the greater part of his life.

Jane (Bell) Forrester, wife of John Forrester, and mother of Robert Forrester, was born in Scotland and lived in Midlothian until her removal with her husband to the United States.

From almost the very commencement of his life, Robert Forrester has been connected with mines and mining. At the age of fifteen he was a foreman of a mine in Scotland. His early education was obtained in the common schools of West Calder, and he later attended the University of Edinburg, where he successfully completed a technical course in mining. Two years later he removed to the United States and located in Pennsylvania, where he spent a short time in the study of American mining methods and operations. From Pennsylvania he went to Kansas City, where he had charge of the first mining exhibit held in that city. From Kansas City he went to Joplin and secured employment in the lead mines. While in that place, Mr. Forrester demonstrated his ability to cope with emergencies and to earn his living by doing the first thing that presented itself. The operations at Joplin slackened and he lost his position in the mines. Nothing daunted, he turned his attention to carpentering, and successfully mastered that trade and worked at it for some time. Mining business being still depressed and greater opportunities presenting themselves in other lines of building he learned bricklaying and stone masonry, and also worked at these trades for a time.

From Missouri he traveled westward, and arrived in Salt Lake City on Christmas Day, 1888. Upon his arrival in Utah he found no opportunity to engage in business for which he had

been specially trained and fitted, but with a willingness to work, secured employment laying tracks in the coal mines of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company. His ability as an engineer was soon recognized, and his services were soon in demand. He was employed by the Utah Central Railroad Coal Department, the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, the Union Pacific Coal Company and the Diamond Coal and Coke Company of Wyoming in inspecting coal lands, designing plants for their working and the erection of the requisite machinery for their operation. In addition to these companies many of the most prominent mining companies in the mountain region availed themselves of his knowledge and skill as an engineer in the erection of plants and in the prosecution of operations. In Canada, throughout all the Western States, and in Old and New Mexico, practical monuments in the form of successful mining plants testify to his ability and constructive genius as an engineer.

His ability and success as an engineer has been recognized throughout the United States and in Great Britain as well. Since 1895 he has represented in Utah the C. E. Exploration Syndicate of London. This corporation numbers among its members the greatest capitalists of the day, and it makes investments in mines and other properties throughout the world. He is now geologist and mining engineer of the Utah Fuel Company, geologist for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and Rio Grande Western Railway.

Mr. Forrester's ability as an engineer, and the high rank he has attained by his work, has won for him membership in the most famous associations of engineers in the world. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of Edinburgh in 1887, and holds membership in the Mining Institute of Scotland and in the Federated Institute of Mining Engineers of Great Britain. He is also a member of the Congress of Geologists. While his attention in the United States has been devoted largely to mining and to the business enterprises in which he is interested, he has been elected to a number of positions, among which was the office of United States Inspector of Mines in Utah. Those places were

not solicited by him, and are apt illustrations of the office seeking the man.

He is unmarried, and in politics believes in the principles of the Republican party. In affairs of state he does not take an active interest, but so high is the confidence of the people in his ability that he has several times been elected to office without any effort on his part.

Endowed with a splendid physique, equipped with a fine technical education and a willingness to do and do well whatever came first to his hand, he has risen in his chosen profession to a commanding position, and now ranks among the first of the mining experts of Utah, and indeed of the United States.

DOCTOR E. F. ROOT. It is a well-known fact that Salt Lake City has made rapid strides during the past ten or twelve years. The growth of the city has been phenomenal; great commercial enterprises have sprung up, vast improvements have been in progress, and splendid residences and business blocks have been erected which have added largely to the beauty and stability of the city. During this period the different professions and callings have been raised to a higher standard, and perhaps no branch of the professions has grown so rapidly as has the medical profession. Among the men who have assisted materially in bringing to a high standard that profession in Utah, Doctor E. F. Root, the subject of this sketch, deserves special mention.

Doctor Root comes of old Puritan stock, the history of the family in America dating back to two brothers who came from England in 1620, supposedly in the *Mayflower*. They were among the early settlers of the Connecticut colony, and it is not known which of the brothers this family sprang from, but there are many of that name scattered over the United States, who are descendants of those two brothers. Our subject was born at Hartford, Washington county, Wisconsin, November 1, 1858, and is the son of Doctor Alonzo D. Root, who was born on April 3, 1836, on a

farm near Streetsborough, Portage county, Ohio. He emigrated to Wisconsin at the age of twenty-one, and subsequently graduated from the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, with the degree of M. D., in 1860. He then took up the practice of his profession in Washington county, Wisconsin, where he remained for twelve years. In 1872 he located in Crete, Nebraska, and is still practicing in that place. He is a member of the Nebraska State and American Medical Associations, and has devoted his life to the study and practice of medicine. His father was De Calevos Root, who came to Ohio from Connecticut and settled on the Western Reserve when the country was covered with timber. He cleared a farm and became the forerunner of civilization in this part of the United States. At the age of forty-two he met with an accident which caused his death. Our subject's paternal grandmother, Susan Streeter, was born in Connecticut, and as a child settled with her family on the Western Reserve of Ohio, and is now living in Crete, Nebraska, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, and is a wonderfully well preserved woman.

The Doctor's mother was Emeretta Root, the daughter of Edwin and Sarah Ann (Tousley) Root. Her family were early settlers of Connecticut. These two families trace their ancestors back to the original emigrants, but the connecting link has been lost, and so far as known they are of no kin. Mrs. Root is still living, and is the mother of eight children—Doctor E. F., our subject, who is the oldest; Susan, wife of Captain T. B. Rhodes, of Washington, D. C.; Doctor Wallace W., V. V. S., U. S. A., now serving on the Island of Luzon; Clara T., Addie, the wife of Leon Farr, Professor of Dead Languages in one of the leading colleges at Elizabeth, New Jersey; Gad B., a commission merchant at Weatherford, Oklahoma, and two children who died in infancy.

Our subject lived in Wisconsin up to the age of fourteen, at which time he moved to Crete, Nebraska, with his parents, and received his education at Doan College, and in the medical department at the Western Reserve University, graduating in 1880. He then entered into prac-

tice with his father at Crete, remaining there for five years, and in 1885 moved to Exeter, in that State, and practiced there for six years. In November, 1890, he came to Salt Lake City, where he has since followed his profession, devoting most of his time to surgery. For the past seven years he has been a member of the staff of surgeons at the Holy Cross Hospital. He is ex-president of the Salt Lake Medical Society and a member of the Utah State Medical Society and American Medical Association; also medical examiner for several well-known life insurance companies.

Doctor Root was married at Crete, Nebraska, in 1882, to Miss Emma Kind, daughter of John and Mary Kind, of that place, and by her had two children—Clara Louise and Frank. She died in the fall of 1891, and he then married Miss Helen Randall, of Pueblo, Colorado, by whom he has one son—Emmerson Randall.

Doctor Root has made many friends during his residence here, and the success to which he has attained in his profession has been the result of close study and untiring effort to keep abreast of the times in that science. He is today in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.



PETER A. DROUBAY. No citizen of Tooele county is more thoroughly representative or has been more devoted to the promotion of its welfare than Peter A. Droubay, whose name is highly known for the prominent part he has taken in local progress and development. His means and influence have been unsparingly used in the fostering of infant enterprises, industries and improvements which he believed would prove of permanent value to the place of his abode in Utah, and wealth and high standing came to him as the reward of long continued, indefatigable industry; and no one who has known him in past years and is aware of the bravery and pluck with which he met and conquered the obstacles in his pathway, one by one, could for a moment feel envious of his success.

He is a native of France, having been born in that country in 1855, and is the son of Peter A., who was a highly educated man, being a graduate

of the best institutions in France, and for many years prior to coming to Utah was a teacher and professor in the schools of his native country. At the time the family migrated to this country the educational facilities were very meagre here and Mr. Droubay became instructor to his children, giving them much better book knowledge than they could have obtained from the common schools of their district, or indeed of the State at that time. When our subject was but nine years of age his father brought his family, consisting of a wife and four children, to this country, arriving in Utah in 1864, and spending the first winter in Salt Lake City. One of the children died while the family were on the plains en route to this State, and one died during the first winter in Salt Lake City. The remaining child, Paul, a younger brother of our subject, is at this time engaged in ranching and stock raising in Tooele county. After remaining in Salt Lake City for three years, the Droubay family moved to Tooele county, where the father engaged in farming, and died about twenty years ago. The mother is still living on the old homestead.

Our subject began life for himself at the age of twenty-one years by engaging in freighting, following that for a number of years, and investing his savings in sheep and cattle, which investment proved very successful, and his holdings in this direction has made him one of the heaviest stockmen in Tooele county, owning at this time over two hundred head of cattle. As the country became more thickly settled it was necessary for him to buy land for grazing purposes, as well as farming, and besides his enormous ranch of twenty-four hundred acres of well improved and valuable land, he owns two thousand acres of land devoted to a range for his cattle in the hills near Tooele, which makes him one of the largest individual land owners of the county. In 1888 Mr. Droubay became interested in the general merchandise business, his success in the cattle business following him in this avocation until he became the leading merchant in Tooele county, which position he retains. He owns his spacious store building, the upper part of which is used as an amusement hall.

Mr. Droubay married in 1877 to Miss Hanna

Bell Gallaher, daughter of James Gallaher. By this marriage they have had eleven children, nine of whom are living. The oldest son, Peter G., assists his father in the management of his vast business enterprises. He has just returned from serving two and a half years in the missionary fields of England for the Church, all of the members of Mr. Droubay's family being adherents of the Mormon Church.

In political life Mr. Droubay is a Republican, but owing to his large business interests has never taken an active part in the work of his party.

JOHN McLAWS. Among the pioneers who settled in Utah over half a century ago, who have passed through all the early scenes and troubles, who know by experience all the hardships and difficulties incident to crossing the plains by ox teams and settling in Utah in those early days, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention. He is a descendant of an old, sturdy Scotch family, he himself having been born in Kenfrewshire, Scotland, November 27, 1827, and is the son of John and Sarah (Whitworth) McLaws, both natives of that country, living and dying in the town where their son was born. There were eight children in this family, of whom our subject was the fifth child. A brother and sister accompanied him to America, but both have since died, the brother being drowned in California in 1853. None of the rest of the family ever came to this country.

John McLaws received his early education and training in the town where he was born, and at the age of fourteen years went to Glasgow, where he obtained a clerkship in a book-binding and stationery establishment. During his residence here he became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1844, and was ordained an Elder. He was appointed by the Church to write the records of the Glasgow Conference, which occupied all his spare time for more than a year. In 1849 he emigrated to America on board the sailing vessel *Hartley*, landing in New Orleans, from which place he journeyed by river to Saint Louis, Missouri. The whole trip was a

most terrible and disastrous one. On the way up the Mississippi river Asiatic cholera broke out among the passengers, and they died by the dozens and were buried on the banks of the river. Our subject had the dread disease, but recovered before arriving in Saint Louis. He made the trip up the river on board the ship *Marmaduke*, which caught fire at the landing, and a large portion of the City of Saint Louis was destroyed. Mr. McLaws remained in Saint Louis six weeks, regaining his full health and recovering from the horrible shock his system had received from the fearful ordeals through which he had passed. At the end of that time he went to Saint Joseph, Missouri, and from there to Pottawatomie county, Iowa, where he purchased a place on Honey creek, in 1850. In the spring of 1851 he drove a five-yoke team of oxen from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City, the freight being merchandise, which he brought to Utah for the firm of Holliday and Warner, traveling in the company under command of Captain Holliday, and arriving in Salt Lake City in August of that year. He remained in Utah, his first work being the digging of a cellar at the site where the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution now stands. While in Saint Joseph he had learned the plastering trade, and followed that for many years in Utah, among the places in which he did the plastering being the old Tabernacle, the Brigham Young theatre, the Bee Hive; and assisted in like manner on many of Brigham Young's houses. He also worked for six months on the Temple at Saint George, and assisted in plastering the old State House at Fillmore. During the time he worked on the Brigham Young houses he was in terrible financial straits, being compelled to work half a day and devote the other half to hunting and digging roots, upon which he subsisted.

Mr. McLaws married December 25, 1850, at Honey creek, Iowa, to Jonanna Ross, daughter of Daniel and Agnes (McKeller) Ross, whose parents emigrated later to Utah, where they died. Mrs. McLaws is a twin sister of Mrs. John Gillespie of this place, a sketch of Mr. Gillespie appearing elsewhere in this work. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McLaws, of

whom ten are still living. Shortly after this marriage our subject was sent by the Church to do colonization work in Iowa, and upon his return from that field was sent into the Western States, months elapsing before he saw his bride again.

After spending twenty years in Salt Lake City and vicinity, Mr. McLaws came to Tooele, where he bought eighteen acres of uncultivated land, which he improved and where he has since made his home, following farming principally. He is a man of some accomplishments, being an excellent musician, and during his residence in Salt Lake City was a member of the band, playing the clarinet and the tenor horn. His wife and family are all members of the Mormon Church, Mrs. McLaws having joined in 1847. The family has ever been an active and prominent one in Church matters, and Mr. McLaws has held many positions of honor and trust in the Church. In Salt Lake City he was Clerk of the Fifteenth Ward and Counsel to the Bishop; also was acting Bishop for two years during the absence of the Bishop on missionary work. He has held the offices of Elder, High Priest and a Seventy, and for many years has been active in Ward and Sunday School teaching. His son Robert was called in 1881 to serve on a mission to Scotland, where he labored for two years, and his oldest son, John, was sent to do colonization work on the Little Colorado river in Arizona, and still makes his home in that place.

Mr. McLaws shared in all the dangers from Indians in the early days, being in the Indian troubles in Sanpete county in 1853, and was also in the Johnston army troubles, serving in the infantry under Thomas Forsythe. His life in Utah has been one of unflinching allegiance to the cause of truth and right, and throughout a long life he has been noted for his uprightness and integrity. In financial matters he has been blessed with a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable him to live in comfort, and enjoy in his declining years the fruits of a well spent and honorable life.

In politics he has always been independent. He was county Treasurer of Tooele county for two years, and served several terms in the City Council of Tooele.



THOMAS HARDING. The Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Lake City, and its branches in Utah and Idaho, is conceded by all to be one of the greatest mercantile establishments west of Chicago and east of San Francisco. Among its branch houses special mention belongs to the Morgan department, which was established many years ago. As general manager of the Morgan branch, Mr. Harding is deserving of much credit in building up and putting it on a sound financial basis. He has been identified with it, serving in different departments, for over a quarter of a century; in fact, his best efforts in Utah have been devoted to this institution and much of its success is due to his able and efficient management. By his long and honorable life in Morgan he has won a host of friends, and today is considered one of the substantial and leading citizens of his county.

Mr. Harding was born in Devonshire, England, in 1846, and there he received his education and grew to manhood. He became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church in his native country and in 1873 emigrated to America, coming direct to Utah and locating in Morgan, which has since been his home. Upon arriving here he took up a farm, and followed that business for several years. He still owns this farm and makes a specialty of raising early Ohio potatoes and beets, in which he is quite successful. He became associated with the branch house of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution at this place in 1880, as a clerk, and has year by year worked his way up until he is now general manager of the establishment, which position he has held since 1899.

Mr. Harding was married in 1875 to Miss Sophronia A. Bull, and by this marriage has had four children: Evelyn B.; Thomas C., now on a mission to Wales; Daniel, and Charles. His children all make their home in Morgan. Mrs. Harding came here in 1849, and has passed through all the hardships incident to pioneer life in Utah.

In politics Mr. Harding is a member of the Republican party. He has served for a number of years on the City Council, and on November,

1901, was elected Mayor of Morgan, taking his office January 1, 1902.

In Church life he has filled the offices of Deacon and Elder, and at this time is a member of the Seventieth Quorum. He has always taken a deep interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community or the Church, and is regarded as one of the solid men of that county. He has been largely identified with the irrigation system in Morgan county and was for seventeen years water master, and has done much for his county in this regard. He is essentially a self-made man, and one who commands the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS. The stock business, like every other avocation or calling in life, requires careful and judicious management in order to make it a success. Mr. Williams, while he is a comparatively young man, has demonstrated his ability to successfully handle and control the stock business, having been identified with that line during all his business life.

He is a native son of Utah, having been born in Taylorsville Ward on June 20, 1866, and is the son of Thomas and Harriet (Davis) Williams, both of his parents having been born in Wales. His father came to Utah in 1860 and returned for his family in the spring of 1862. The Senior Mr. Williams first settled west of the Jordan river on the Taylorsville road, and spent the remainder of his life in this neighborhood where he took up and improved part of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He later sold a portion of this land and lived the rest of his life on the remainder, dying in 1873. Our subject's mother is still living. Joseph Williams was the fifth child and second son in his father's family, and after the father's death he went to herding cattle on the plains of Utah, which he followed for a number of years. He later became identified with the cattle and sheep business for himself and has followed that business successfully ever since, the most of his stock being kept in Idaho. On his home

place is a splendid brick residence, wind mill, barns, etc., fruit and orchard trees, and the whole place is under a high state of cultivation.

He married on September 9, 1891 to Miss Alfreda Anderson, in Beaver county, where he was at that time in the stock business. Her parents had come to Utah in 1882. Of this marriage five children have been born: Joseph E.; Jennie; Carl L.; Delpha, and Lawrence Alden. In political life Mr. Williams has always been identified with the Republican party, but has never desired nor sought public office. All the members of his family are followers of the Mormon Church, and Mr. Williams is an Elder in his Ward. His wife takes an active part in the Ladies' Relief Society, in caring for the worthy poor. No people in Salt Lake county enjoy a wider circle of friends than does Mr. Williams and his family.

DH. CHRISTENSEN. In the settlement of a new territory in the United States, as soon as the land had been cultivated to such an extent as to provide for the sustenance of the people, or the natural resources had been developed so as to provide for their wants, the attention of the citizens of the new land has invariably turned to providing adequate means for the education of their children. Perhaps in no one thing does the United States so far excel any other country than in the educational facilities it provides for the proper training of the young people. The splendid system of public schools which now exists in Utah was founded when the pioneers first began the settlement of Utah, and this system has grown to its present proportions through the efforts of many men and under the guidance of many superintendents, but none of them has exerted more influence upon its growth than has the present Superintendent of Public Schools of Salt Lake City, the subject of this sketch.

D. H. Christensen was born in Manti, Utah, in 1869, and spent his early life in that city, being educated in the Presbyterian mission schools until twelve years of age. His mother and family then removed to Southern Colorado and engaged in farming, and here Mr. Christensen remained

for the following six years, spending his time on the ranch. He then returned to Salt Lake City, and entered the University of Utah, graduating in 1890, and in the same year was appointed principal of the Payson schools. He was appointed Superintendent of the Utah county schools, succeeding Judge E. A. Wilson in 1893, which position he held until 1897, when he resigned. He was then appointed principal of the Branch Normal school, but resigned without acting, to make a visit to Europe for the purpose of travel and study, and at the same time tendered his resignation from membership in the State Board of Education, in which capacity he had been serving since its organization. He spent the first part of this trip in the British Islands and made visits to France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and Belgium and studied their educational institutions. Most of the latter part of his stay abroad, however, was spent in Germany, and in the City of Berlin he remained two years, where through the courtesy of Ambassador White he received special permission from the Royal Minister of Public Instruction for the Kingdom of Prussia, to investigate and study the educational system of that kingdom. He devoted a considerable portion of his time while in Berlin to the study of the German language, and then went to Frankfort, where he remained for six months. Leaving Frankfort, he spent several months traveling in Europe with his family, who had accompanied him, and spent one month at the World's Fair held in Paris in 1900. He then returned to the University of Goettingen, where he registered as a regular student, and took a special course in psychology under Dr. Mueller, and in physics under Dr. Riecke. He then returned to America and spent a considerable time in the East in the schools of Baltimore, Washington and Boston. In June, 1901, he went to Chicago with the intention of entering the University of Chicago, but while there received a message calling him to Salt Lake City. A few days after his arrival he was tendered the position of Superintendent of the Salt Lake City schools.

Since that time he has given his whole attention to the betterment of the public school system and the efforts that he has made have re-

sulted in some changes being made and in the betterment of this system. At the present time he has under him three hundred and fifteen teachers, including those employed in the high school, and during the last year there were enrolled between twelve and thirteen thousand pupils at the various schools.

Mr. Christensen was married in 1894 to Miss Katie Dean, daughter of Joseph and Amelia Dean. At the time of his marriage his wife was one of the well-known teachers in Salt Lake City, and while in Europe with Mr. Christensen devoted considerable time to the study of industrial training for girls. By this marriage they have three daughters, Aileen, Lucile and Maree. Mr. Christensen and his wife are both members of the Mormon Church and are descendants of the old pioneer families of Utah. His father, Herman J. Christensen, came to Utah in 1853, and settled in Sanpete county. He was a prominent man in all the affairs of that community and was a successful sheep grower, and a leading member of the Mormon Church until he severed his connection in 1868. He was also Vice-President of the Manti Savings Bank, and had joined the Church prior to his removal to Utah. He died in 1897. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Anne (Poulson) Christensen, is still alive at this writing, in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Christensen is regarded by the prominent educators of his State as one of the best fitted men for the position which he now occupies. He is well and favorably known throughout the State, and enjoys a wide and lasting popularity.

JOHAN C. LYNCH. Among the enterprising young business men of Salt Lake City may be found many who began their careers in other parts of the country, but who, chafing under the restraint placed about them, filled with a longing to mingle with and become a part of this free western life, have lent a willing ear to Horace Greeley's famous advice to young men, and turning their faces westward have found here the goal of their ambitions. Such a man is the sub-

ject of this sketch, who, although but yet in his early manhood, standing upon the very threshold of his career, is making rapid strides in the business life and even now occupies a position of prominence in the city.

John C. Lynch, Secretary and General Manager of the Salt Lake Ice Company, and a Director in the National Bank of the Republic, was born in Champaign county, Illinois, January 21, 1867, and his early life was spent on his father's farm. His parents were Patrick and Katherine (Courtney) Lynch, and his father followed agricultural pursuits all his life, dying on January 4, 1892.

Mr. Lynch's early education was obtained from the schools of his native county, and later at Terre Haute, Indiana, Commercial College. He was of an ambitious temperament, and at the age of nineteen turned his back upon farm life and started West, going first to the Black Hills country, South Dakota, where he engaged for some time in mining. He remained there about four years, but not meeting with the success he desired, continued his Westward trip until he reached Salt Lake City, and has since made his home here. After he had been here a short time he became convinced of the fact that there was a good field for a successful ice business, if conducted properly, and at once identified himself with that industry, becoming associated with the Mountain Ice and Cold Storage Company. He set about to build up the business of that concern, and succeeded so well that in 1895 the business was incorporated under the name of the Salt Lake Ice Company, and Mr. Lynch placed in charge as Secretary and Manager. He has since been the leading spirit in the concern, having the entire control and management of the business, which has assumed large proportions, being the only company between San Francisco and Denver owning a plant for the manufacture of artificial ice and catering to a large patronage.

Aside from the above line of business, Mr. Lynch has followed his early predilection for mining and is interested in a number of the leading mining propositions of Utah and the intermountain country, among which may be mentioned the Silver King and Daly West, two of

the noted mines in the Park City District, and in the Tintic District, one of the richest mining belts in Utah. Besides these he is interested in a number of mines of smaller note, and is heavily interested in valuable business real estate in the city. His mining and real estate office is at 54 East Second South. He has great faith in the future of Utah's mines. He has been associated with the National Bank of the Republic almost from the time he first came to Salt Lake, having been elected a Director in 1888, and has since continued to hold that position.

Mr. Lynch was married in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1892, to Miss Jennie Byrne, a native of that State, and daughter of P. J. Byrne. They have four children: Robert P.; John; Courtney, and Mary.

In politics Mr. Lynch has always been a follower of the Republican party but during his life in Salt Lake has not taken any very active part in its work, devoting his time and attention to his large business enterprises. He is a prominent member of the Commercial Club.

It is just such enterprising, wide-awake young men as our subject that are bringing Salt Lake City so prominently into notice among Eastern capitalists, and they are not only building up strong careers for themselves, but are building up the city as well, and too much cannot be said in their praise. During his residence among us Mr. Lynch has made many friends, not only in business life but in social circles as well.



THOMAS ALSTON. The important position of County Recorder of Salt Lake county has been entrusted by his fellow citizens to the subject of this sketch, and the able manner in which he has administered the duties of that office, has justified their choice.

Thomas Alston was born in Southport, Lancaster, England, October 24th, 1857, and spent his boyhood days in the place of his nativity. His education was derived from the common schools and Deseret University of Utah. His father died in 1863 and after his death, when our subject

was but a boy. Thomas, his mother and two sisters, emigrated to America, two elder brothers having preceded them one year. Our subject, mother and sisters left their native land in May, 1865, and after a long and arduous journey arrived in Salt Lake City in November of that year. Upon the arrival of the family in Utah, Thomas joined the sessions of the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, and also attended the night schools, determined to have as good an education as was possible for him to get under the existing conditions.

His first work was as a school teacher, which he began at the age of sixteen, and two years later he took charge of a school in Summit county, Utah, and continued to devote his time to educational work until 1882, with the exception of a period of two and a half years, when he followed the occupation of a machinist.

His first entrance into political life was in 1883, when he was elected County Clerk of Summit County, Utah, by a large majority, and was re-elected upon the expiration of his term, and again re-elected, and was renominated for a fourth term, and only defeated by thirteen votes. His service as County Clerk covered a period of over five years. Upon his retiring from the office of County Clerk he returned to Salt Lake City and secured a position in the County Recorder's office of this county, where he remained until the spring of 1889. In April of that year he was called by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to go to England on its missionary work. He was absent from Utah for two years on this mission, during which time he visited his old home and spent a large portion of his time during the last year as business manager of the Liverpool office of the Church. Upon his return to Utah he was appointed assistant to the private secretary of President Woodruff, then at the head of the Church, and remained in that position from 1891 to 1893, when he was transferred to the Salt Lake Temple as Assistant Recorder, remaining in this position for five years. He also served as clerk in the office of the State Land Board, and in January, 1900, was chosen as Stake Clerk and Historian of the new Granite Stake of Zion. In the election held in Novem-

ber, 1900, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as Recorder of Salt Lake county, by a large majority, and in this office employment is provided for twelve clerks.

He married in Salt Lake City Miss Mary Ellen Holt, of Hoytsville, Summit county, Utah, daughter of Leroy Holt, who came to Utah in an early day. By this marriage they have thirteen children. The father of our subject, James Alston was a prosperous builder in England, being the principal builder in his home town. His wife, Ann (Molyneux) Alston, was a native of Lancaster, and her parents came to Utah in the early days. They were among the early members of the Church in England, being almost the first to join.

In political life Mr. Alston has always been prominently identified with the Democratic party, and has followed with unwavering allegiance its fortunes from the time of its organization in this State. He has been prominently identified with the Church of his choice, and is now Clerk of the Granite Stake and a High Priest and Clerk of the High Priests' Quorum of the Stake.

Mr. Alston is in every sense of the term a self-made man. His education was obtained through his own efforts, and when he started in life he assisted his widowed mother in rearing and educating the younger children. His ability and industry, together with his courteous manner, have made for him a host of friends throughout Utah, and he enjoys the confidence and trust of the leaders of the Church, and the respect and esteem of the people of his acquaintance.



GEORGE T. ODELL, General Manager of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company. Perhaps no State in the Union of the same age as Utah can boast of having within her borders as many great and prosperous commercial and financial institutions as can she, and more particularly does this apply to the City of Salt Lake. Almost from the first year that Brigham Young and his followers landed in the great Salt Lake Valley, things have been planned and carried

out on a large and gigantic scale; nothing small; nothing insignificant. The stranger who now visits Salt Lake City after a period of only a little more than half a century of settlement and development, must be at once impressed with the broad and most magnificent scale on which so many of the leading business establishments of Salt Lake City are handled, as well as the unsurpassed business ability of the men who conduct these different enterprises. The handsome and thoroughly modern business blocks, public buildings, and the great Salt Lake Temple, which is of itself of world-wide note, with its granite walls, its many spires extending far up towards the noonday sun, and its generally grand and stately appearance, must all leave a lasting and indelible impression upon the new-comer, paying mute but eloquent tribute to the stupendous and magnificent undertakings of the citizens of this city and State; for these things are true not alone of the capital of the State, but of the State itself; whatever is undertaken bears upon it the stamp of true worth and durability; far reaching in its influence and of lasting benefit to the State at large.

Among the leading commercial institutions of not only Salt Lake City and this entire western country, but standing at the head of its particular line of such establishments throughout the United States, is the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, with branches scattered throughout this entire inter-mountain region. Through these branches, which serve as feeders for the parent house, this establishment reaches out into all the surrounding States, and supplies the greater part of all the vehicles, agricultural implements, special lines of hardware, harness, strap goods, and similar goods consumed by the inhabitants of this entire western region. Before taking up in detail the life of the man whose genius and unequalled business ability has been the leading factor in the building up of this mammoth business, it might be interesting to trace the career of the establishment itself.

The Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, with its capitalization of one million, five hundred thousand dollars, is of recent origin, being a consolidation of two of the

largest and most enterprising vehicle and implement houses of the city, the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company and the Consolidated Implement Company. These two institutions separately shared the greater part of the trade of this region between them each having branches throughout Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, with a large force of traveling men constantly traversing the field. They held the exclusive agencies for the leading goods in their lines, as well as a complete line of auxiliary goods, and for years did an enormous volume of business. They employed men of known business ability, catered to the best class of patronage and their business methods and standards were above criticism. Each began in a small way, started by the men who now control and operate the new establishment, and by a slow but sure growth attained to high positions in the business world. It was upon such a foundation as this that the new company came into existence. Realizing that by merging their interests they could control even a larger field and carry on the business at an immense saving and expense, the consolidation was finally effected, and the firm of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company began business on February 1, 1902, with the following officers and board of directors:

President, Joseph F. Smith; Vice-President, W. S. McCornick; Secretary, Melvin D. Wells; Treasurer, Frank R. Snow; General Manager, George T. Odell. These gentlemen together with George Romney, George A. Snow, Heber J. Grant, H. B. Prout, L. S. Hills, G. G. Wright, John Henry Smith, Frank R. Snow, Charles S. Burton, and James H. Moyle, form the Board of Directors.

Aside from its immense capitalization the company has an almost unlimited financial backing, W. S. McCornick being the leading banker of this western country, a man of shrewd business ability and large wealth; Joseph F. Smith is one of the leading spirits in the business world of this section, being President of the Zion Co-operative Institution, and of a number of smaller establishments, and is at this time President of the Mormon Church; George Romney is a member of the Romney Shoe Company; Heber J.

Grant is President of the Home Fire Insurance Company; all men of more or less wealth, and the remainder of the directorate are men of considerable means and undoubted business standing. Although the chief aim of the consolidation has been to reduce the running expenses of the concern and cover a wider field, it is no part of the intention of the owners of this establishment to do this at the expense of their patrons; on the contrary they expect to give their customers the benefit of this change and be able to maintain the present low level of prices now prevailing, and in the near future reduce these prices even lower by being able to buy in larger quantities and at cheaper rates in consequence. It is safe to say that no firm in the West has a brighter outlook or can more confidently expect a continuance of past successes than can the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company.

George T. Odell, the General Manager of this establishment and its numerous branch houses has been a resident of Salt Lake City since 1880. He came to Utah forty-two years ago, but spent some time in other parts of the State and in Nevada, coming to Salt Lake from that State. We first find Mr. Odell in the employ of the Central Pacific Railway in 1869, which business he followed until 1878, when he resigned his position and went to Ogden, where he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Odell and Wright, building up a prosperous business. He continued there for some years, when he moved to Nevada and took charge of the mercantile interests of the Bullionville Smelting Company, remaining there until 1884. In that year he came to Salt Lake City and in company with Heber J. and J. F. Grant established a vehicle and implement business, under the firm name of Grant, Odell & Company. The success of this firm was assured from the start and the business soon assumed such proportions that they were able to absorb the Howard Seebree and the John W. Lowell Wagon companies, and incorporate the business under the style of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, from which time the business was one of constant and increasing magnitude. Mr. Odell was assistant manager of the business until 1891, and its phenomenal

success was almost wholly due to his high order of executive and business ability, untiring energy and unflagging attention and devotion to the interests of the concern.

Aside from this business Mr. Odell has associated himself with a number of other leading enterprises of Salt Lake City, as well as the adjoining States. He is a Director in the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, and a Director in the Idaho Falls Milling Company of Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In political life he is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and although he has never participated to any great extent in the work of that party, is very popular with its leaders, and has several times been urged to accept a public office, which he has invariably declined, until the last election, when upon the earnest solicitation of not only the party leaders but his many friends in the city, irrespective of party affiliations, he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for Mayor of Salt Lake City, but did not receive the nomination, his opponent being Mayor Thompson, who was nominated and re-elected to his second term.

Mr. Odell came to Utah poor in pocket but rich in hope and determination to succeed, and how well he has carried out that determination may be seen from this sketch. His career has been one of unblemished honor; upright and straightforward, he has followed the highest business ideals, and today is regarded among business men as of undoubted integrity and sterling worth. His somewhat quick and abrupt manner is more than atoned for by his undoubted sincerity and the kindly generous heart that beats beneath an at first sight brusque exterior. He was married in 1871 to Miss Florence Grant, and they have five children: Thomas; George, practicing physician of Salt Lake City; T. Fred, salesman for the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company; Florence L., now Mrs. Joseph H. Richards of Salt Lake City; Adelaide E. and Ethel M. Mr. Odell has one grandchild, Joseph H. He lives in a choice residence location in the eastern part of the city, and is in the enjoyment of a large circle of friends, both in business and social life.

EDWARD DALTON, member of the Board of County Commissioners of Tooele county, and one of the prominent and successful men of that section of the State, is a member of an old English family, having been born in Lancashire, England, December 5, 1857, and is the son of John and Hannah (Hibbert) Dalton, both natives of the place where their son was born.

When our subject was seven years of age his mother became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and with her child came to America in 1864, coming direct to Utah and settling in Weber canyon, where she remained but a short time, removing from there to Salt Lake City, and from that place to Pleasant Grove, where our subject grew to manhood and where he received such education as the schools of the vicinity afforded. He began life as a farmer, following that for three or four years, and then went into the freighting business, which he has since followed, doing contracting work principally. At first he freighted between Salt Lake City and the mining camps, but since the railroads have entered the State he has operated between the mines and the railroad terminus, employing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five horse and mule teams and from twenty-five to thirty men. Since Senator Clark has been interested in the State Mr. Dalton has done all his teaming, and his work has been most satisfactory, as he is a man who never breaks his word and when he promises to have freight at a certain point at a given time, it can be depended upon that the freight will be there if it is in human power to fulfill the contract.

Our subject was married in Tooele county, July 14, 1877, to Miss Celestia Bates, daughter of Ormas E. and Sarah (Mier) Bates. Eleven children have been born of this marriage, eight of whom are still living. They are: Sitha A., who died when a baby; Celestia I., Alameda S., Emeline A., Sarah E., died aged three years; Clara I., died in infancy; Edward A., William R., Elvia L., Lawrence E., and Claude E. Mr. Dalton has made his home in Tooele City for the past seven years.

In politics he has been a believer in the princi-

ples of the Democratic party since its organization in Utah, and has for many years been an active worker in the ranks of that party. At present he is a member of the Board of County Commissioners, having been elected in 1900, the same being his first political office. At the time of the election there was a tie between him and his opponent, which was decided in Mr. Dalton's favor, he being the only Democrat elected to office, and running far ahead of his ticket. He has always been foremost in upbuilding Tooele county, and his hearty, whole-souled and generous manner has made him a favorite with those who have been associated with him, both in business and private life. He is regarded as a most reliable and trustworthy man in every respect, and the high place to which he has attained in the esteem of his fellow men has been won by his own efforts and by his strict attention to duty, and the efficient and business-like manner in which he has performed his work at all times.

JOHAN B. BRINGHURST. During the past half century Utah has produced many native sons who have risen to prominence in the affairs of this country, and have gradually taken up the work which their forefathers had started, but who, on account of old age, were compelled to turn it over to their sons.

Among the native sons of this State who deserve much credit for the part taken of building up this new country must be mentioned the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bringhurst was born in Salt Lake City, June 13th, 1854. He is the son of Samuel and Eleanor B. Bringhurst, who were born near the city of Philadelphia, the father was born December 21st, 1812 and the mother December 25, 1816. His father having been engaged in the buggy and wagon manufacturing business, and on coming to Utah he established a shop in this city, and for many years successfully carried on that business, supplying most of the wagons, buggies and farming implements at that time used by the farmers.

Our subject spent his early life in Salt Lake City, being educated in the public schools, at-



R. P. Brinkhurst

tending school in the winter time and assisting his father in the blacksmith and wagon shop during the summer months. He was one of nine children, of whom eight are living. There being two sets of twins, Samuel and Eleanor being the first pair, and John and Mary the second—there being twenty-seven hours difference in their births. Mary is now Mrs. H. Cohn of Salt Lake City.

In 1871 our subject removed with his parents to Taylorsville Ward, where he at once became interested in farming with his father and where he has continued to reside ever since. Mr. Bringhurst settled on his present farm in 1880, which is situated on the Redwood road, and only one and one half miles south of the old Taylorsville postoffice, and within eighty rods of the school house of district No. 64, which is considered one of the best schools in the county. His farm consists of thirty acres of splendid land, which he has continued to improve, having erected a modern and substantial brick residence. Fruit and shade trees, etc., adorn the place.

January 3rd, 1867, he led to the marriage altar Miss Emma Tripp, daughter of Enoch B. and Jessie (Eddins) Tripp, who were early settlers in Utah. Mrs. Bringhurst having been born in Salt Lake City. By this union there have been eleven children born. Jessie, the wife of J. W. Webster of Taylorsville Ward; Ella, Mary, John, William, Lucy, Samuel, Joseph, Howard, Arthur and Heber Grant, who died at the age of eighteen months. The family has been remarkable for its ruggedness and the healthy condition of the children, and up to two years ago had never called a physician.

In political life, Mr. Bringhurst has followed the fortunes of the Democratic party. He has served as Justice of the Peace, Constable, and Road Supervisor and School Trustee in his Ward.

No family in Salt Lake county enjoys a larger circle of friends that does Mr. and Mrs. Bringhurst. They are ever courteous, kind and public-spirited and believe in assisting in every way possible the worthy poor. Mr. Bringhurst has always had great confidence in Utah, and especially in Salt Lake county, and the part he has

taken in building up this new country has been of no small dimensions. While he has been engaged in farming, yet this has not consumed all of his time, as he has been largely interested in the stock business and other enterprises of the State.



ROBERT PIERCE BRINGHURST. So closely identified with the history of this inter-mountain region and especially of Salt Lake county, Utah, has been the subject of this sketch and of his people, that to attempt a compilation of this kind without a proper mention of them would prove materially lacking, for they were among the first pioneers and founders of this new country, and the part they have taken in the development, not only in the agricultural and stock interests of Salt Lake county, but in commercial lines as well, has been of no small dimensions.

Robert Pierce Bringhurst was born in Pottawatomie county, Iowa, November 25, 1846, while his parents were en route to Winter Quarters. The night of his birth the Missouri river froze over, and Robert Pierce, who was on the other side of the river, hearing of the new-born babe, came across and took the family to warmer and better quarters. When Robert was but two weeks old his mother took him across the ice on the Missouri river, carrying him in her arms. In the following spring the family started with the train under command of President John Taylor, for Salt Lake City, Utah. He was the son of Samuel and Eleanor B. Bringhurst. Samuel Bringhurst was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1812, where he remained for a number of years, following his trade of wagon and buggy maker, and during the time of the migration of the Mormon people to Nauvoo, he settled in that vicinity and was residing at that place when the Prophet Joseph Smith was killed. During the troublesome times in Nauvoo, Mr. Bringhurst experienced many unpleasant and annoying difficulties. At that time the residences and homes of the Mormon people were being searched and investigated for arms and ammunition, which the officers of the State believed

they had in their possession. Mr. Bringham's home was often searched, and on one occasion when the officers came he had a gun secreted under a trap door. His wife, seeing the officers coming, put her rocking chair over the trap door and sat down to get the youngest child to sleep, and in that way they saved their gun. This gun was later given to a Gentile friend of Mr. Bringham's, and when he started for Winter Quarters his friend delivered it to him in a quiet way on board a boat on the Mississippi river, and the same gun was brought to this State. An incident which is worthy of mention in connection with this memorable trip is the fact that seven of the people who came across with the train have settled west of the Jordan river in the vicinity of Taylorsville, and all of whom have taken an active and prominent part in the building up of that section of the country, and they were instrumental in giving Taylorsville its name, in honor of the captain of the train which carried them safely across the great American plains. On arriving in Salt Lake City the father of our subject was the first man to establish a wagon and carriage repair and blacksmith shop ever opened in Salt Lake City or in the State. He continued at this business until 1871, making a great many wagons and repairing the plows for the farmers, and also making different articles which were necessary in those early days for the successful carrying on of farming, and he also made the cradles that were used in harvesting their grain. The elder Bringham was a prominent factor in the early history of this country and was known throughout the State for his honesty and the undaunted courage which marked him as one of the ablest men among the pioneers. In 1871 he moved to where his son Robert now lives on the Jordan river, and in the south end of Taylorsville Ward. Here he died on April 12th, 1888, and his wife died on July 29th of the same year. There were nine children in the family, eight of whom are still living. There were two sets of twins, Samuel and Eleanor being the eldest, and John and Mary E. the youngest. Five of the boys still live in Utah, all being in the neighborhood of Taylorsville Ward, with the exception of William, who lives in Dixie.

Our subject's boyhood days were spent in Utah and in the summer he worked at home in the garden, and assisted his father in the blacksmith shop, learning that trade, and also hauling wood from the mountains. He received only a few weeks' schooling during the winter months. He remained with his father until seven years after his marriage, which occurred November 12, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Foster, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Mackleroy) Foster, whose family came to Utah in 1848. As a result of this marriage eleven children were born, nine of whom are still living. They are, Robert, who died in infancy; Mary E.; Elizabeth J.; Charles, who died at the age of nine months; Ida; Julia; Henry; Jacob W.; Raymond; Sarah L. and Mabel. In 1871 Mr. Bringham settled on his present place, east of the Redwood road, in the south end of Taylorsville Ward, where he owns a splendid home, which includes sixty-six acres of as good land as there is in the State, being located on the north and south Jordan canals. At the time that Mr. Bringham came into possession of this land it was in a wild and unimproved state, and during the early years of his settlement there they were years of toil and hardship and he spent the first seven years in a log cabin. He later built a two-room brick house, and in 1896 built his splendid modern brick home, which is equipped with all the conveniences of modern times, hot and cold water, etc. It only requires a casual glance at his present magnificent home to convince any one that careful hands have had it in charge. The beautiful yards, fruit and shade trees, lawns and flower gardens, all go to make up a most desirable home. Mr. Bringham has not only given his time and attention to his farming, but he has also been largely interested in the cattle and sheep business. He was among the first to engage in the raising of beets for the sugar industry, and his farm has produced large quantities of this product. He is largely interested as a stockholder in the beet sugar factory, and also in mining. He is also a stockholder in many of the prominent banks of Salt Lake City.

In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and in his Ward has taken a prominent

and active part in the political affairs of that section. For six years he was a school trustee and was instrumental in building a four thousand dollar school house in that section and in raising the general educational facilities to a higher standard. Mr. Bringham and his wife were both born and raised in the Mormon faith, as were also their children. For many years Mrs. Bringham was connected with the work of the relief society, but resigned her position in that body on account of other duties. Mr. Bringham was largely instrumental in organizing and bringing to perfection the Jordan canal, which has proved of great benefit to the farmers of that part of the valley.

During the Jubilee in 1897, the State through its appreciation of the work which the early pioneers had accomplished, passed a bill in its legislature directing that a gold medal be manufactured and that each pioneer be presented with one. These medals were manufactured by one of the best known firms in New York City, at a cost of twenty-two dollars each, and are highly prized by their possessors. This gold medal has inscribed on it the picture of Brigham Young on one side, and the Bee Hive on the other. Mr. Bringham was presented with one of these medals. Our subject and all of his brothers had great faith in the counsels of their father, and remained at home with him until they had all grown and married, and the principles of the doctrines which were inculcated into their minds by the association with their father, on account of his moral intellectual ability, has perhaps been one of the leading secrets of their successful and prosperous lives.



GEORGE CRANER. Among the early pioneers and now highly respected citizens of Tooele City who by foresight and strict business principles have carved out by their own efforts a successful career, who have taken a prominent and active part in the development of Tooele county, should be mentioned George Craner, the subject of this article, a native of England, having been born in Warwickshire, June 1, 1829. He is the son of George B. and Elizabeth (West) Craner, both

natives of England. Out of a large family of children ten grew to maturity and five are now living in this country, being located in Idaho and Utah.

Our subject was converted to the teachings of the Mormon faith in England, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in the common schools of that country. He emigrated to America in January, 1851, on the sailing vessel *Geo. W. Bourne*. They were ten weeks on the journey from Liverpool to New Orleans, and in the following year crossed the great American plains in a company under command of James Snow, driving four yoke of oxen for his board. He arrived in Utah on the 7th of October of that year, and at once went to work to get money to bring his father and mother, three sisters and one brother to Utah. This was accomplished in 1854, at which time he had a home ready for them. The father died in Kansas while en route to Utah, from an attack of cholera, and was buried in a grave with two others, a young lady, and a child, who had died of the same disease. His wife continued the journey to Utah, and lived with her son until her death, April 8, 1869. The log house which Mr. Craner built for his parents' use is still occupied.

Mr. Craner was married January 1, 1857, to Miss Emma Jenkins, daughter of Edward Jenkins. She was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, October 5, 1842, and died February 14, 1880. Of this marriage twelve children were born, four of whom are now living—George, John, Eliza, Mary Ann, Joseph, drowned in Idaho, July 3, 1891, aged twenty-three years; Edward, died October 18, 1882, when eighteen and one-half years old. The other children all died when very young, and the remaining children have married.

While Mr. Craner has been active in political life ever since coming to Utah, he has never affiliated with either of the dominant parties, preferring to use his own judgment in regard to voting, although he is more inclined to the policy of the Republicans than that of the Democratic party. He has been for eleven years a member of the City Council of Tooele City, and served as City Treasurer for six years. Both parties have solicited his name as a candidate for

Mayor, but he has always declined the honor. He has not only taken a lively interest in what ever pertained to the welfare of his own city and county, but in the early days was active in defending the State against the Indians, and during the time of the Johnston army troubles was a guard at Echo canyon. He was also at one time a guard at Tooele City during the troubles with the Indians, and assisted in building a wall around that place for the better protection of the citizens against the raids of the red men. On December 2, 1856, he went to Bridger to assist the famous hand cart brigade to continue their journey. Mr. Craner has been all through life a prominent man in the Church. He holds a badge which he received during the Jubilee Celebration of the Latter Day Saints' Sunday School held in Salt Lake City in 1800, which has inscribed on one side the fact that he had then been a teacher for thirty-five years in the Mormon Sunday Schools, and he is today the oldest person attending Sunday School in his city. He was ordained a High Priest, and was set apart as First Counsel to Bishop Atkins over twenty years ago, still holding that position. He also at one time was High Counsel of the Tooele Stake. Mr. Craner relates with pride the fact that he was a teacher in the first Sunday School organized, on January 7, 1857. Since coming to Utah he has assisted a number of people to emigrate to this place, bringing three families to Utah, besides his own. When Mr. Craner went to Tooele City the place was little more than a wilderness. He raised the first peaches grown in Tooele City.

He has followed farming and fruit raising all his life since coming here, and has been so successful that he was able to retire from active business life about eight years ago. In addition to accumulating a comfortable competence for his own declining days, he has been able to assist his children as they grew to maturity, and after giving them every advantage possible in the way of education assisted them in starting in life, and today they are all well-to-do. Mr. Craner, by his own industry, perseverance and upright living, has attained to a high place among the citizens and business men of Tooele county.



BENJAMIN CLEGG. For over half a century Mr. Clegg has been identified with almost every undertaking and enterprise which was for the building up of Tooele county and City. He has assisted in the development of its financial, commercial, agricultural and educational interests, promoting the welfare of its fellow citizens and aiding the progress of his county, and is entitled to be ranked among the public spirited, progressive citizens. By his long and honorable life in Tooele county he has won and retained the confidence and respect of all the best people of his community.

Benjamin Clegg is a native of England, being born in Lancashire, September 1, 1826, and is the son of Joseph and Mary Clegg. Our subject was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in the spring of 1848, and that year left his native land and emigrated to America, crossing the great American plains to Utah in 1849, in Ezra T. Benson's company. That winter was spent in the old Fort at Salt Lake City, and the following spring he went to what is now the site of Tooele City, where he located the place which has been his home ever since. At the time he came here there were but few families living here, and of those few he is the only person now living here, the others having either moved away or died. When he came to Utah his capital consisted of seventy-five cents in money, a span of horses, one cow and one steer. With this small capital he began life in Tooele, and by untiring industry, hard work, economy and determination in the face of all obstacles accumulated a little at a time, until now he is one of the most substantial farmers in this county, owning a beautiful place of thirty-nine acres of highly cultivated land in this place, and having large interests in cattle and sheep. He retired from active life about five years ago, since which time his sons have looked after his interests.

In April, 1850, he married in Salt Lake City a widow who had five children. This wife died in 1882. In December, 1853, he was again married, this time to Miss Grace McIntyre, daughter of Peter and Agnes McIntyre. The McIntyres were natives of Scotland, Mrs. Clegg being

born in Millport, Scotland, and baptized into the Mormon faith in that country in 1844. Peter McIntyre was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte. His wife died, leaving him with a family of six children, whom he brought to America in 1853, settling at Tooele City, where he died in 1872. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clegg—Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. S. Brown, of Salt Lake City; Benjamin, Peter, Agnes, who died aged two years, and Grace, now Mrs. Grace Jones, of Bingham Canyon.

Mr. Clegg has been active in the work of the Mormon Church during his residence, and has reared his children in that faith. He holds the office of High Priest in the Church. His son, Benjamin, now living at Soda Springs, Idaho, was called for missionary service in Australia, and served in that field for three years. As his sons have grown to manhood, Mr. Clegg has started them in the cattle and sheep business, and his son Peter is today the largest owner of cattle and sheep in Tooele county.



RENRY PHINEHAS RICHARDS. For upwards of fifty-four years Henry Phinehas Richards has made his home in Salt Lake City. He has been an eye-witness to the vast work of transforming Salt Lake City from a small and struggling village of adobe houses and business places to the splendid position which it occupies at the present time. Elder Richards has spent most of his life in the interests of the Mormon Church, serving on Missions at home and in the foreign fields.

He was born November 30, 1831, in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and is the son of Phinehas and Wealthy (Dewey) Richards. His parents were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and baptized when our subject was about eight years of age, and their son was baptized into that faith when he was a youth of eight years. The family emigrated to Nauvoo in 1843, and remained there until the exodus of the Mormon people in 1846, spending the winter of 1847-48 at Winter Quarters and on July 3, 1848,

took up the journey westward, arriving in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on October 19th of that year. During this journey our subject drove an oxteam for Mrs. Moss, whose husband was on a mission to England, and had charge of two teams all the way, standing guard half the night every third night. He was not of a very strong constitution, and this trip proved a very trying one. For a number of years after coming to Utah he assisted in supporting the family, and acted as messenger in the House of Representatives of the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret, during its first two sessions. This later became the State of Utah. In the winter of 1850 he took an active part in organizing the first dramatic company west of the Missouri river, and took part in the first play presented by that company, the title of which was "The Triumph of Innocence," and was presented in the old Bowery, then situated in the Temple Block.

On December 30, 1852, he was united in marriage by President Willard Richards to Margaret Minerva Empey, and to them were born eight children. On April 17th, 1854, he was ordained a Seventy under the hands of President Joseph Young, and became identified with the Eighth Quorum. On May 4th of that year he was sent by the heads of the Church, in company with eighteen other Elders on a mission to the Hawaiian Islands, traveling by team to California. During his absence of three and a half years he acquired a knowledge of the language of that country and successfully labored upon the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Oahu and Kauai. His oldest child, a daughter, was born soon after he left for this mission, and was about three and a half years old when he first saw her.

In the spring of 1858, upon the approach of Johnston's army, he moved south and located in Provo, where his family remained until the trouble passed. On August 21, 1865, he was commissioned by acting Governor Amos Reed as Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Brigade, First Division, Militia of Utah, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, and on July 13th of the following year was commissioned by Governor Charles Durkee as First

Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander of the Second Brigade, First Division, Utah Militia, with the rank of Colonel of Infantry.

On September 11, 1860, he was ordained one of the Presidents of the Eighth Quorum of Seventies, occupying that position until May 9, 1873, when he was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as Alternate High Counselor, under the hands of President Joseph F. Smith and the Presidency of the Stake. He was again called on a mission to the Hawaiian Islands in October, 1876, taking passage at San Francisco on board the ship *City of New York*, and arriving in Honolulu January 12, 1877. He labored on many of the islands which he had first visited, and met many with whom he had become acquainted on his first mission. He had several interviews with the King of those Islands, who expressed himself as being friendly to the Mormons, and Mr. Richards presented Queen Kapiolani with a nicely bound volume of the Book of Mormon, published in her own language. He also traveled for a time with Her Majesty on the Island of Hawaii, partaking of her hospitality and assisting her on a number of occasions in organizing her Hoola Hooulu Lahui, an organization similar to the Relief Societies of the Latter Day Saints. During his stay on the Island of Oahu, Elder Richards was assessed a personal tax of five dollars by the native assessor, and upon his refusal to pay the tax, upon the ground of his being a Christian minister, and therefore entitled to exemption, was arrested and tried by the native courts, who upheld the action of the assessor, but this decision was reversed by Judge McCully, and thereafter the Mormon missionaries were exempted from this tax. Elder Richards also had several interviews with J. Mott Smith, Minister to the Interior, the result of which was the granting of licenses to the Mormon missionaries, allowing them to solemnize marriages. His mission this time lasted about two and a half years, and on his return he brought with him four natives of the Sandwich Islands. While on his way from the Island of Hawaii to Honolulu, news reached him of the death of President Brigham Young.

On June 5, 1881, he was appointed Superin-

tendent of the Fourteenth Ward Sunday School, which position he held nearly eight years, having previously been connected with the school in various capacities. He served as District School Trustee from 1882 to 1888. On September 8, 1890, he was enrolled as a member of the High Council of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion.

During the time he has been at home he has been actively engaged in mercantile pursuits and has been in the employ of a number of the leading houses of the city. On April 5, 1898, he was appointed Oil and Food Inspector for the city.



ROBERT E. DIMOND. Salt Lake county is noted for its fine soil, splendid homes, prosperous and successful farms, and stock men. Mr. Robert E. Dimond has taken no small part during the past twenty years of his life in bringing about the present prosperous and most satisfactory condition which today exists in Salt Lake county.

Mr. Dimond is a native of England, having been born in Crewkerne, Sommersetshire, England, on April 30, 1865. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Jane (Weber) Dimond, who were also natives of England, and came to America with their family in 1880, settling in West Jordan Ward, near the place where their son now has his farm. The boys received their education in England, attending the common schools of that country. Our subject is a member of the Mormon Church and has been active in its work ever since his residence in this country. In 1891 he was called to go on a mission for the Church to the Samoan Islands, where he served three years, returning in 1894. He has also been active in the home work of the Church, having served for a time as assistant superintendent of the Sunday Schools of his Ward, and is at this time a Ward teacher. He is also occupying the position of one of the Presidents of a Quorum of Seventies, and by his untiring and conscientious work in behalf of the Church has won the confidence and trust of its leaders, by whom he is held in

high esteem. In addition to his journey to the Samoan Islands, he has also been back to his native land since coming to this country, having visited the Paris Exposition in company with his brothers, W. A. and T. W. Dimond, in 1900.

Our subject was married on November 24, 1887, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Bateman, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bateman, who were among the early pioneers to this State, and are well-to-do people of Salt Lake county, and well and favorably known in their own community, as well as in Salt Lake City. By this marriage Mr. Dimond has had seven children: Edwin Robert; George Thomas; Arthur William; Leo H., who died at the age of three years; Lola, Zella E., and Servella A. Like her husband, Mrs. Dimond is a member of the Mormon faith, and was brought up in the doctrines of that Church.

In politics Mr. Dimond is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but while taking an active interest in the work of his party, he has never been an office seeker, devoting his entire time to the management of his large business interests. In company with his brothers, Mr. Dimond has large sheep interests, ranging their sheep in Wyoming, and the firm of Dimond Brothers is well known among stockmen of this section of the country. The firm is a prosperous one and they make large shipments to the East. Our subject also owns his home in the West Jordan Ward, having forty acres of land on which he has erected a fine brick residence, and the place is well improved, with good outbuildings, fences windmills, etc.

Mr. Dimond is still in his early manhood, but he has already won a high place for himself in the ranks of the business men of this community, and it is confidentially predicted by those who are in close touch with him in business affairs that he will by his unusual business ability be in a position to retire from active business life at an early age, if he so desires. He has made his own way in the world, and his success is due to his own efforts, unaided by any outside financial support. He has the confidence and respect of those who know him and enjoys a large circle of friends.

JOHEN ENGLAND. Whoever labors for the advancement of his community assists in the development of its financial, commercial, agricultural and educational interests, promoting the welfare of his fellow citizens and aiding in the progress of the place, and is entitled to rank among its public spirited, progressive citizens. Such a man is Mr. England, than whom Tooele county has no citizen more prominent or popular. His name has been identified with almost every important measure for the benefit and upbuilding of Tooele City and county. His help has been relied upon in the development of material interests; his generosity has stimulated local progress and his intelligence has enabled him to devise means of enhancing the common good. For upwards of half a century he has been closely associated with the interests and development of his county, and today ranks among the most highly respected men throughout the entire county of Tooele.

John England was born in Norfolk, England, October 25, 1840, and is the son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Medler) England. His parents were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England, and brought their children up in that faith, our subject being baptized at the age of eight years. The family emigrated to America in 1856 and joined the famous hand cart company, but they stopped in Winter Quarters and did not accompany that ill-fated company to Utah. Daniel England had been a shoemaker in England and taught that trade to his sons. For four years after coming to the United States the family remained in Omaha, where the father and sons plied their trade. In 1860 they crossed the plains in company with Brigham H. Young. Their outfit consisted of a wagon, two oxen and two cows. While en route to Utah one ox was stolen, and at Fort Laramie they bought a cow and continued the journey with the cows and oxen hitched together. On arriving in Utah the family went at once to Tooele City, where the father and sons again followed their trade as shoemakers, making the first pair of boots ever manufactured in Tooele City, which were presented as a gift to Apostle Orson Pratt. Our

subject has been engaged in the boot and shoe business at intervals since that time, and was for ten years manager of the boot and shoe department for the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution in Tooele City. He bought his present establishment in 1890 and is today one of the most substantial and enterprising business men of this place.

Mr. England was married in Tooele City in 1863 to Miss Eliza Kennington, who came to Utah with the first hand cart company. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are now living: John; Maggie; Henry; Julia; Joseph; Leon; Hazel, and Olive. Mr. England has a good home here and owns a number of city lots. He has been twice married and is the father of nineteen children, and after the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker Act served a term in the penitentiary for violation of that law.

The people for whom Mr. England did shoemaking in the early days had as a rule very little money, and it was not always possible for him to obtain his pay promptly, and he was often obliged to go out and earn money in other ways. He hauled the first load of ore from the Hidden Treasure mine to Salt Lake City, and also assisted in building the road up to the mine. In addition to this work he helped get out the first ties for the Union Pacific Railroad. In late years he has been interested in the sheep business quite extensively his sons at this time looking after his interests in that direction, their ranges being mostly in Wyoming. The whole family are members of the Mormon Church, and Mr. England holds the office of High Priest. He was called on a mission to England in 1881, and served two years in the Norfolk Conference. His mother died the year he left on his mission, and his father died in 1889. Mr. England is a self-made man, and during his life here has been noted for his many charitable acts, being always ready to assist those who were poorer than himself. He is of a genial and kindly nature and has many friends in Tooele county and other parts of the State where he is known.



AMUEL HENRY PARKER. To have lived a life devoted to the betterment of one's fellowmen, and so filled the lives of those about us with kindly deeds that when we pass out into the bourne from whence none ever return, the hearts of those left must forever mourn the absence of our comforting presence, is a measure of happiness that comes to but few of us, thoughtlessly running our race, often unmindful of the sorrows of our brother. Those who came in daily touch with the subject of this sketch have only words of praise to offer for a life that closed in its prime, and his memory is held in tenderest remembrance by those bound to him by the close ties of relationship, to whom his loss is an irreparable one.

He comes of an old English family, his grandparents having come to America in 1845 and to Utah in 1852. His parents were William and Mary (Shanks) Parker, both of whom are still living, and an interesting account of the family history will be found in the sketch of the father, which appears elsewhere in this work. He was also a brother of William Edward Parker, a prosperous farmer of Taylorsville, whose biography also appears in this volume.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm in Taylorsville Ward, where he was born April 11, 1869, and obtained such scholastic advantages as the times afforded. After his marriage he moved to the present family homestead at the south end of Taylorsville Ward, where he engaged in farming, building a fine brick house, good outbuildings, etc., and bringing his farm up to an excellent state of cultivation, in which he took much pride. In the Church he was a most active worker, and was sent to England on a mission, but ill health compelled him to return in 1895 before his time was up. He was at the time of his death a member of the Seventies.

Mr. Parker married on January 9, 1890, Miss Maggie Swenson, daughter of Peter Swenson who survives him. Two children were born to them: Emil Samuel and Mervin.

Mr. Parker was in his twenty-ninth year when death claimed him on November 14th, 1897, and he was followed to the grave by a host of sorrow-





L. Scudder

ing neighbors and friends, who had loved him for his many noble qualities of mind and heart, and honored him for his manly and upright mode of life.

Mrs. Parker's parents are still living in Grant Ward and she has five sisters and two brothers, all of whom with one exception are residents of Utah. Her husband left the home in good condition and free of all encumbrances, and she has since been enabled to live in comfort, surrounded by her children, to whom she is deeply attached. She is identified with the work of the Ladies' Relief Society and an active worker in all Church departments, enjoying a wide popularity among her friends.



RIGHT REVEREND LAURENCE SCANLAN, D. D., Bishop (R. C.) diocese of Salt Lake City. During the thirty years of his life spent in Salt Lake City, Bishop Scanlan has accomplished wonderful things along the line of his Church work, and the results of his active, progressive life can be seen on every hand. Broad and liberal in his views he not only holds the respect and esteem of his own people, but enjoys the highest confidence of all classes in this inter-mountain region.

Bishop Scanlan is a native of Ireland. He was educated at All Hallows College, Dublin, Ireland, and ordained a priest June 24, 1868. He at once came to the United States, landing at New York and going from thence to California by way of Panama. He went to San Francisco, where he was for two years assistant pastor of Saint Patrick's Church, then assistant pastor of Saint Mary's Cathedral for one year. In 1871 he was appointed pastor at Woodland, Sonoma county, California, where he remained only six months. He was then sent to Pioche, a mining camp in Southern Nevada, where he ministered to the people for eighteen months, and in 1873 was transferred to Petaluma, Sonoma county, California, remaining there but six months, being in that same year appointed pastor of Saint Mary's, Salt Lake City, and after entering upon his duties here, had charge of the entire territory un-

til 1887. In 1875 he became Vicar-General under Bishop Allamany of San Francisco. He then proceeded to establish other parishes throughout the State, and today has twelve parishes in Utah, besides forty missions in different parts of the State.

On June 29, 1887, he was consecrated Bishop of Laranda and Vicar-Apostolic of Utah. In 1891 he was transferred from Bishop of Laranda to Bishop of Salt Lake, and has supreme power in all of Utah and Eastern Nevada, assisted by eighteen priests under his charge.

In 1875 he founded Saint Mary's Academy, a well-known educational institution of this city. In 1881 he built the Holy Cross Hospital of Salt Lake City, which is the leading Hospital for surgical operations in this inter-mountain country, and widely known throughout the adjoining States. In 1886 he built All Hallows College and conducted it for two years, as President, until his successor was appointed. He also has supervision over the Kearns' Saint Ann's Orphanage, of this city. On the Fourth day of July, 1899, he broke the ground on East South Temple street, and commenced the erection of Saint Mary's Cathedral, a beautiful structure of gray sandstone, adjoining the Bishop's home.

Bishop Scanlan has done a great work in the upbuilding of the Church in Utah. In 1876 he built the Ogden Church, of which he was in charge until his successor was appointed. In 1879 he erected the old Sacred Heart Academy at Ogden, built churches and schools in Park City, Eureka, Castle Gate and Bingham City.

The Bishop is well known in Salt Lake City and Utah, as well as in the surrounding States, and highly respected for his good qualities and educational attainments. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the city and State, and enjoys a wide circle of friends, irrespective of religious dogma.



LOUTS BRINGHURST. In the great work of developing and bringing the State of Utah to its present prosperous condition it has called for brave men; men of determined purpose and persevering energy. The Bringhurst family has been

identified with its interests since its earliest days, being among the first pioneers to settle in this country, and by their efforts much has been accomplished in bringing this new country from a wild and barren waste to its present prosperous condition.

Our subject, Louis Bringham, is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City September 24, 1856. He is a son of Samuel Bringham, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject spent his boyhood days in Salt Lake City, up to the age of fifteen, receiving his education in the public schools. He first started working for his father and brothers until he reached his majority. In 1871 the family moved to West Jordan, now the south end of Taylorsville Ward, where Mr. Bringham has continued to reside ever since.

On July 3, 1884, he married Miss Phoebe Brown, daughter of Homer and Sarah Ann (Wolf) Brown, who were pioneers to Utah, having crossed the plains with the first Mormon train in 1847. Mrs. Bringham was born in Salt Lake City. They have had seven children, two of whom have died: Phoebe Grace; Louis Scott; Eleanor Ann; Harvey, who died aged four years; Chester, who died at two years of age; Beatrice, and Tracy. Mr. Bringham owns a splendid farm of thirty acres, which he settled upon in 1887, and year by year he has devoted his time to making substantial improvements upon his place; his buildings are all of modern type, and his home is situated on the Redwood road, one and a half miles south of the Taylorsville post-office.

In political affairs he has always been a Republican, and at the present time is serving as Road Supervisor and is a Director of the South Jordan canal. From early childhood he has been associated with the Mormon Church, as has his wife, and they have taken an active and prominent part in the work of the Church, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of its leaders. His children are also members of that Church. He is one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventies, and also President of the Mutual Improvement Association. In 1894 he was called to serve on a mission

to England, which he filled with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to the leaders of the Church, returning in 1895.

Mr. Bringham has in his possession a book which was published in 1728 by order of the Grand Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, which treats of the laws then in force in that Province. William Penn's Charter, written in his own hand-writing, contains fourteen pages of closely written laws. This volume contains three hundred and eighty-four pages. But few volumes were printed and in binding, William Penn's Charter was for some reason bound in the same book. This book has been in the possession of the family for many years, being handed down by their ancestors. On the front page of this book appears the name of John Bringham, which was no doubt written either by their grandfather or their great-grandfather. The book is considered a valuable one and a great curiosity, being the only one now in existence. During the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876 it was on exhibition there.



SAMUEL BATEMAN. Probably one of the oldest settlers in West Jordan is Samuel Bateman, who has been farming in that section of Salt Lake county for the last fifty years. He has been in his time deputy sheriff, pound master, road overseer and Superintendent of the Sunday School, and is in politics a firm believer in the principles of Democracy. He has raised sixteen children, of whom all but one lived in the neighborhood.

Mr. Bateman was born in Manchester, England, on July 1st, 1832. His father was Thomas Bateman and his mother Mary (Street) Bateman. The elder Bateman joined the Mormon Church in England, and came to America in 1840, staying the winter of that year in St. Louis. In the following spring the father and family went to Nauvoo, and were there at the laying of the corner stone of the Temple. After staying there for six months they moved to Lee county, Iowa, and after establishing a home for his family there

Thomas Bateman with his son, Sam, returned to Nauvoo and went to work in the Nauvoo brick yard for the summer. In the winter of 1844, after Prophet Smith was killed, Mr. Bateman sold out his place in Iowa and returned to Nauvoo with his family, where he remained until 1846. Our subject worked on the Temple building in the winter, and in the summer obtained work in the brick yard. He was in Nauvoo when the Temple was completed in the winter of 1845-46. Then he returned to Iowa and lived for three years near his former home. In 1849 the Batemans went to Council Bluffs, and in the following year crossed the plains to the new Mormon settlement in the Salt Lake valley. There were fifty-six wagons in the freight train in which the family crossed the plains, and Thomas Bateman and Faremorz Little were the captains of the train, which reached Salt Lake City in September. The train of merchandise was owned by Livingston and Kincaid and was the first freight train with merchandise to cross the plains to Salt Lake City. That winter our subject journeyed into Iron county. On the way thither he passed through West Jordan, where he settled less than two years later and still lives. In 1851 he returned to Salt Lake City. Making a trip back to Parowan the following year, he sold out what property he had there and came back to Salt Lake City. Since the close of the summer of 1852 he has remained in West Jordan. Here he started in to farm with seven and three-quarters acres of land, which in course of time he increased to forty-one acres. The north Jordan canal runs through his land, making it fertile. Mr. Bateman also has an interest in the West Jordan Flouring Mill.

In 1854 Mr. Bateman married Miranda Allen, a daughter of D. R. and Eliza (Martin) Allen of West Jordan, who came to Utah in 1853. He became a member of the Mormon Church when he was in Iowa, and has always been a staunch supporter of the tenets of that faith. He was one of the intimate friends of Presidents Brigham Young and Wilford Woodruff, and also of Apostle John Taylor. He was one of the many Mormons who suffered seventy-five days' im-

prisonment in the State Prison for maintaining plural wives, and refusing to give up one of the principles of his faith. Mr. Bateman was one of Brigham Young's guards, and in that position went to Idaho, and has been into every Territory bordering on Utah. He was sent on a mission to Dixey. His father went back to England to dispose of his property, and died on the voyage back, being buried at sea. His mother lived to the age of eighty-one years, dying in West Jordan Ward.



JOHN C. MACKAY, one of the most able and influential men of Salt Lake county, who has only just passed his forty-fourth mile-stone in his life's history, has fully demonstrated his ability to handle and control the intricate and complicated problems in life.

Mr. Mackay is a man of wide range of thought and a thorough student. He goes on the theory that every man, whether his occupation is that of a farmer, stock-man, banker, or whatever his position or avocation in life may be, must keep up with the times in order to reap the greatest benefits intellectually, morally and financially.

Mr. Mackay is a native of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City, November 30th, 1857. He is a son of John and Isabella (Calder) Mackay, and a grandson of Thomas Mackay, who was among the original pioneers of this State, and one of the first men to cross the Jordan river and settle in that section. A full sketch of the family history may be found elsewhere in this volume. Our subject spent his boyhood days in Salt Lake City. His early education was received in the common schools, later entering the State University of Utah, and receiving graduating honors in that institution in 1875, at the age of eighteen years. In the class in which Mr. Mackay graduated were Major Richard W. Young, Ferry Young, D. C. Young and Levy Riter. After completing his education, Mr. Mackay followed book-keeping for several years for some of the leading firms in Salt Lake City. In 1878 he moved to Granger Ward on the Redwood road, between

Fourteenth and Fifteenth South, where he purchased forty acres of land, upon which he has made valuable improvements, and which includes his beautiful home, a large brick house.

Mr. Mackay has been a very busy man during all of his business career, and yet he desires to reside in his country home where he can raise his family untampered by the bad influences incident to a city life.

Quite early in life Mr. Mackay entered the sheep business, soon after moving into the country, and has been prominently identified with that industry ever since. While living in the city he had taken up civil engineering and became proficient in that profession, and on account of his expert knowledge along this line, he has been called to fill many positions demanding experience in this department, among some of those he has filled is the position of Secretary of the North Jordan Canal, to which he has given much of his time and attention, and was closely identified in the construction of that canal in measuring the water and doing all of the company's business, which position he has filled for the past ten years, and being so competent in that department he has been sought by other canal companies to do similar business, and is now Secretary of all of the companies interested in Utah Lake as a reservoir.

On account of those positions, Mr. Mackay has spent a great deal of time in the courts giving expert testimony along the lines in dispute and questions of law which have come up for the decisions of the courts. He is also President of the Wool Growers' Protective Association of Uinta county, Wyoming. Mr. Mackay has taken a very active part in the National Live Stock Association, and was chairman of the Entertainment Committee when they held their National Convention at Salt Lake City in 1901. He is considered one of the ablest speakers along the lines of live stock and irrigation in this State, and many of his speeches can be found in the different publications of not only Utah, but which have been copied in the papers of other States as well. Perhaps one of the greatest speeches was delivered at Denver, Colorado, on "Forest

Reserves," which appears in the volume of 1899 and also in the volume of 1900, upon the "Arid Lands." On account of the prominent positions he occupies along this line he is almost in constant correspondence with the National Government, giving information and his theory as to irrigation and the arid lands.

Mr. Mackay has always been a protectionist, having stumped the State of Utah every campaign since its admission in the Union as a State, for the Republican party.

He married on November 8th, 1883, to Miss Catherine Moses, daughter of George R. and Alice (Cristy) Moses, one of the old and prominent families of this State. Ten children have been born as the result of this union: John E.; Eugene; Alice; Alonzo; Albert C.; George W.; Rowland C.; Harold M.; Dewy C., and Wendell. The oldest son at the present time is a student in the State University of Utah, preparing for a civil engineer. One of Mr. Mackay's greatest desires in life is that all of his children shall have a thorough and complete education.

He and his family are all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He was called upon to fill a mission, and had made all preparations to that end, but on account of his business relations in this State, was relieved and chosen First Counsel to the Bishop of his Ward which position he still holds.

Mrs. Mackay is a member of the Ladies' Relief Association, and has always taken a prominent part in that organization, and is considered one of the leaders in her Ward among social relations.

PHILIP DE LA MARE. The beet sugar industry has assumed large proportions in Utah and is fast becoming one of the greatest enterprises in the State, bringing wealth to the manufacturer as well as to the producer of beets. This great industry has been developed and put on a paying basis during the past few years. Few people living in Utah at the present time realize that among the first promoters of this great enterprise was Philip De La Mare, and that he agitated it over half a century ago, purchasing in Eng-

land and bringing to the United States and to Utah the first beet sugar machines ever brought to America. These facts are history and while at that time the country was not ripe for an industry of that kind, and as in many other new undertakings the first ventures have failed, so with the beet sugar industry of fifty years ago; it was not a success. Nevertheless Mr. De La Mare had faith in the project and predicted at that time that the beet sugar industry would at some time prove a success, which has been fully demonstrated during his life time.

Philip De La Mare was born April 3, 1823, on the Island of Jersey, among the Channel Islands, on the coast of France, and is the son of Francis and Jane E. (Hier) De La Mare. Our subject grew to manhood in his native land, receiving his education there and learned the blacksmith trade, which trade he followed for a time in the northern part of England. In 1849 he was converted to the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, under the preaching of W. C. Dunbar, by whom he was baptized, and on January 10, 1852, sailed from Liverpool on board the ship *Kenebeck* for America, landing in New Orleans on the 17th of March. He went up the Mississippi river by boat to St. Louis, remaining there but a few days, going out in the country to buy cattle and wagons with which to transport to Utah the beet sugar machine which he had brought with him to America, sixty thousand dollars being invested in it. The machinery was of the best that money could buy at that time and it required two hundred head of cattle to bring it across the plains. They left Fort Leavenworth on July 4, 1852, and arrived in Salt Lake City on November of that year. The undertaking did not prove a success and was finally abandoned. Associated with Mr. De La Mare in this enterprise was Apostle John Taylor, late President of the Church, Captain Russell, a ship builder, and John W. Coward, a Liverpool broker. Our subject remained in Salt Lake City for a year and then came to Tooele City, being a pioneer to this place. He has followed his trade since living here, and retired from active business life in 1896. He owns his home and a farm of sixty acres of land here and is

now enjoying the fruits of a long and honorable career. While living in Salt Lake City the government paid him five hundred dollars to build a platform scale, and he also built the anchors for Mr. Patrick O'Connor when he launched his boat on the great Salt Lake some years ago.

Mr. De La Mare has been thrice married, and has been the father of twenty-one children, fourteen of whom are now living. Of his wives, Mary (Chivalier) De La Mare died in 1884, and Mary (Parke) De La Mare died in 1895. His third wife was Jennette Meiklejohn, whom he married in 1857, and who is still living. Almost all his children live in the State, and the entire family are members of the Church in which they were born and reared. One son, John C., served for two years in the missionary field in the Southern States, and his son Philip served on a mission to Arizona.

In political life our subject is a staunch Democrat, as are all his sons, but he has never taken any very active part in the work of his party, preferring to devote his spare time to Church work, in which he has been prominent during his whole life. In 1850 he went on his first mission, being gone about six months; with him was Apostle Taylor. At this time the Book of Mormon was translated into the French language. On April 20, 1860, he was sent by the heads of the Church on a mission to France, and presided over the Channel Island Conference for three years, spending three years and eight months in that work, and on his return in company with John Needham and Samuel H. Smith brought back a company of six hundred emigrants. He has passed through all the different offices of the Priesthood and has been a Patriarch since 1898, having been set apart and ordained to that office by Apostle Marion F. Lyman. An interesting feature of his mission to Europe was the fact that while in St. Louis on his way to New York he met a man by the name of Style who claimed to have found a gold plate on which was inscribed the history of one of the members of the Mormon Priesthood. Mr. Styles claimed to have uncovered this plate forty feet below the surface of the ground while engaged in digging a well. In the early days of his residence in

Utah Mr. De La Mare was a man of considerable means and many instances of his benevolence are related, he being at all times willing to divide with his poorer brother, or in any way relieve distress or want, and now in the declining years of his life his many friends unite in making his life as peaceful and pleasant as possible.



SAMUEL BRINGHURST. Among the native sons of Utah who have taken an active and prominent part in the building up of this new country and especially in the development of its agricultural resources in Sal Lake county, should be mentioned Samuel Bringhurst, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Salt Lake City April 7, 1850, and is the son of Samuel and Eleanor Bringhurst, who were born near the City of Philadelphia, his father being born December 21, 1812, and his mother December 25, 1816. Mr. Bringhurst spent his early life in Salt Lake City, where he received his education in the common schools. In starting out in life he began his first work on a farm in Taylorsville Ward, which he carried on while his residence was still in the city.

On December 12, 1888, he married Miss Sarah E. Orr, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Wickel) Orr, who came to Utah in the early fifties. By this union six children have been born to them: Ada E.; Florence; Bessie; Marion; Edna, and Wilma, who died in infancy. Mr. Bringhurst remained at home with his parents until after his marriage, since which time he has been doing for himself. He moved to his present home on the Redwood road, in 1888, at which time it was unimproved and in a wild state, covered with sage brush. Today he has thirty acres well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He has built a splendid brick residence which is located within forty rods of one of the best schools in Salt Lake county.

In political affairs he has always been identified with the Democratic party and for many years served as trustee of the school of his Ward. He has been a member of the Mormon Church from childhood, of which his wife is also a faithful

member. He has served as Second Counselor to the Late Bishop Samuel Bennion, and for the past fifteen years has been Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was ordained a High Priest in the early eighties. Mrs. Bringhurst is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society and takes a deep interest in providing for the poor and destitute, as well as for the sick.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Samuel Bringhurst, was one of the early settlers in Utah and for years was engaged in the buggy and wagon manufacturing business; in the early days he built nearly all the wagons and farming implements used by the settlers. He later went to Iron county, where he assisted in building up a settlement in that section. A full biographical sketch of the parents will be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Bringhurst was a member of the jury which served during the trial of Peter Mortensen, the most celebrated case of its nature in the history of the State.



BISHOP THOMAS ATKIN, JR. If there is one lesson that the lives of the pioneers should teach the youth of this generation, above all others, it is that success in life is not a thing that comes at our bidding, or can be bought with wealth or influence; it comes only to the man who dares; the man who is willing to pursue one thing with singleness of purpose, day after day, year after year; the man who does not know the meaning of the word "discouraged." It was to this class that the noble pioneers belonged; those men and women who left all that made life desirable and faced every imaginable hardship, privation and danger, for the sole purpose of building unto themselves a Temple in the heart of the mountains, wherein they might live the life they had chosen, far removed from contact with those opposed to them. Although the father of our subject was not able to join the people with whom he had chosen to cast has been a member of the Mormon Church from he desired, yet he came here with his family at a very early day, arriving in the valley Septem-

ber 25, 1849, our subject being a youth of about sixteen years, and since then his life has been spent in the service of the Church and for the advancement of his State, and from a poor boy, unknown save by the few friends who accompanied the family from England, he has risen to be one of the best known men of his county, occupying not only a place of prominence and influence in the Church, but in business and public life as well, and it is perhaps safe to say he has done as much for the advancement and development of his city and county as any of the residents of this section of Utah.

Bishop Atkin was born in Louth, Lincolnshire, England, July 7, 1833, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Morley) Atkin, natives of England, who were married February 13, 1826, in Saint Mary's Church, Nottingham. Mr. and Mrs. Atkin were members of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Atkin was especially noted for her great piety, and during his early life our subject had the very best religious instruction his mother was able to give him, thus early instilling into his mind a reverence for sacred things. The father was a carpenter by trade, and in very comfortable circumstances, owning some property and a number of houses, from which he received a good rent roll. The town of Louth contained at that time about twelve thousand inhabitants and was a model town in all respects, being noted for its good morals and Christian influence. Born and reared in such an atmosphere, it is not strange that Bishop Atkin should carry through life a deep sense of man's responsibility towards his Creator, and that his whole life should be a most exemplary one. There were six children in this family, three of whom, Emily, George and our subject, grew to maturity. Although a nominal Christian, the senior Mr. Atkin was not especially active in religious matters, and it was not until his wife was miraculously saved from a dangerous illness through prayer in the year 1840, that he gave much serious thought to the question of his soul's salvation. However, his search after the truth was a most unsatisfying one, and for two years he was in a very unsettled state of mind in regard to religious matters. In the year 1842, he heard for the first

time the Mormon doctrine expounded by Elder Henry Cuerdon. From the first this doctrine appealed strongly to Mr. Atkin, but he did not accept it until he had made a deep study of it, and was convinced that it was the true faith, after which he took great pains and pleasure in making the essential points plain to the members of his family, with the result that at different times during the year 1843 the entire family, with the exception of one son, George, were baptized and confirmed members of the Church, and this son was baptized and confirmed in 1846. In addition to this family were a number of the prominent families of Louth, who became members of the Church, but as a whole the gospel as preached by the Mormon Elders did not find favor with the people of that town, and an estrangement grew up between them and those who had accepted the faith. The Atkin family were especially active in spreading the teachings of the new gospel, and as time wore on they became filled with a desire to join the Saints in America. All preparations had been made and they were on the eve of departure when the terrible news of the killing of the Prophet Joseph Smith reached them. This deterred them from going at that time, and it was not until January, 1849, about three years later, that Mr. Atkin was able to dispose of his property to good advantage and start on the long contemplated journey, in company with a number of families from the town of Louth. After a voyage of ten weeks, during which time the trip was without particular incident, except a small fire which broke out on board a few days after starting, they arrived in New Orleans, on board the *Zetland* and took passage on the *Iowa* for St. Louis. Cholera was raging in the Southern States at that time, and during the trip up the Mississippi river a number of deaths occurred, the pilot of the boat being among the number. They remained a few days in St. Louis and continued by boat to Council Bluffs. At Fort Henry our travelers had their first glimpse of an Indian. They started from Council Bluffs on their long journey across the plains on May 28th, having lost three of the friends who had started with them from Louth, through cholera, and the mother of our subject

being sick with the disease at the time they started. Mrs. Atkin's life was once more spared, and on June 2nd they crossed the river and joined the main body of emigrants who were waiting to be organized into companies. On June 3rd they camped in Winter Quarters, now known as Florence, where the vacant houses of the Apostles and other leaders of the Church were of great interest to them. They once more took up the march across the plains on June 8th, under the immediate care of Captain William Hyde and Captain Collett, Orson Spencer being captain of one hundred wagons in that company. They encountered a band of hostile Indians on the Elk Horn River, but after making a show of arms, the Indians evidently changed their minds and retired from the scene. Two other incidents of note occurred during this journey, one the accidental killing of a little child; and the other our subject's becoming lost while attempting to return to camp at nightfall, ahead of a party of hunters who had been out after buffalo.

Upon arriving in Salt Lake City the senior Mr. Atkin and his family located on a piece of land in the Eleventh Ward, now owned by the family of the late Francis Armstrong. Here they built an adobe house of one room before winter set in, and our subject slept that first winter in the wagon in which they had crossed the plains. The following summer his brother George and he farmed on shares for one of the men who owned a farm just outside the city, and the spring of 1851 our subject and his father purchased a forty-acre farm in Tooele county, on what is now the site of Tooele City. The daughter Emily married that year to Richard Warburton, and thereafter made her home in Salt Lake City. Their lives for the next few years was that of the early settler, failure of crops, devastation by grasshoppers; raids from Indians, whom they were often called upon to pursue and fight, and the building of a fort and wall around the town for their better protection.

On May 20, 1856, our subject took as his helpmeet through life Miss Mary Ann Maughan, daughter of Peter and Ruth (Harrison) Maughan. Mr. Maughan came to Utah from England,

bringing his little daughter with him, at a very early day, his wife having died in that country. He first settled in Tooele county, but later moved into Cache county, where he became the first Bishop and President of the Cache Valley Stake of Zion. Mr. Atkin's brother George was married at the same time to Miss Sarah Matilda Utley, daughter of L. J. Utley, the ceremonies being performed by Bishop John Rowberry. The ceremony of endowment and sealing was performed on June 4th in the Endowment house in Salt Lake City, by President Jedediah M. Grant. There were born to Bishop and Mrs. Atkin of this marriage, the following children: Thomas Maughan, born June 7, 1858; Ruth Eveline, born November 16, 1859; Mary Ann, born December 19, 1861; Edward and Edith, twins, born October 30, 1864, Edith died leaving a family of three children; Peter died in infancy; Willard George, born August 25, 1875, and William Franklin, born January 14, 1878.

During the invasion of Johnston's army, Mr. Atkin moved his family to Lehi, and it was here his first child was born. He took part in all the trouble following the invasion, being one of the men to guard Echo canyon, and also engaging in numerous battles with the Indians who were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity offered for plundering. He moved his family back to the farm after cessation of hostilities, and at once took up his former occupation of stock raising and general farming, in which he has since been most successful.

Since those days Bishop Atkin and his family have been among the most prominent and efficient members of the Church in Tooele City, and have occupied a number of official positions. Mrs. Atkin was chosen treasurer of the first Relief Society organized in that Ward, and in 1896 was elected President, being re-elected to that office in 1901, for a term of four years. The Bishop was elected to his present office over twenty-two years ago, and in that capacity has done valiant service for the cause. He has also held a number of positions in public office, having been Treasurer of the county for some years, and passed through all the troublesome times of the State before the division on national political



D. C. McLaughlin

lines. His children have all followed in the teachings of their parents and are worthy members of the Mormon Church, the sons having performed a number of missions and being active workers at home. In fact, it is safe to say there is not a more worthy or highly respected family in the valley, nor a man more universally honored and loved than Bishop Thomas Atkin.



DAVID C. McLAUGHLIN, Deceased, was for many years one of the most substantial and prominent business men of Salt Lake City and vicinity. An important factor in business life and public affairs, he won and retained the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was widely known as the president of the Quincy mine, of which he was one of the founders and promoters; also the Woodside mine and the Anchor mine, all located in the Park City district.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in Illinois, on August 26, 1854. When only a child his parents moved to Muskegon, Michigan, where he spent his early life. Educated in the common schools of Muskegon he later entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated with honors in his class. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1876, and entered the law firm of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin, with whom he was associated until he came to Utah in 1880. He located in Park City, where he continued to practice his profession. He took an active part in politics, and was the first Gentile ever elected to the Territorial Legislature of Utah, having served the sessions of 1884 and 1886. For many years he was President of the School Board of Park City, and also City Attorney. He was one of the promoters and founders of the great Quincy mine of Park City, having served as its President until his death. He was also President of the Woodside mine, and a promoter and director in the Anchor mine, he being among the first to take hold of and develop the mining interests in the Park City district. In political affairs he was a staunch Republican, having assisted in the or-

ganization of that party in this State, and also took a prominent and active part in its affairs. In the Church he was identified with the Episcopal faith. His father, David, was also a lawyer, and one of the early settlers in Michigan. He had one brother, Andrew C., professor of history and law in the University of Michigan, and another brother, James C., a lawyer and Tax Commissioner of the State of Michigan. Another brother, Wm. B., is National Bank Inspector.

Mr. McLaughlin married in 1888 to Miss Etta Young, daughter of H. O. Young, one of the prominent merchants of Salt Lake City, she having been educated in the schools of this city, where she resided until her marriage. She has one daughter, Isabella Lois. Mrs. McLaughlin, since the death of her husband, has made her home at the Knutsford in Salt Lake City. Since the death of Mr. McLaughlin the large volume of business which he carried on has fallen on her shoulders, which she has demonstrated her ability to handle in a thorough and business-like manner, and today is considered one of the best business women in Utah. She holds large interests in Park City and in different parts of the State, more particularly in mining interests. Mr. McLaughlin was an untiring worker all his life, and by thorough business principles he had laid the foundation for a successful career, and just on the eve of that success he was taken sick and passed into the unknown, having died June 18, 1901, at the age of forty-six years. While Mr. McLaughlin had made his home in Park City since coming to Utah, yet he was as widely known in Salt Lake City, and in fact throughout Utah as he was in the vicinity in which he resided, on account of the part he took in building up the great mining industries of the State. His demise has been keenly felt, not only in Park City, but in Salt Lake City and vicinity as well. The Utah Souvenir Edition of the Park City Herald contains a touching tribute to the memory of Mr. McLaughlin, of which the following is an extract:

"Up to the hour of his death he had been more closely identified with the material prosperity and growth of Park City than any other man, and was just beginning to realize the highest climax

of his ideal in the city's permanency and prosperity * * * when he was summoned to the far-away shores of the Crystal Sea. To his memory, standing as an everlasting monument and growing more beautiful with each returning year, rising on the firm and well built foundation of his hand and brain, rests the charming city of Park. * * * When the dark angel pressed the helpless form to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, a city stood by the bier containing the earthly remains, as one mourner—for grief and sorrow was universal and as the clay comingled with the mother clay from whence it came, tears wrung from hearts overflowing with grief and anguish fell to moisten the sod of the evergreen memory and to nourish the flower of hope and peace in the world hereafter. No warrior ever passed to dust with greater honor, or a higher respect, and no memory is more sincerely cherished than that of the townspeople for this departed man. * * * He was heavily interested in the mining properties of the district; was an extensive owner of Park property, but his greatest wealth reposed in the magnanimity and generosity of his great, noble heart, which beat not alone for his, but for all mankind."

JOHN W. TATE. Utah is noted for the large number of self-made men who reside within her borders. Among her many worthy citizens who by energy, perseverance and close attention to business have paved the way for a successful career, and at the same time won and retained the confidence and respect of the best people of his community, John W. Tate deserves special mention. He is among the largest and most successful merchants of Tooele City, in which place he has spent his whole life.

He was born August 8, 1853, in Wyoming, while his parents were en route to Utah, and is the son of John and Ann (Seetree) Tate, natives of England, who came to Utah with their family in 1853, and settled in Salt Lake City, remaining there two and a half years, at the end of which time they moved to the northern part

of Toole county, remaining there until 1865, when they came to Tooele City, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying July 4, 1898, and the mother surviving him a little more than a year.

Our subject grew to manhood in Tooele county, receiving such schooling as was to be obtained at that time, working on his father's farm during the summer months and attending the district school for a few weeks in the winter. He early began life as a clerk, and has been more or less in the mercantile business ever since. In 1894 he began peddling, following that for a year, when he opened up a general merchandise store in a small room in Tooele City, which has grown until today his establishment is the second largest in that place.

Mr. Tate was married in Tooele City February 22, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth De La Mare, daughter of Philip and Mary (Chevalier) De La Mare. Of this marriage fourteen children have been born, all of whom are now living. They are: John P.; William F.; Joseph H.; George L.; Mary A.; Ethel S.; Clara M.; Anna M.; Della M.; Luella; Edith V.; Leland S.; Charles D., and Thomas T. Three of the children are students at the Latter Day Saints College in Salt Lake City.

In politics Mr. Tate is a Democrat, and has held a number of public offices in his county, having been elected County Clerk by the People's party in 1883, and for a number of years has been a member of the City Council, as well as serving a number of terms as County Clerk and Treasurer. He has been a member of the School Board almost from the time he moved here, being one of the Trustees and Secretary of the Board. He supervised the building of the new school house in Tooele City, which is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State, being erected at a cost of twenty-thousand dollars. Mr. Tate and his entire family are members of the Mormon Church, in whose work he has been a prominent factor. He has served six months in missionary work in the Southern States, and while doing missionary work in the Blue Ridge mountains was shot at by three men. He has filled the office of High Council of this Stake for a number

of years, and for the past eight years has been Superintendent of the Sunday School. At this time he is Clerk of the Tooele Stake.

Mr. Tate enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of business associates and friends, as well as the leaders of the Church, and has through life been an upright, honorable man, seeking to give every one their just dues, and the success which has crowned his life has been entirely due to his own honest efforts and strict adherence to the highest business principles.

JAMES B. HICKMAN. Prominent among the officials of Tooele county is its present County Recorder, James B. Hickman, a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City February 27, 1866. While still a young man he has demonstrated his ability to handle and control successfully any enterprise or project to which he has turned his attention, and few men in Tooele county hold a better record either in private, business or public life than does he, and few are more highly respected by the better class of citizens in that county.

He is the son of William A. and Mary J. (Hetherington) Hickman. Mr. Hickman was raised in Stockton, in Tooele county, where he received his early education, completing his studies at the Brigham Young Academy in Provo. He began life as a clerk in a store, and from that became interested in mining, being at this time largely interested in the silver and lead mines of Tooele county, in which he has great faith, though as yet they have not been developed to any appreciable degree. In 1895 he organized the Mercur Abstract Company and wrote up a complete set of records of Tooele county, being the first and only one in existence. He was also at one time the owner of a considerable number of sheep and it is his intention to again embark in that enterprise in the near future.

Mr. Hickman was married at Stockton in 1882, to Miss Ellen L. Booth, daughter of Henry Booth, and by this marriage has had three chil-

dren: Edna P. and Harry J.; Charles died aged four years.

In politics he has been a member of the Republican party since its organization in Utah, and has ever been an active worker in its ranks. He was elected County Recorder of Tooele county in 1894, and re-elected to the same office in 1899. He has also filled the position of District Mining Recorder, and for many years acted as school trustee in his district. He is not a member of any church, but believes in giving assistance to any worthy religious cause. In social life he is a member of the Odd Fellows of Stockton, where he makes his home, and in which place he has a comfortable and substantial residence, although his public duties have required his making Tooele his headquarters since he has been in office. Mr. Hickman has made his own way in the world without financial assistance from any source, and though but a young man is looked upon as one of the most aggressive and successful business men of his county. His upright and manly life, his integrity and honesty in the discharge of the important trusts that have been given into his hands, and his determination and energy, together with a genial, pleasing personality, have won for him a score of friends, and today he enjoys the confidence and trust of those with whom he is associated.

JUDGE HUGH S. GOWANS. Nations rise and reign, then pass into oblivion, yet there are stars within the constellations of those governments which never cease to send their light down the ages; men who by their strong individuality make an impression upon the ocean of humanity and the waves of time that the rust of inaction can never destroy. Of Hugh S. Gowans it may be said that his life has been an earnest effort to promote the perpetuation of the best in the world. The characters of such men will wield an influence when the earthly house of their tabernacle shall have been dissolved, and we will appropriate their lives to our own good; they will go with us and guide us in every action and word. Even the humblest man who lives nobly exerts

an influence for good in his community; to a much greater degree does the life of a prominent man prove a power, not only in his immediate neighborhood, but in places remote, and his good deeds bless mankind through an endless cycle of years. Of the subject of this sketch it may be said that no citizen of Tooele county has more powerfully affected its history or enhanced its development than he has. He has been honored with more political positions than any other man who ever settled in Tooele county.

Hugh S. Gowans, President of the Tooele Stake of Zion, came of an old Scotch family, and was born February 23, 1832, in the City of Perth, Perthshire, Scotland. He is the son of Robert and Grace (McKay) Gowans, both native of that country, where they spent their lives and where they died. The family moved from Perth when our subject was very young and took up their home in the City of Aberdeen, famed as the Granite City of Northern Scotland. Here the son lived until ten years of age, receiving his early education from the schools of that place. His parents then moved to Arbroath, where his scholastic education was completed and where he remained until twenty-three years of age. In 1850 he was converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, under the preaching of Elder Joseph Booth, by whom he was baptized. In 1855 he left his native home and took passage for America on a cruising vessel, arriving in the United States on May 27th of that year. From New York City he went to Pittsburg by railroad and from there by boat to St. Louis. From St. Louis he traveled by river to Atchison, Kansas, joining a train of Mormon emigrants under command of Captain Milo Andrus, with whom he crossed the great American plains, and arrived in Salt Lake City October 24, 1855. Upon his arrival in Utah our subject at once settled on the government reservation in Rush Valley, Tooele county, where he only remained a short time, being compelled to abandon his home there by the hostile attitude of the Indians. He then settled in Tooele City, where he has since continued to make his home. For a number of years he followed farming as his chief occupation, but since

1865 has been in political life continuously, occupying many positions of honor and trust.

Judge Gowans was married in Scotland, March 16, 1854, to Miss Betsy Gowans, who although bearing the same family name, was not related to the Judge's family. Ten children were born of this marriage, seven of whom are now living: Barbara, James, Andrew, Betsy, Ephraim, Alonzo, and Charles.

Since 1865 Judge Gowans has been one of the most active and prominent men in public life in the State of Utah. His first office was that of County Assessor and Collector, being elected on the People's ticket, which position he held for six years, after which he was Mayor of Tooele City for eight years. In August, 1878, he was elected Probate Judge of Tooele county, prior to which time he had for two years been Prosecuting Attorney for that county. He filled the position of Probate Judge for four years. In 1866 he was appointed Inspector of Distilled Spirits and Coal Oil for the Territory of Utah, his appointment being made by the Secretary of the Treasury. He was made Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Election on September 2, 1878, and in August of the following year was elected an Alderman of Tooele City, and also filled the office of Justice of the Peace, his commission being signed by Governor George W. Emory. He later studied law and was admitted to practice before the bar of the Third Judicial District of Utah on April 11, 1896. Judge Gowans has also been prominent in military affairs in the State. He was made an Adjutant in Company A., First Battalion, on May 16, 1868, and was a member of the Nauvoo Legion of Utah, in which organization he held the rank of Lieutenant. At this time Judge Gowans is interested in the Insurance and Loans business, and is also agent for the Oregon Short Line railroad company.

Although a very busy man in public life, Judge Gowans has not neglected the work of the Church, and much of his life has been devoted to furthering its interests in this State, and in the mission field. He has held many offices in the Priesthood, having been ordained an Elder in Scotland, on January 10, 1852; made a Priest in

1851, and on April 20, 1857, was ordained a member of the Seventies by President Joseph Young. In May of that year he was set apart as one of the Presidents of the Forty-third Quorum of Seventies. He was ordained a High Priest by F. D. Richards in 1877, and was also Counsel to Bishop Rowberry. He was appointed to his present office, that of President of the Stake of Tooele, in October, 1882. In October, 1872, he was called and set apart on the 25th of that month for service in England, laboring in Bedford Conference, and later in Manchester, returning in 1875. Judge Gowans has all his life been a close follower of the teachings of the Mormon Church, and after the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker act was arrested for violation of that law and served six months in the Penitentiary in 1886, being the first man to be indicted under the Segregation act. However, being a firm believer in the rights of the Mormon people to practice their religion according to the teachings of the Church, he went to prison rather than renounce the doctrines which he had espoused. In public and private life Judge Gowans' life has been above reproach, and he is held high in the esteem of men in every walk of life, irrespective of religious or political creed.

ROBERT M. SHEILDS, Sheriff of Tooele county. Mr. Shields is a noted son of Utah, having been born in Tooele City, June 2, 1869. While yet a young man he has by his straightforward business principles and faithfulness in public office won the respect of all the best people of his county.

Our subject is the son of John C. and Jane (Meiklejohn) Shields, both natives of Scotland, being born in that country, where they were converted to the teachings of the Mormon faith, and emigrated to America. Their family of nine children, all of whom are now living, were born in Utah, our subject being the second oldest child. On arriving in Utah the parents settled in Tooele county, where they are still living.

Mr. Shields spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and his life was much like that of

the other sons of pioneers, working on the farm during the summer months and attending school for a few weeks in winter, when the weather was too severe to permit of his doing outdoor work. He early began life on his own account, learning the blacksmith trade, which he followed for sixteen years, and is still interested in that business with his brother, John M., who has charge of the blacksmith shop.

He married in Tooele City, in 1891, to Miss Lottie Lee, daughter of Samuel F. and Ann Lee, residents of Tooele and early settlers of Utah. Five children have been born to them: Bertha, Lee, Grant, Anna and Mary. Mr. Shields has a comfortable home on West street in Tooele City. His blacksmith shop is on Main street.

In political life our subject has always been a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has always been active in party work and political life, and prior to his election to the office of sheriff on November 4, 1900, had served two years as Deputy Marshal and two years as Constable of his precinct. His father and brothers are also members of the Republican party. Mr. Shields has the distinction of being the youngest sheriff in the State of Utah, being but thirty-one years of age when elected to office. He is a man of very mild appearance and retiring manners, but has the reputation of being a fearless official, never flinching at any call for duty, no matter how dangerous the undertaking, and the bandits who infest this State and have made it famous of recent years as the rendezvous of the outlaws not only of this but of adjoining States, have no terrors for Mr. Shields, who goes where duty calls him, regardless of whom he may be following. He and his family are faithful adherents of the Mormon Church and active in its work in their community.

JOSEPH U. ELDRIDGE, Sr., Deputy Sheriff of Salt Lake City. For more than a quarter of a century the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article has been identified with the political and public life of Utah, and more especially of Salt Lake City and county, and by integrity,

courtesy and a genuine desire to meet the wishes of the people has won the success which he thoroughly deserves. Since his early manhood he has been obliged to make his own way in the world, and his record has been of the highest order, acquiring a reputation for honesty and integrity.

Mr. Eldredge was born in Dennisport, Mass., October 10, 1843, but his whole life has been spent in Utah; he came across the plains in his mother's arms with pioneers in 1847. His father, L. Nathan Eldredge, was also a native of Massachusetts. He was for many years a sea captain. He became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church and was among the pioneers to cross the plains in 1847, following farming principally after coming to Utah. Mr. Eldredge was one of the most active and prominent men in the affairs of Utah during the early days; for several terms he served on the City Council, and was identified with many of the early enterprises for the advancement of the State. He participated in the early Indian wars and was among the first to go to Southern Utah, and assisted in settling that section. He was for a number of years prior to his death Counselor to the Bishop of the Sixteenth Ward, and held that position at the time of his demise. Mr. Eldredge's ancestors came from Scotland. There were eight brothers who emigrated to America at the same time and settled in different portions of the United States. Mr. Eldredge's wife, and the mother of our subject, also was descended from old New England stock, her people coming over in the *Mayflower*. She bore the maiden name of Ruth Baker, and was a most estimable lady. Both our subject's paternal and maternal ancestors fought in the War of the Revolution, and also in the War of 1812.

Our subject spent his early life on a farm and obtained his education from the district schools and at Mousley's Academy, then the best schools in Utah. He served one summer in the Black Hawk Indian war in Southern Utah. He lived at home until twenty-eight years of age, but had been engaged in business for himself for a number of years previous to that time. He has crossed the plains a number of times; his first work was freighting with ox teams from the Missouri river when he was about nineteen years

of age; also between the Missouri river and Helena, Montana, which he continued for a number of years, and also did considerable freighting in Nevada, from Elko to the White Pine mines.

After he quit the freighting business he went to Rich county, this State, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He also took a contract for carrying the government mail between Evans-ton, Wyoming, and Paris, Idaho, which he followed for about six years. During his residence in Rich county he served two terms as Assessor and Collector of that county. In 1885 he moved back to Salt Lake City and was for six years Deputy Collector of this county. During the real estate boom he took a very active part in the real estate speculations, buying and selling, and made some money out of his investments. In 1897 he was made Deputy Sheriff of Salt Lake county, which position he still holds.

Mr. Eldredge was married in 1870 to Miss Vianna Pratt, a daughter of Apostle Orson Pratt, and by this marriage has had the following children: J. U., Jr.; Ruth, now starring in one of the leading theatrical companies, of which Frank, another child, is business manager; Della, wife of John W. Spiker; Lulubell, a prominent music teacher of the city; Orson, and Vera, at school.

He has also been active in Church work. In 1869 he served on a mission to the Eastern States, and in 1884 spent two years in missionary work in the Southern States. He is at this time a member of the Seventies

PETER CLEGG is a native son of Utah, having been born in Tooele City October 15, 1859. He has made Tooele county his home since his birth, his boyhood days having been spent on his father's farm in Tooele Valley. He received his scholastic education in the district schools of his native county.

He began for himself at the age of twenty-one, taking up the stock business, both cattle and sheep, which has been his principal vocation through life, and by his judicious management, keen business foresight, coupled with energy and perseverance, has won an enviable place

in the business world, and today stands pre-eminent at the head in his line in Tooele county.

He is the son of Benjamin and Grace (McIntyre) Clegg, old residents of this section of Utah, his father being prominent in agricultural and stock raising lines, and a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Our subject married twice. The first time to Edith M. Atkin, daughter of Bishop Atkin, by which marriage he is the father of three children: Zella, Peter V. and Edith M. The mother of these children died on July 1st, 1890, and he again married in June, 1895, to Miss Agnes McLaws, daughter of John and Johanna McLaws. There have been no children by this second marriage. Biographical sketches of both the Atkin and McLaws families will also be found in another part of this volume, they being important factors in the history of the settlement and development of Tooele county.

In politics Mr. Clegg owes allegiance to the Republican party, which is the dominant one in this section, and under its leadership has held a number of positions of honor and trust, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the people of his community and county, irrespective of religious affiliations. He was for five years City Marshal and County Collector for two years; also a member of the City Council for a number of years. He is a friend of education, believing in giving the young people of the State the best possible educational facilities, and has been a member of the School Board of his district for thirteen years, being a member of the Board under whose administration the magnificent school house at Tooele City, which was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and which is conceded to be one of the finest in the State, was built. In religious life he and his family are members of the Mormon Church, in which both Mr. and Mrs. Clegg were born and raised, and he is at the present time a member of the Seventies.

Mr. Clegg is not only noted as one of the largest cattle and sheep men of this county, but is also known as a man who is most careful of the best interests of his stock. He ranges his large herds of sheep in Idaho, and keeps his cat-

tle in Utah, feeding the cattle during the winter months, and on his home place is a small village of sheds and corrals where the cattle are protected from the rigors of the winter weather. He is the owner of a thousand acres of land, besides having access to the public ranges, and in the two lines gives employment to about ten men the year round. He has a commodious and beautiful home in Tooele City, where he ranks among the foremost business men of that place, and is held in high esteem by those who have been associated with him.



WINDSOR V. RICE was born in the town of Riceburg, named after his family, near Montreal, Canada, in 1850, and spent his early life in that section of the British Dominion. He was educated in the schools of Riceburg, and in what was known as the Eastern Township, mostly settled by people from the New England States. At the age of sixteen he began his active career as a mechanical engineer, and followed that profession throughout his life. He has made for himself such a success that he is now one of the prominent men engaged in that profession in Utah. He removed from Canada to Michigan and secured engineering work in that State, where he remained for eight years, becoming identified with Colonel William M. Ferry, and later with Hopkins and Ferry. He then returned to his old home in Riceburg and followed his profession there until the spring of 1887, when he came to Utah and has since been a resident of Salt Lake City and Park City. He is identified here with the interests of E. P. Ferry in many of the important mining properties of Utah. Mr. Rice, since coming to Utah, has been identified with all of the leading mines of this inter-mountain region. He was one of the large owners and promoters of the Anchor mine, and is identified with the Quincy, and is also largely identified with the famous Silver King mine, of which he has been a director since its organization, and of which he was one of the first organizers and developers. With this latter mine he has been closely identified ever since it began

operations, and has taken a great interest in the development of Park City industries as well, being one of the original organizers of the Steam Boat Mining Company, and is also manager of the Water and Electric Light Company in Park City. He has also been President of the First National Bank of Park City, which position he held for some years, and at the present time is a director in that institution. In addition to these enterprises he is largely interested in many of the business enterprises that go to make up the industrial and financial life of Utah, and has aided largely in the development of its present prosperity.

Mr. Rice married in Dunham, Canada, to Miss M. Belle Browne, daughter of David Browne, who was of an old English family. Mr. Rice's father was an iron manufacturer, engaged in business in Riceburg, and here spent the greater portion of his life. He was a successful business man, and one whose influence was felt throughout his community. His wife, Permilla (Vincent) Rice, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, belonged to one of the old Vermont families, who had originally come from Scotland.

In political life Mr. Rice is independent, and does not ally himself with either of the dominant parties, preferring to vote for the men who in his judgment are best fitted to serve the community. His mining business has absorbed all of his time and attention, so that he has never had an opportunity to participate actively in political work, and has never cared to be a candidate for any public office. In fraternal life Mr. Rice is a member of the Masonic order, and a member of the Knights Templar.

Ever since he was sixteen years of age Mr. Rice has made his own way in the world, and the successful career which he has built for himself, both in Michigan and in the West, stands as a monument to his industry, application and untiring energy. His varied mining interests throughout Utah and the inter-mountain region make him one of the largest mining operators in the West. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his business associates, and in mining matters there is no man whose opinion carries greater weight than does his. His reputation has

not been gained by mere chance, but by consistent and constant hard work and application to the tasks which have fallen to him to perform. He is well and favorably known throughout Utah and the West, and enjoys a wide popularity.



A E. WELBY. The different departments of a railroad corporation might well be likened to the work-room of a vast training school, through which every man had to pass before he could aspire to any position of importance or responsibility. While in almost any line of commercial enterprise the man who understands the details of his business will stand the better chance of building up a sound financial institution, this thorough knowledge of details is of essential importance to the railroad man, and without it he can never fit himself for the higher departments of the service. This, perhaps, is the reason why the railroad man rarely enters any other line of business; it is in itself the business of a life-time; there is but the one place to begin—at the bottom, and it requires many years of training to fit a man for the responsible position of head of a department; by the time he is eligible for such a promotion he is usually of an age when he has lost, in a measure, his adaptability and does not care to spend years in acquiring knowledge of a new business, in which the years of training he has already received can be of no practical use. Among the men who control and direct the affairs of the western railroads, none is perhaps better known or more worthy of special commendation than A. E. Welby, General Superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and the subject of this article, who makes his headquarters in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Welby was born February 5, 1855, at Georgetown, South Africa. At the age of seventeen years he entered the railroad service in Canada, in May 1872, as a roadman on the Great Western Railway of Canada, which is at this time known as the Grand Trunk system. In the following year he entered the operating department of that road, and from then until 1876 held a number of positions in that department. On



Wm S Burton

March 1, 1877, he entered the office of the Chief Engineer, where he remained until August 13th of that year, when he severed his connection with that road and accepted a position as clerk to the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway. He held that position until 1881. On November 5th of that year Mr. Welby assumed the position of clerk in the office of the Division Superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway and has since been in the employ of that road. In June, 1883, he was promoted to the position of Chief Clerk in the General Superintendent's office, and in May, 1887, was transferred to the General Manager's office, where he held the same position until June 30, 1890. Mr. Welby had during these years shown such marked ability in his work and so thoroughly mastered the intricacies of that department of the service that he was, on July 1, 1890, promoted to the responsible position of Superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, where for two years he performed his duties in such an efficient manner that, on January 1, 1892, the company once more evidenced their confidence in and appreciation of his work by tendering him the position of General Superintendent of the road, which position he accepted, and has since continued to fill, with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the owners of the road and its patrons.

Prosperity has not spoiled Mr. Welby, who is one of the most genial men in the entire service. His long service with this road has given him a wide acquaintance among its employes, and his kindly treatment of the men under him has won for him only highest words of praise. While he understands the importance of having the best possible service in all departments and invariably insists upon this kind of work, he is not in any sense of the word inclined to be arbitrary, and rules by kindness, being quick to note and reward special merit, and dealing gently with those who are not so adaptable to their work. His family are among the social leaders of Salt Lake City, and his daughters highly educated and accomplished young ladies. Mr. Welby is also a familiar figure in business and social circles of the city, where he is universally popular.



WILLIAM S. BURTON. There have been many men who have contributed their quota to the building up of Utah and the development of Salt Lake City, and among these men, both by reason of his service and by reason of the length of time he has given to the work, is William S. Burton, the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Bishop Robert T. Burton of Salt Lake City, and was born in Salt Lake City in 1850, receiving his education in the schools of this city, and later in the Deseret University.

His father, being Sheriff of this county, Mr. Burton, who was then at college discontinued his studies to enter his father's office as his assistant. So successful was he in this work and so adapted to the requirements of the office, that he served in a similar capacity for several successive Sheriffs, for a term of ten years. He was called to go on a mission for the Church in 1877, and remained absent on that work for the ensuing two years. While there he had charge of the office in Birmingham, besides doing considerable work in that field. He returned in 1879 and was appointed Deputy County Assessor and Collector. Two years later he was elected Assessor and served in that capacity until 1883. About that time a change was made in the political parties in Utah, the People's and the Liberal parties agreeing to discontinue their fight on Mormon and Non-Mormon lines and join in the national political issues. In this work of harmonizing the conditions existing throughout the State and in settling the feeling that existed between the two factions, Mr. Burton was very prominent. Upon the completion of his term as Assessor, he entered the service of the Rio Grande Western Railway as its Coal Agent and established and carried the work in that department to its present satisfactory condition. When he took hold of the work this was a very small concern, and is now one of the largest in this country. His term of service for this road covered a period of three years, and his next venture was the organization of the firm of Burton, Gardner & Company, for the purpose of transacting a lumber business. This firm was very successful and prosperous

until the financial panic swept over the country in 1893, when it was forced to suspend. During the early days of his life Mr. Burton had learned the carpenter trade, and has had charge of all the buildings erected by the Church for the past eight years. He has also built many of the stamping mills in the mining districts of this State. Perhaps his best work, and the one that will stand as a practical monument to his ability, is the new *Deseret News* building, which is at the time of this writing almost completed.

Mr. Burton has also given considerable attention to the mining resources of Utah and is at present a director and Secretary of the Saint Joe Mining Company, in addition to which he has other extensive interests in properties in this State.

Mr. Burton was married in 1871 to Miss Julia M. Horne, daughter of M. Isabella Horne. She, however, lived but one year, leaving one child, a daughter, Julia, who died, aged one year. Upon Mr. Burton's return from his missionary work in England, in 1879, he married Miss Eloise Crismon, daughter of George and Mary L. Crismon, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Burton was born in San Bernardino, California, and she received her education in Deseret University, now the University of Utah, and has spent nearly all her life here. They have nine children, who are: Evadne, Leona, Theresa, Eloise, Vernico, Florence, Ralph, Helen and George.

In the administration of political affairs Mr. Burton has taken an extensive interest, and as stated above, has several times been elected as an officer by the county. He is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party. His ability and industry have won for him an enviable career in the life of the State, and his integrity and honesty have gained for him the esteem of all the people with whom he has been associated.



KON. DAVID KEITH. The stranger who visits Utah at the present time must of necessity be more or less surprised and delighted at the vast work of development which has taken place in this new country during the past half century. The early pioneers began at the very foot of the ladder in the transformation of this country from a wild and barren waste; a land inhabited only by hostile Indians, who had to be guarded against and finally subdued, thus making their task two-fold, not only overcoming the natural conditions of the soil—which was so sun-baked that until they devised the scheme of first irrigating it, broke their plowshares as if they had been of stubble—and making it to blossom as the rose; but also to subdue and control a wild, savage and hostile horde of Indians; and while today the sun shines gloriously upon the hills and valleys of this grand country, lighting up the grand panorama of valleys covered with fields of golden grain, the cattle upon a thousand hills, the vast mining industries pouring wealth not only into the coffers of their owners, but enriching the entire country; the beautiful hamlets, towns and cities which have sprung up with their fine public buildings, grand marble and granite business blocks; the splendid and perhaps unsurpassed system of irrigation, electric car lines, telephone lines traversing the whole inter-mountain region, and the vast railroad systems threading the entire western domain and reaching into almost every nook and corner and playing a most important part in the work of the settlement and development of this western empire, at that time this most desirable state of affairs had its existence only in the fertile brain of those hardy pioneers who came to blaze the way that these accessories of civilization might become a reality. Among the men who have of late years been largely instrumental in bringing about the present prosperity which this city and State enjoy; one who has spent much time, strength and money in the effort to bring Utah to the front among her sister States, the name of David Keith must ever stand forth.

Mr. Keith is a native of Canada. His birth occurred at Mabou, Cape Breton, Canada, in 1847. His early boyhood days were spent in that place, and there he received his scholastic education, remaining at home until he was fourteen years of age. When he had reached this age he became imbued with a desire to see something of the world on his own account, and leaving home went to the Isaac Harbor gold diggings, in Nova Scotia. Here he was employed in the mines and at different occupations for the next five years. When nineteen years of age he started out on another exploring expedition, going first to the Pacific Coast and then traveling inland spent a year prospecting in the Sierra Garde country, in California, and finally wound up his travels at Virginia City, Nevada. This was in the famous Comstock days, and at Caledonia, Nevada, where he had charge of the Caledonia mines. From there he took charge of the Overman shaft. He remained in Nevada, engaged almost the entire time in mining and prospecting, until 1883, when he abandoned that country and came to Utah, going to Park City, where he was employed to put in a number of new Cornish pumps in the Ontario mines. Here he was given charge of the No. 3 shaft, and held the position of foreman for the following eight years. He was also employed as superintendent and manager of the Anchor mine, occupying this position for ten years.

In 1888 Mr. Keith began mining on his own account, saving his wages and investing his money from time to time in new prospects, which he formed companies to develop, and has been actively identified with more of the leading mineral properties of Utah than perhaps any other man in the State, spending an immense fortune in development work, and giving liberal support to a great many enterprises that must have otherwise gone to the wall, but which with proper manipulation have come to the front as large wealth producers. One of the largest and best-known mines with which he is connected at this time is the Silver King, of which he was one of the incorporators, and is at this time president, and in which Senator Kearns is also heavily interested. In fact, these gentlemen have al-

most all their mining interests together, Mr. Keith looking after his partner's interests during the frequent absence of the latter.

He has also invested heavily in real estate in Salt Lake City, owning valuable property in the heart of the business district, and is at this time erecting a magnificent business block on Main street, on the site of the old Walker Hotel. Two years ago he built his present elegant home on Brigham street, the most fashionable and desirable residence district in the city. This home was over a year in course of erection, and when completed was one which bore every evidence of taste and refinement, equipped with every convenience that modern architecture could devise or money supply, and is among the beautiful homes of the city.

Mr. Keith was married in Salt Lake City to Miss Mary Ferguson, daughter of James Ferguson. Five children have blessed this union—two boys and three girls—Charles, associated in business with his father; Etta, married to R. S. Eskridge, and living in Seattle, Washington; Lillie, now Mrs. A. C. Allen, living in this city; Margaret, still in school, and David, Junior, at home.

He has all his life been a staunch adherent of the Republican principles, but, unlike his partner, Senator Kearns, has not participated in politics to any appreciable extent, preferring to devote his entire time to his large business interests. His refraining from office, however, is not owing to any probability of defeat in the event of his running, as he enjoys a wide popularity throughout the entire State of Utah, and while living in Summit county was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, receiving the largest vote of any member of the Convention.

In private life Mr. Keith is one of the most modest and unassuming of gentlemen, shrinking from notoriety of any kind, and yet it is perhaps not too much to say that Utah owes as much of her present prosperity to his keen business ability, energy and readiness to assist any worthy cause, as to any other one man in the State. He is one of the best-known men in this inter-mountain region, and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.



FRANKLIN WHITEHOUSE, well known to the people of Utah as one of its most reliable officials. Mr. Whitehouse is a native son of Utah and Tooele county, having been born at Lakeview, March 18, 1872. He is the youngest of a family of six children. His boyhood days were spent mostly on the farm, receiving his early education in the schools of Tooele City, and completing his scholastic education at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo.

He is the son of J. L. and Emma M. (Warr) Whitehouse, who are natives of England, the father having been born in Tipton and the mother in Sommersetshire, England. J. L. Whitehouse came to Utah in 1859, and Mrs. Whitehouse came with her people about 1861. They were married in Grantsville, but later moved to Lakeview, where they have continued to live ever since, and have raised a family of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. Their children are: J. W., Pamela; Emma, Ellen, William, who died when eight years of age; and Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and have raised their children in the same belief. They have given their children all the educational advantages possible, and the family enjoys a high social standing in their community.

Our subject is a single man. In political life he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and since reaching his majority has been an active worker in the ranks of that party. He was elected to the office of Treasurer and Collector of Tooele county on the Republican ticket in 1900, and has since filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county, irrespective of party affiliations.

Mr. Whitehouse is a faithful and consistent member of the Church in which he was raised, and for many years past has been active and prominent in its work. He was called and set apart October 23, 1897, to serve on a mission for the Church in England, where he remained for two years, laboring in the Birmingham Conference. He also labored for a year as a home mis-

sionary, and at this time is President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and an active worker in the Sunday School. Mr. Whitehouse has lived in this vicinity all his life, and although but a young man his life thus far has given promise of a very successful future. He is energetic and ambitious, and his friends predict for him a brilliant career.



JOHAN GILLESPIE. Linked with the history and development of Utah are the names of a few whose great natural force of character and indomitable energy have seemed to push to a successful termination the various enterprises and institutions planned for her progress. Aside from their ratings as citizens and general promoters of public good, they have in the minds of the people an added interest, growing out of an existence crowded with incidents of a more or less adventurous nature. That the early pioneers of Utah endured many hardships and surmounted many difficulties, no one can doubt. The life of John Gillespie has been no exception to this rule. His memory of the early days is replete with thrilling episodes. His position as an officer during the early times furnishes material for many a drama, in which the lawless desperadoes of this inter-mountain region were the chief actors. He and his friends were the vindicators of the strong arm of the law. Mr. Gillespie has spent the greater portion of his life in Utah, more especially in Tooele county, being among the very first to settle in Tooele City, and today is one of the most highly honored and respected citizens of that county.

John Gillespie was born in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, March 27, 1830, and is the son of Peter and Martha (Scott) Gillespie, both natives of that country, the mother being born in the City of Denney, Stotlandshire, and the father near that place. Peter Gillespie was a stone mason by trade, and taught his sons the same trade. He and his wife became converts to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and were baptized into that faith in Scotland, all of the children embracing the

same faith as they grew up. Our subject was baptized in 1843. In 1848 the father came to America, settling in New Orleans. His wife, three sons, of whom our subject was one, and one daughter, came the following year, and they later brought four other children over, thus completing the family circle. The father and older sons worked for some time at New Orleans, following their trade as stone masons, and were very successful. They later went to Saint Louis, Missouri, where they worked at their trade for several months, and then moved to Alton, Illinois, and took a contract from the Alton railroad to do the masonry work and build the stations for a distance of seventy-five miles from Alton towards Chicago. This work they completed in the spring of 1852. After the completion of this contract our subject came to Utah, leaving the family in Alton. He crossed the plains in company with Captain Tedwell, and arrived on the 10th day of September in Salt Lake City, where he remained until March of the following year, being employed in cutting stone for the Temple, which was then in course of erection. In exchange for his labor he received ten pounds of flour every two or three weeks, and a large portion of the time worked on a straight potato diet. In 1853 our subject bought a large farm in Tooele county, and in the fall of that year was joined by his parents and the other members of the family, who all went to live on this farm, where the father and mother spent the rest of their lives, the father dying about thirty years ago and the mother dying about thirty-five years ago.

In 1853 our subject enlisted as a cavalryman under Colonel Robert T. Burton, and on July 1st was ordered south into Iron county to fight Indians, under Colonel William H. Kimball. During the skirmish which they had at this time they captured six Indians and forty head of cattle which the Indians had driven off. These they delivered at Salt Lake City. The Indians also gave the settlers at Tooele City considerable trouble, and they were compelled to build a wall eighteen feet high around the settlement on three sides, as a protection against these marauders, in which work Mr. Gillespie assisted.

In 1857 our subject was recalled to Salt Lake City to cut stone for the Temple, and moved his family to that place, remaining there until the Johnston army troubles, when he was sent out to meet the army, under command of Colonel Robert T. Burton, and during this time had many thrilling experiences. He served most the time as a spy, and on one occasion, in company with three other men, went as far as Fort Laramie, attired as miners. There they found Johnston's army, and camped with them one night, claiming to be on their way East from the gold fields of California. They learned that it was the intention of Johnston to push on to Utah and extend no mercy to Brigham Young or his followers, and without exciting suspicion managed to retrace their way to the camp of Colonel Burton, and make their report. They were later with Lot Smith when he cut off a part of the supplies of Johnston's army and drove off fourteen hundred head of cattle. In 1859 he went to Camp Floyd and built a number of houses for the officers. He had with him a very fine race horse, to which one of the officers took a great fancy, and for which he paid Mr. Gillespie seven hundred dollars. In the fall of that year he was elected Sheriff of Tooele county and Marshal of Tooele City, serving in both capacities for a number of years, and having many exciting and hazardous experiences, robbery and murder being common in the early days of the settlement of Utah. It was while he was Sheriff that Robert Sutton was shot on October 10, 1866, Mr. Gillespie selecting five men to do the firing, one of whose guns ended the condemned man's life. In 1863 he was appointed and commissioned a Major, by General Charles Durkee.

Mr. Gillespie was married in Salt Lake City November 16, 1852, to Catherine Ross, daughter of Daniel and Agnes (McKellar) Ross, and twelve children were the result of this marriage, of whom seven sons and two daughters are now living. They are, Agnes, now Mrs. Gillette, of Tooele City; Peter, living in Tooele county; John, William, Daniel, James, Alexander and Walter, all living in Tooele county, and Margaret, now Mrs. Arthur Bryan, living in Butte, Montana. Although Mr. Gillespie has spent a

considerable portion of his time on the farm he bought when first coming to Tooele county, his principal life work has been that of a mason, and a large number of the houses and business places of Tooele and Grantsville have been built by him. He also assisted in building the towns of Saint Joseph and Overton. He retired from active business life about twenty years ago.

Mr. Gillespie has always been prominent and active in Church work during his life in Utah, and in the spring of 1868 went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, with a train of one hundred and two ox teams, to meet a company of emigrants coming to Utah. This trip consumed seven or eight months. He was also called to do colonization work in the Big Muddy country in southeastern Nevada, in 1868, after his return from Cheyenne, and remained in Nevada three years, doing efficient work for the Church in that place. He was for many years a Ward teacher and a member of the High Council of his Stake, being also President of the High Priests' Quorum. He has always been a firm believer in the doctrine of polygamy, and after the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker act served one term in the penitentiary for unlawful co-habitation, rather than renounce the teachings of his Church. His family are all members of the Mormon Church, and his eldest son, Peter, served for two years on a mission to the northwestern States, being called in 1897.

In politics Mr. Gillespie is a staunch Republican, and has been a member of that party since its organization in this State. He has been active in political affairs in his community, having been a member of the City Council most of the time since the City was incorporated, January 15, 1850. He also assisted in surveying the city in 1853. In 1901 Mr. Gillespie went on a pleasure trip to Scotland, traveling over sixteen thousand miles to revisit the scenes and friends of his early life, and while there secured a genealogy of the family.

He is regarded as one of the substantial men of his county, and is widely known for his many kindly deeds of charity. He has always tried to deal fairly with all men, and has ever been true to his convictions of right and duty, giving freely

of his time in the interests of both Church and State, and today there is no man who stands higher in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men than does John Gillespie.



COLONEL NEPHI W. CLAYTON.

So closely interwoven with the history and development of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and indeed of the entire State, is the life record of Nephi W. Clayton, the subject of this sketch, that to compile a work of this kind without a proper mention of the prominent and important part which Colonel Clayton has played in the affairs of Utah would prove but a feeble effort. He has been actively identified with many of the enterprises in this State, from the developing of the mines to the opening up of the salt industry and the building of the railroads. No man has given more of his time or means towards promoting the growth and development of this country, or is better or more favorably known throughout the entire inter-mountain region than he.

Colonel Clayton was born in this city, October 8, 1855, and is the son of William and Augusta (Bradock) Clayton. William Clayton was born in England, July 17, 1814. He emigrated to America when but a young man, and settled in Nauvoo, where he became private secretary to the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and later endured all the trials and persecutions to which the Saints were subjected in that city. He was one of the party of one hundred and forty-seven pioneers who crossed the plains with Brigham Young, and landed in the Salt Lake valley on July 24, 1847. After coming to Salt Lake City he was for years chief clerk in the Tithing Office, and was later secretary of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of which he was one of the original founders. He was later elected Auditor of Public Accounts of the Territory of Utah, which position he continued to fill for sixteen years. He also acquired notoriety from the invention of a device for measuring distances; it being attached to the wheel of a vehicle, each revolution of the wheel recording

a certain distance. In this way the distance from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City was measured. He died on December 4, 1879, while still an incumbent of the office of Public Auditor, being mourned by the entire State. His wife was a native of England, and came to Nauvoo with her parents, at which place she met and later married Colonel Clayton's father.

Our subject grew up and received his education from the common schools of Utah, starting out to make his own living at the tender age of thirteen years, since which time he has practically made his own way in the world. In 1873 he was called by his father to assist him in his office, where he became thoroughly posted in the detail work connected therewith, and became proficient in drawing up all kinds of legal instruments. In 1876 he was elected Territorial Librarian, and in 1878 succeeded his father in the office of Auditor of Public Accounts and Recorder of Marks and Brands, which offices he held until 1889, when the law under which he was elected was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States void, and the appointees of the then Governor succeeded him.

In 1887 Colonel Clayton became identified with the salt industry, and was instrumental in launching the Island Salt Company. In three years the company made such a showing that Eastern people became interested and made the owners an offer which they could not refuse, and it was sold to Kansas City people in 1890 for two hundred thousand dollars.

In 1892 the projectors of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway prevailed upon Colonel Clayton to take charge of the construction of the line from this city to the lake, and he later became the manager of the company. The road was completed in that year, and in January, 1893, the first piling was driven for the famous Salt-air pavilion, which was completed July 1, 1893, and thrown open to the public. The building of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway brought into existence the Inter-Mountain Salt Company, located along its line near Saltair, and in addition to the management of the railroad and beach, Colonel Clayton became manager of the salt company, which formed the present In-

land Crystal Salt Company, of which he is still manager.

Upon the death of George Q. Cannon, he became manager of the Brigham Young Trust Company, and later President of the D. O. Calder's Sons Company. The various offices which the Colonel at present occupies are: Manager of the Inland Crystal Salt Company, President and Manager of the Brigham Young Trust Company, and of the Clayton Land and Cattle Company; also President of the D. O. Calder's Sons Company.

In 1884 he led to the marriage altar Miss Sybella W. Johnson, youngest daughter of M. W. Johnson, who came to Utah in 1866. By this union five children have been born—Sybella W., Charles C., Lawrence H., Irving E. and Robert McMinn.

In political life Colonel Clayton has never given his allegiance to any of the dominant parties, preferring to use his own judgment and support the man whom he considers best fitted for the office.



ALTER A. DIMOND. One of the best-known families in the vicinity of Murray, is that of the Dimonds, all well-to-do and representative business men in the agricultural and live stock lines. Sketches of two brothers of the gentleman whose name heads this article will be found elsewhere in this work.

Walter A. Dimond was born at Crewkerne, Sommersetshire, England, July 18, 1872, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Weber) Dimond. Our subject's father was born in the same place as his son, on December 20, 1829, and his father and mother were Abraham and Elizabeth (Munford) Dimond. The senior Dimond grew to manhood in the town of his birth, and there lived until he came to America with his family. He spent many years at the lumber sawing business, and after meeting with an accident which cost him an eye, he turned his attention to weaving, and followed that until he came to Utah. He married in his native town

on January 4, 1856, to Elizabeth Jane Weber, whose parents were William and Hannah (Spearing) Weber. Nine children were born of this marriage—William S., Susan A., Elizabeth J., died at the age of three and a half years; Mercy M., Robert E., Thomas W., George H., died aged three and a half years; Walter A., our subject; Charles H., died at the age of four years and nine months.

Our subject was eight years old when the family came to Utah in 1880, and his first home was in West Jordan Ward, where the family lived two years and then removed to the present home on the Redwood road, where our subject grew to manhood. It became necessary for him to begin for himself at a tender age, and as a consequence his education was somewhat neglected along the lines of book learning, but being a close student of human nature and a wide observer, he has in a large measure made up for the deficiency. At the age of twelve years he began herding sheep, and continued at that occupation, hoarding his earnings, until he reached his nineteenth year, when he went into partnership with his brother, Thomas W. Feeling that he could now devote a little more time to study, he spent some time in different educational institutions in Utah, attending the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, the Latter Day Saints' College of Salt Lake and the University of Utah, completing his education after reaching maturity, with the money which he had himself earned through long years of hard labor and self-sacrifice. All the family have settled in this neighborhood and are among the representative people of the county, commanding the high esteem of all who know them. Two brothers—Robert E. and Thomas W.—are associated with our subject in the sheep business, under the style of Dimond Brothers. They have about eighteen thousand head of sheep on the range. Each of the boys owns his own home and is in good financial condition. That of our subject consists of ninety-six acres of well-improved land, on which he has a comfortable home. The utmost harmony has always prevailed among the brothers in their business relations, and they are setting an example of broth-

erly love and loyalty which many young people might profitably follow.

Mr. Dimond has never married. He lives at home with his parents, to whom he is deeply attached, and proposes to care for them while they live. He, like his brothers, is a Republican in politics, but no office seeker, devoting his entire time to his private interests, and to the work of the Church. With the exception of the oldest sister, Susan, the entire family are members of the Mormon Church. Susan is still a resident of England, where her husband, T. E. Humphries, is supervisor of one of the London postoffices. Mrs. Humphries is at this time visiting her parents and other relatives in Utah. Our subject and his brothers, Robert and Thomas, made a visit to their native home in 1900, during which time they also visited the Paris Exposition. They are all extensive travelers, and have gathered a fund of useful and entertaining knowledge. Of a most kindly and hospitable nature, the stranger is at once made at home among them, and carries away only the pleasantest memories.

AMMON JOSEPH BRUNEAU, one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Tooele City, while yet a young man, having only just passed the twenty-sixth mile-stone in his life's journey, has thoroughly demonstrated his ability as an able business man. Mr. Bruneau was the original promoter of the Mercur Abstract Company, of which he holds the office of Manager. His company is the oldest and largest of its kind in the county, and under Mr. Bruneau's management, thoroughly reliable.

Mr. Bruneau is a Utahn, having been born in Lakeview, Tooele county, May 28, 1876, and is the son of Moses H. and Sarah Bell (Tolman) Bruneau. Our subject's father was a native of France, having been born near Paris, and in his native land was a restaurant keeper. He traveled extensively before coming to Utah, visiting almost every country on the globe, and visited California and Nevada in the United States before settling in Utah. He settled in Tooele City,

where he was married, and where he still resides. Of this marriage four children were born—Alice R., Eugenie, Ammon Joseph, our subject; and Hannah Belle, who is now serving as Deputy County Clerk, under her brother. The mother died in 1878.

Our subject grew up in Utah, spending eleven years of his life in Salt Lake City and two in Wyoming. His education was received in the schools of Utah, graduating in 1893 from All Hallow's college, of Salt Lake City, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He was married in Salt Lake City, June 22, 1896, to Miss Bessie Marshall, daughter of Henry and Rhoda Marshall, and by this marriage has had three children—Ralph E., Rhoda and Ruth.

In politics Mr. Bruneau is a staunch Republican, and while a young man, he has for a number of years been active in the political life of his community, in which the Republicans have the controlling vote, five of the county offices being at this time filled by members of that party, with the exception of one Democrat among the County Commissioners. Mr. Bruneau was elected County Clerk in 1898 and re-elected in 1900. Prior to this time he had filled the office of Deputy County Recorder for eighteen months, and has also been Deputy County Clerk for six months. The county built a splendid brick building in Tooele City at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, which was completed during our subject's tenure of office, and in which the county offices are located. While his life has largely been devoted to politics, this has not been his only occupation. The abstract business in which he is the leading spirit, and which is carried on under his able management, is noted throughout the State as a model enterprise of the kind.

He is also interested in the fire insurance and loan business, and is regarded as one of Tooele county's most aggressive and successful young business men, and his already well-known business talent gives promise of a brilliant future. He is the owner of a beautiful brick residence in Tooele City, where he makes his home, and he and the members of his family are devout ad-

herents of the Catholic Church. His public life has brought him prominently before the people of the community and State and he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, both in business, private and public life.

JOHAN HICKEY. In looking back to the beginning of railroading in America and viewing the present vastness of the railroad systems which gird the entire United States, and bring the West as close to the East as Philadelphia was to Richmond a century ago, many important factors in the development of this aid to civilization are almost lost to sight. The development of the railroad corporations has been likened to that of an army of a prosperous and growing nation, and in some respects the comparison is good. Just as in an army there are separate heads of important divisions, each reporting to a higher head, and finally to the commanding general, so in the railroad the work is divided. The care of the roadbed, the construction of new track, the building of locomotives and rolling stock, and the government of its financial affairs are confided to men who have by their special fitness proved themselves, after long experience, capable of properly discharging the responsibilities of the duties allotted to them. The ever-quickening demand for shorter means of communication between important centers has led rapidly to the development of the heavier rail and larger locomotive, and more commodious equipment. The haste with which Americans live and desire to accomplish whatever they attempt in the shortest space possible, is thoroughly exemplified in the work of the railroads. It may well be said that a railroad chief is a man who is constantly engaged in the work of elimination and revision, and constantly striving to improve and increase the facilities of his road; not only to reduce to the minimum the expense of operation, but also to increase the traffic and afford to the traveling public and to the industrial world better facilities for the transaction of their business. In

the work of the railroad there is no more important position than that of general superintendent of motive power, nor one which requires a wider training or a broader experience in railroad work. To the superintendent of this department is entrusted the care of the rolling stock, and especially of the locomotives, and it is a part of his business to see that the equipment of the road not only meets the demands made upon it, but keeps in advance of the present progress. To this responsible position in the Rio Grande Western Railway was called a man who, by his previous experience as superintendent of the motive power and machinery of the entire Northern Pacific system, showed his ability to cope with and successfully surmount all the difficulties which present themselves in that important branch of the railroad service.

John Hickey was born in Painesville, Ohio, on March 24, 1844, and received his early education in the common schools of that place, later going to Toronto, Canada, and taking a course in the Upper Canada College, where he practically completed his scholastic education. He had always had a strong penchant for machinery, and intended to follow that as his life work. His first employment was secured in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed in constructing machinery for steam boats. He there served his apprenticeship as machinist, and then turned his attention to railroad mechanical work, and became identified with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, at Aurora, where he was employed as foreman of the locomotive repair shops for a number of years. He then entered the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern as Master Mechanic, in their Chicago avenue shop, in Chicago, serving in this latter capacity for a number of years. His ability had already marked him as one of the rising master mechanics in railroad life, and he was secured by the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad as its General Master Mechanic, remaining with that company for six years, after which time he was appointed superintendent of the motive power and rolling stock of the entire Northern Pacific system. He had become one of the lead-

ing men in his business in the country, and was forced, after occupying this later position for seven years, to relinquish it, owing to the ill health of his family. While he was engaged in this latter position, six of his seven children were attacked with disease, which proved fatal, and he decided to come to the West and seek a more healthful climate. In 1897 he came to Salt Lake and was appointed General Master Mechanic of the Rio Grande Western Railway, which position he has held ever since. So prominent had he become in railroad life that he was appointed one of the judges of the transportation department of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, and served with distinction in that capacity. He has held a membership in the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association for a number of years, and has served as its president for two years.

Mr. Hickey married in Michigan, in 1874, to Miss Helen Melody, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and by this marriage they have had seven children, six of whom are dead, four of them having died after reaching maturity. Their one living child, D. D. Hickey, is at present employed as a draughtsman in the mechanical department of the Rio Grande Western Railway.

Mr. Hickey comes from a family of railroad men, his father, D. D. Hickey, having been active in the railroad business all his life, serving for a long time in the capacity of foreman in the wood working department of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. His wife, Mary Helen (Burke) Hickey, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also from an old Michigan family. The Hickey family settled in the East in the early days, and were originally of an old Scotch-Irish stock, and a number of Mr. Hickey's relatives in Scotland are today at the head of large shipbuilding and railroad industries in that country.

The successful career which Mr. Hickey has built up in his present position as General Superintendent of Motive Power is but a continuation of the work that he had done in the East. Throughout the railroad world he is known as one of the most experienced and learned men in

his branch of railroading, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem not only of the prominent railroad men of the country, but also of the men under his charge, who regard him as a friend and helper.

GORGE A. SHEETS. In the affairs along the lines of public service in Salt Lake City there is no more popular or efficient man than the subject of this sketch, nor one who has more satisfactorily discharged the duties allotted to him. He has risen to the front ranks of that important force by virtue of his own ability and the painstaking industry which he brings to the solution of every task allotted to him.

He was born in Salt Lake City, July 25, 1864, and is a son of John J. Sheets, of Pennsylvania, who spent his early life in that State, coming to Utah in 1858. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, Elizabeth (Tryseboch) Sheets, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and came here in the early days. Their son, George, was educated in the common schools of Salt Lake City and at the age of fifteen started on his career. He became identified with the police department in 1890, and was identified with the same for twelve years. For the first three years he was a patrolman, and the following six months served as First Sergeant, after which time he was appointed a detective, and rose steadily to the front until he ranked next to the Chief in that department.

He married Miss Henriette Gunn, daughter of Alfred and Rachel Gunn. Her parents came here in the early days, crossing the plains in a hand cart company. By this marriage Mr. Sheets has one child, a daughter, Katie Klea.

In politics Mr. Sheets is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the welfare of the party. In fraternal life he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The untiring energy and application which he has shown in his work has always won for him the confidence and esteem of his superiors and has made him one of the popular public officials in Salt Lake City.

DR. JOSEPH S. RICHARDS is the son of Williard Richards, a native of Massachusetts, who was made Second Counselor to Brigham Young at Winter Quarters, near Omaha, Nebraska, in 1847. He came with President Young to Utah in the fall of 1847. In 1848 he returned to Winter Quarters and brought his family to Salt Lake City. He afterwards served as Church Historian, was the founder of the *Deseret News*, was speaker of the Territorial House of Representatives and immediately associated with the history of the Church. Prior to coming to Utah he was associated with Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and was with him in Carthage jail when he was killed. He died in March, 1854, at the age of fifty-two years. The doctor's mother was Sarah (Longstroth) Richards, a native of Lancaster, England.

Dr. Joseph S. Richards was born October the 4th, 1848, while the family were enroute to Utah, at a place where Granger, Wyoming now stands. He was but twelve days old when his parents settled down on the present site of Salt Lake City. Here he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He spent several years on a ranch as a cowboy, and in 1866 he saw service in the Black Hawk war, under Col. H. P. Kimball.

In 1867 he went to England on a mission and spent three years in that field. In 1870 he entered the drug business in Salt Lake City, and for two years during this period he studied medicine under Dr. Nichols, entering Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1873, and graduating with a degree of M. D. in March, 1875. He at once came to Salt Lake City and entered upon his chosen profession, which he has since followed, part of the time being associated with his brother, Dr. H. J. Richards, and also with Dr. W. F. Anderson. He was chief surgeon at the Deseret Hospital, and for the past six years has been surgeon for the Holy Cross Hospital. For several years he was chief surgeon for the Utah Central Railroad, assistant surgeon for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and at present is surgeon for the Consolidated Street Railway and Power Company, of Salt Lake City. He was at

one time President of the Salt Lake County Medical Association, Vice-President of the State Medical Association and is Medical Referee for the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont.

The Doctor is named in the will of the late Dr. W. H. Graves as medical director of the Dr. W. H. Graves Latter Day Saints Hospital, that is being erected in Salt Lake City.

In 1876 he married Miss Louise M. Taylor daughter of Joseph E. Taylor, now Counselor to President Cannon. They have had seven children, six of whom are living. One son, Ralph T. Richards, intends following his father's profession, and will graduate from the University of Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1903. Dr. Richards has been a successful practitioner, devoting his time to the study and practice of his chosen profession almost exclusively. He has been active as an upbuilder of Salt Lake City, and in 1898 he opened up the street which was afterwards named Richards street in his honor. Six of his children were born in a house which stood in the center of what is now Richards street. He is a member of the Mormon Church, and is related by marriage to President Joseph Smith, who married his sister.

DOCTOR A. C. MACLEAN has been a resident of Salt Lake City for the past fourteen years. By careful study and close attention to every detail along the line of his chosen profession he has built up a large practice in the city. Possessing marked natural keenness and executive ability, and all the advantages of a superior education and years of practical and varied experiences in the practice of medicine in other fields before locating in this city, has well qualified him for the positions of trust and responsibility to which he has been frequently called since coming here.

He comes of an old, sturdy Scotch family, and was born near Belleville, Ontario, Canada, June 22, 1855. His father was a native of Edinburg,

Scotland, and descended from the Macleans of Drimmin. His grandfather was a very prominent man. He was Solicitor of the Exchequer of Scotland, and an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, through whose influence he received the appointment, at a salary of five thousand pounds per year. His ancestors came from the Highland fighting stock, and the Drimmin House was an old historic place of Scotland. Our subject's father lost his eyesight by an accident, and emigrated to Canada about 1837. On his mother's side Doctor Maclean also comes of an old Scotch family, her people being the Campbells of Artnornish, and was born in Mull, in the highlands.

Our subject was the second youngest of eight children, and has three brothers now practicing medicine in the United States. He lived in Kingston, Canada, where he received his preliminary education, and subsequently entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he took a complete medical course, graduating in 1877. For three years after his graduation he was house surgeon at the University hospital. In 1880 he began the practice of his profession at Leadville, Colorado, where he had a large practice, and remained there eight years. During this time he was surgeon for the Iron Silver Mining Company, and the Saint Luke's Hospital, and the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

In 1888 he came to Salt Lake City and entered upon a general practice, and for eight years was surgeon for the Saint Mark's Hospital. In professional life he is a member of the Salt Lake County Medical Society, the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society, the Utah State Medical Society (of which he is President), and the American Medical Association. He has enjoyed a large practice here, and devotes the greater part of his time to his profession.

Doctor Maclean was married at Olathe, Kansas, to Miss Susan Mariner, a native of Tennessee. They have three children—two sons and one daughter.

Besides being interested in mining, Dr. Maclean is the owner of considerable Salt Lake real estate, and is largely interested in a cattle ranch in San Luis Valley, Colorado.

HON. ORSON PRATT. It is now more than twenty years since the life work of Orson Pratt, one of the most brilliant and learned men in the history of the Mormon Church, was closed; but while the earthly tenement has returned to the dust whence it came, the impress of a strong soul is yet to be found in the minds and hearts of the people who lived under the beneficent influence of a life spent in the loving service of uplifting and benefiting humanity. Yet not alone upon his fellow men has fallen the imprint of his magnetism, his strength of character and his wonderful personality; it may be seen and felt wherever the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is known. The close and confidential friend of the Prophet Joseph Smith, he later became one of the strongest pillars of the Mormon Church.

The progenitors of our subject came to America in the Seventeenth century. The records at Newton, since called Cambridge, Massachusetts, show that John and William Pratt owned land in that town as early as 1636. They are believed to have been the sons of Rev. William Pratt, of Stevenage, Hartfordshire, England, but this is not authenticated. In England this branch of the family is traced back to William de Pratellis, who came to England from Normandy in the eleventh century. William and John Pratt were among the colonists who located the town of Hartford, Connecticut, and received their apportionment of land in 1639. Orson Pratt is descended from William, who became a member of the Connecticut Legislature and remained in that position for twenty-five or thirty sessions; also holding other high official positions. The parents of our subject were Jared and Charity (Dickinson) Pratt. Jared Pratt was born November 25, 1769, in Canaan, Columbus county, New York. The mother of our subject was born February 24, 1776. She became the mother of six children—Mary, Anson, William D., Parley Parker, Orson and Nelson. The father died November 5, 1839, and was buried a few miles from Detroit, Michigan. His wife died in St. Joseph, Missouri, May 20, 1849, and was buried in the city cemetery there, and a tombstone erected to her memory.

Anson died of cholera on May 26, 1849, and was buried by the side of his mother. William D. died in Salt Lake City, September 15th, 1870; Parley P. was assassinated by a mob near Van Buren, Kansas, May 13, 1857, aged 50 years, and Nelson died at the home of his son, Edwin D., in Norwich, Huron county, Ohio, in 1889, being the last member of the family to die.

Orson Pratt was born September 19, 1811, in Hartford, Washington county New York. As his father was a poor man and unable to care for his large family, it became necessary for our subject to make his own way in life at a very early age; accordingly, he started out at the age of ten years and from then until nineteen years of age lived in a number of places and was engaged in various occupations, gleaning his scholastic education here and there as opportunity offered, and being of a studious and enquiring turn of mind, became a very apt scholar. While his parents were not professed Christians they entertained a deep reverence for the scriptures, and had instilled this reverence into the minds of their children, encouraging them to read the Bible and search out its truths for themselves. Our subject was of a naturally devout nature and from the autumn of 1829 to September, 1830, strove very hard to discover what might be the true religion. In September, 1830, some Mormon missionaries came into his neighborhood, one of them being his brother Parley, and there preached the gospel of Mormonism. Our subject was convinced after listening to them for some time that this was the truth for which he had been seeking, and was accordingly baptized, his brother performing the ceremony; the occasion being his nineteenth birthday. The following month he traveled over two hundred miles to see the Prophet Joseph Smith, who was at that time in Fayette, New York. Here the Prophet received a revelation concerning the future career of Orson, and the latter was ordained an elder under the hands of the Prophet December 30th. From this time forward, for several years his time was spent as a traveling missionary, most of the time journeying on foot and without money. He was ordained a High Priest and later, April 26, 1835, was ordained

an Apostle. He was married to Sarah Miranda Bates, July 4, 1836, whom he had baptized near Sacketts Harbor, about a year before. From this time until 1840 he moved about from place to place with his family, and on July 4th, 1837, was instrumental in releasing his brother Parley from prison at Far West, Missouri. In the spring of 1840 he left with several of the Apostles for a mission to Scotland, laboring in Edinburg nine months, during which time he instituted a church with over two hundred members and published a pamphlet called "Remarkable Visions." He returned to Nauvoo in 1841 and remained there about a year, having charge of a mathematical school the greater portion of the time. In the spring of 1843 he went on a tour of the Eastern States, and returned to Nauvoo in the fall of that year, when he was elected a member of the City Council and appointed with a number of others to draw up a memorial to Congress, and was appointed to go to Washington and present the same. He spent ten weeks in the latter city, and during his leisure time preached and baptized converts, and spent the remainder of his time calculating eclipses and preparing an almanac. He was absent from Nauvoo at the time of the killing of the Prophet, but returned soon after and in the latter part of 1844 entered into his first celestial marriages, having two wives sealed to him by President Brigham Young, who had succeeded as head of the Church.

In the summer of 1845 he was called to preside over the branches of the Church in the Eastern and Middle States, returning to Nauvoo in November, and when the exodus occurred in February, 1846, together with his four wives and three small children, the youngest but a few weeks old, crossed the Mississippi river and camped at Sugar Creek for a number of days, the thermometer averaging twenty-two degrees above zero, and several snow storms occurring. After breaking camp they proceeded westward, camping a short time at each successive stopping place, the weather continuing inclement, and it was with difficulty that sufficient food was obtained to sustain life in themselves and their animals. When they arrived at a place which was named Garden Grove the leaders decided it wise to put

in crops and open farms for the benefit of the poor and those unable to continue, as well as for those following. Other camps were thus opened up and named. After the company left Mount Pisgah one of Orson Pratt's wives, Louisa Chandler Pratt, died of typhus fever and was buried on the plains of Iowa. The company finally reached Winter Quarters, and the following spring our subject left his family in that place and accompanied President Young across the plains to Utah. The company consisted of one hundred and forty-eight persons and the trip was made without particular incident. Mr. Pratt and Erastus Snow came into the valley ahead of the rest of the party, having but one horse, which they used alternately. Mr. Snow had the misfortune to lose his coat, and while he was retracing his footsteps searching for the garment our subject rode leisurely ahead and was the first one to put foot upon the site of what is now Salt Lake City, which was July 21, 1847, three days ahead of the first company. Immediately upon forming camp they set about putting in crops. The following day being the Sabbath, regular services were held, Elder Pratt preaching. On the succeeding day (Monday) they at once commenced the laying out of the city and the erection of homes for their families, returning to Winter Quarters October 31st. The following April our subject was called to go on a mission to England, to take charge of the affairs of the Church in that country. Accompanied by his first wife and three children he left Winter Quarters in May of that year, returning at the end of three years and brought his family across the plains. One child, Harmel, was born during the journey. They arrived in Salt Lake City October 7, 1851, and resided for some time in the Seventh Ward. Elder Pratt became Professor in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, and delivered a number of lectures on astronomy. In January, 1853, he was sent on a mission to Washington, D. C., and from there made a trip to England, where he published a book entitled "Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and his Progenitors." He also published a paper in Washington which he called the *Seer*. His life from this on was a succession of missions to

different parts of the world. During this time he did much writing, devoting a large portion of his leisure time to the study of astronomy and making some important discoveries. He was the author of "Pratt's Cubic Bio-Uadratic Eo-Uation and Key to the Universe," which he divided into chapter and verses, with marginal reference to the Book of Mormon, and Doctrine and Covenants. He also held a three-days' debate with Doctor J. P. Newman on the subject, "Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy," in which he vanquished his opponent.

He returned home from the foreign mission field in 1879, and spent the remainder of his life in Utah. During his first mission to England he was the means of 22,000 people embracing the Mormon faith. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly during its first session, and at each successive session when he was in the Territory, and seven times was chosen Speaker of the House. He suffered much during his later years from diabetes, which finally resulted in his death. His last public address was given in the Tabernacle, Sunday, September 18, 1881, which was the last day of his seventy-eighth year. He was taken sick the following day and passed away October 3, 1881. Beautiful and impressive services were held in the Tabernacle, and at the Legislature succeeding his death appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The writer of this article has attempted to briefly and yet clearly outline the career of one of the most remarkable and beloved men in the history of the Mormon Church. A fuller account of his teachings, writings and experiences may be found in the writings of his son Milando Pratt. He was the last of the original council of Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church. He was the father of sixteen sons and sixteen daughters and at his death left forty-three grandchildren.



MILANDO PRATT. Much of the vast wealth of Utah is hidden within its hills and mountains, in the form of minerals of various kinds, and it requires the ingenuity and skill of man to successfully develop and convert these

minerals into legal tender. Among those who have been largely interested in the great mining fields of this inter-mountain region, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention.

He is the son of Apostle Orson Pratt, and was born at Harris Grove, about forty miles from Winter Quarters, in Pottawatomie county, Iowa, September 30, 1848. At the time of his birth his father was absent on a mission to Europe, and on his return, in 1851, he brought his family to Utah.

Our subject grew to manhood in the Salt Lake valley, and obtained such education as the schools of that day afforded, living much the same life as did the other sons of pioneers, attending school about three months in the year and the remainder of that time being spent in working on the farm and herding sheep and cattle. He also assisted in hauling wood from the canyons with ox teams. When he was eighteen years of age, before there were any railroads in this country, he drove seven yoke of oxen over the plains to Julesburg, on the Missouri river, and brought back two loads of merchandise and seventy-five men. In 1867 he took a sub-contract from the Union Pacific railroad to grade a piece of road in Weber canyon, and was known as the youngest contractor on the line. He completed this contract, all under Apostle John Taylor. He also took a contract under Messrs. Benson, Farr and West, in Utah, on the Central Pacific, now the Southern Pacific Railway.

After completing his railroad work he entered the mercantile business in Salt Lake City. He later entered the employ of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, remaining there a year, when he turned his attention to mining at the head of Big Cottonwood, but not being successful, he abandoned this and entered the Church Historian's office, where he was employed for three years. While there he met with an accident which deprived him of the use of his right hand for clerical work, and he resigned his position, and was shortly thereafter engaged by the Singer Sewing Machine Company to open and manage a branch office in Ogden.

He recovered the use of his right hand, and

in 1880 again entered the Historian's office in order to assist his father, who was failing in health, and while there prepared the documents for a general history of the Church. In 1888 he became associated with his two brothers, under the name of Pratt Brothers, in the real estate and loan business, remaining in this business until 1893, since which time he has given most of his time and attention to mining, and is now Secretary of the Bingham West Dip Tunnel Company. He is also secretary and a director of the Anderson Double Column Pump Company, and Secretary of the Salt Lake Asphalt Company, and director and Secretary of the Ensign Gold Mining Company.

In 1870 Mr. Pratt was married to Elizabeth Rich, daughter of Apostle Charles C. Rich, who was a pioneer to Utah in 1847, and who in 1849, in company with Messrs. Lyman and Hanks, settled the San Bernardino colony in California. Of this marriage five sons and two daughters have been born, all of whom have given evidence of possessing great talent. The oldest daughter is now Mrs. Viola (Pratt) Gillette, having a national reputation as a singer, and now taking the role of Prince Charming, in the "Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," under the management of Klaw and Erlanger, of New York. The second daughter, Leonia De Armon, is now playing in "Moll, the Orange Girl," and is an understudy to the leading lady in "Mistress Nell." Milando Pratt, Junior, is in New City filling a clerical position; Charles R.; Orson M., who possesses a fine tenor voice; Benjamin, who gives promise of great musical ability, and Frederick Earl, complete this interesting family of children.

In politics Mr. Pratt has always been a Democrat, and in his younger days served as Sergeant-at-Arms in the Territorial Legislature, and was Docket Clerk in the Legislature of 1899, and Chairman of the Seventh District in 1901. He has been an Elder in the Mormon Church since he was fifteen years of age, and in 1873 was ordained a High Priest by President Young, and set apart as a member of the High Council, which position he still retains. He has been for seven

years a member of the Home Missionary Board, and in 1877 was called to perform a mission in the Eastern States, laboring in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. In 1889 he published the second edition of the autobiography of his uncle, Apostle Parley Parker Pratt.

Mr. Pratt comes of one of the oldest and best-known families in the Mormon Church, and during his long residence in this State has made a wide circle of friends, both in the public and private walks of life, who respect and esteem him for his high integrity and sterling manhood.

BISHOP WILLIAM THORN, an active and highly esteemed citizen of Salt Lake City, and a resident of Utah for more than half a century, Mr. Thorn has contributed his full share towards advancing the agricultural interests of his adopted State, and has been a valued factor in promoting its growth along this line.

He is a native of Oxfordshire, England, where he was born October 26, 1815, growing to manhood in that country and there receiving his education. He was a great lover of horses and in his native land was a trainer of running and hunting horses, having hunted in many counties in England with the Queen's stag and fox hounds, and since his residence in Utah has given much valuable assistance in promoting the raising of fine horse flesh in this State.

Mr. Thorn was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1849, and on April 23rd of that year was baptized in London by Elder William Booth. On January 9, 1851, he sailed from Liverpool on board the vessel *George W. Borne*, and landed in New Orleans, from which place he went by boat to St. Louis, and from there up the Missouri river by boat to Council Bluffs, where he secured an outfit for the journey across the great American plains. He spent some little time in Winter Quarters, leaving there on July 1st of the same year with the train under command of Elder Alfred Gordon, and arrived in Salt Lake City on October 2, 1851. Here he found a



P. H. Franklin

small colony of pioneers and soon after his arrival bought some property in the Seventh Ward, where he has since continued to reside. He began farming in what is now know as Farmer's Ward, but was then called the "Big Field," and where he still owns considerable land. He has always made a speciality of vegetables and for two years in succession took first prize at the State Fair for the best two-acre field of potatoes, and one year secured first prize for the best one-acre field of turnips.

He platted a five-acre lot and created what is known as Thorn's Subdivision to Salt Lake City. He has been very active in everything pertaining to the growth and development of the city, as well as in Church circles. Soon after coming here he was appointed Ward Teacher for the Seventh Ward and later set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Jonathan Pugmire, and on March 12, 1865, when Thomas McLellan was made Bishop of that Ward, our subject was set apart as his First Counselor and held the position until December 24, 1870, when he was placed in charge of the Ward, with Henry Dinwoodey and Thomas Woodbury as his Counselors. When the Ward was reorganized on June 15, 1877, our subject was ordained Bishop, with William McLachlan and Thomas Woodbury as Counselors, and upon the death of Thomas Woodbury in 1899, Henry Wallace was appointed to fill his place. Mr. Thorn has since been Bishop of this Ward, and has devoted his time largely to looking after his arduous duties, having nine blocks under his jurisdiction. He has also held the office of High Counselor to the Presidency of the Salt Lake Stake.

Bishop Thorn was married March 23, 1852, to Mrs. Maria S. Merick and of this marriage two children have been born. She died in 1889. On December 20, 1862 he married Sarah White. She bore him eight children, four sons and four daughters. Alfred Charles, one of his sons, served on a mission to England in 1891, laboring there twenty-six months, most of which time was spent in London.

Bishop Thorn has always been active in encouraging the promoters of the State Fairs and

was one of the organizers of the County Agricultural Society. He has for a number of years held the position of superintendent of the horse exhibits at the fairs, his knowledge of horseflesh being a valuable aid in this direction. Through his long and useful life the Bishop has always been found to be a man of sterling worth, and now in his declining days is enjoying the fruits of a life well spent and filled with good deeds.



DOCTOR PEDER A. H. FRANKLIN.

In the development of the mineral resources of Utah, and in the location of mines and furnishing of the necessary financial assistance for their proper workings, few men have taken as important a part, and none a greater one, than has the subject of this sketch. He has perhaps more extensive mining interests in Utah and in the adjoining States than any other man in the West, and through the development of these properties has aided materially in bringing about the present prosperity of Utah. He is now President of the Black Bird Copper Gold Mining Company, which controls large territory in Lemhi county, Idaho, and also in Beaver county, Utah, giving employment to a large force of men. This same company is also the owner of vast mining properties in the southern part of Utah.

Doctor Franklin was born in Norway, at Thøetan, August 8, 1847, where he spent his boyhood days. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and at twenty-two years of age was an officer in the army of Norway. Two years later he emigrated to Denmark, and secured employment as civil engineer under the government. He gave up his career in the army to follow his native bent, the study of geology, for which he had an inherent love. It was one of his greatest privileges when but a small boy to roam around the hills and mountains of his native land, searching for minerals, and making a thorough study of

their constituent parts. While in Denmark and in the practice of his chosen profession, he became familiar with the resources of Utah, and filled with a desire to see and investigate for himself, left Europe and arrived in Utah in 1873, at a time when the discovery of the mineral wealth of this State was but in its infancy, and operations had only begun. He was among the first to realize the possibilities of the wealth that lay hidden in the mountains of this State, and for four years he worked in different mines as a day laborer, securing employment in the Flagstaff and Ella mines. He was soon in a position to employ his ability in the exploitation of mining property, and became financially interested in the Niagara Company of Bingham, of which he continues President and General Manager. This company owned the old Spanish mines and old Utah mines, together with a number of other valuable properties. He was President and General Manager of this company and gave his personal attention to the work in this property for five years. These mines he succeeded in developing and made a paying investment, and they were later sold to the United States Mining Company, and have since fully justified the expectations of their original owner. That was the beginning of Doctor Franklin's connection with mining properties in the West, and since that time his interests have increased rapidly. He is now also President of the Red Bird Gold Mining Company of Idaho, which controls vast mining interests in that State. He is President of the Yankee Consolidated Mining Company in the Tintic district of Utah, and holds a similar position in the Blue Bird Copper Company in Beaver county, in this State. His interest has not been confined to mining, but has included all of the industries of Utah and Idaho, which have aided in the building up of the property in these two States. He believes in the future importance of Salt Lake City, and in the future prosperity of Utah, and is confident that in a few years Salt Lake City will have quadrupled its population; its importance and prosperity keeping pace with its increase in population.

Doctor Franklin has assisted many prospectors

who are today in the position he occupied at the start of his career in Utah. He is a friend of all this class of men, and stands ready to either give them employment or to purchase their prospects when he is convinced that they are of any value. He has a genial and pleasant manner, which, coupled with his ability and integrity, have made him one of the most popular mining men throughout the West. Doctor Franklin was married to Miss Catherine Wall, and he has one daughter, Catherine.

In political affairs Doctor Franklin is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but his business interests have been too great to permit him to participate actively in the work of that party, and he has never held public office. In fraternal life he is a member of the Elks.

Some idea of the magnitude of his operations may be had from the fact that during the year 1901 he has spent over fourteen hundred thousand dollars in the purchase of mining properties in Utah, and throughout the West, and expects to spend half a million dollars in the coming year in development work on new mines which he has acquired. His operations have to a large extent been carried on in concert with one of the leading capitalists of Pennsylvania, John A. E. Dubois, who has implicit confidence in the judgment of Doctor Franklin, and who willingly loans his aid in the financing of his operations.

Doctor Franklin's career in Utah marks him as one of the men who have brought the mining interests of Utah to its present importance, and his success has been achieved by his own efforts. He is a self-made man, and whatever he accomplished was accomplished through his own industry and ability. He was left an orphan at ten years of age, and has made his own way in life from that time. He was the youngest but one of a family of five boys, and his brothers have all made successful careers. No matter what tasks Doctor Franklin had to perform, he brought to them the same energy, industry and application which have made his career in greater projects such a success. He is a resident of Salt Lake City, and owns a handsome home at No. 1116 East, South Temple street.



A. SHERMAN. The mineral wealth of Utah has not been deposited in any one locality, but is found all over the State, and in the Camp Floyd mining district, in which the subject of this sketch was the pioneer operator at Sunshine. He has been engaged in mining enterprises for the greater part of his life, and is thoroughly familiar with all the different phases of that work. He is now rated as one of the successful miners in Utah, and the standing which he has acquired in Salt Lake City marks him as one of the leading men of the community.

W. Arthur Sherman, the first son of Andrew and Mary Jane (Fairchild) Sherman, was born in Bethel, Connecticut. The Sherman family is one of the oldest in the United States, having come to this country in 1634. From the records obtainable it appears that the family name "Sherman" is undoubtedly of Saxon origin. Their lineage can be traced as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century, when it is recorded that Henry Sherman married Agnes Butler, and the issue were: Edmond, Henry, Judith, John and Robert. Henry Sherman, the father, died in Dedham, England, in 1589. His son, Edmond, married Ann Pillett, on April 30, 1560, and had a son, Edmond, who married Ann Clark, on September 11, 1584, and they had two sons, Edmond and Richard. Their son Edmond married Judith Angier, May 26, 1611, and they had three sons—Edmond, Samuel and John. Samuel, the second son of this marriage, was born in 1618, and was the founder of the Sherman family in America, coming to the United States at the age of 16, in 1634. He came to this country in company with his father and brother Edmond on the ship *Elizabeth* from Ipswich, England, and arrived in Boston in June, 1634. His father and his brother Edmond returned to England in 1636 or 1637, and their descendants still live at Dedham. The English Sherman family lived in Suffolk and Essex counties, chiefly, and the principal family of that name in the sixteenth century were the Shermans of Yaxley, in the county of Suffolk. Edmond Sherman was a cloth worker and a man of means. He came to America in 1634, but only

remained for a couple of years, returning again to England. Reverend H. B. Sherman, of Belleville, New Jersey, while visiting Dedham, England, found on one of the stained glass windows of the church, the initials of Edmond Sherman, which recorded the fact that this window had been his gift, and the records of the church also showed that one of the buttresses of the church was erected at his expense. This church, which, for the main part, is of the Tudor style of architecture, was built in the reign of Henry the Seventh (1485 to 1509). The grave and monument of Edmond Sherman still remain in the church yard, on the north side of the church, near the door. In 1599 he donated and gave to the village of Dedham a free school, for many years known as the "Sherman Free School," and now called "Sherman Hall." With this school he also gave a house for its head master.

The record of Samuel Sherman in America is one that has a prominent place in the history of the settlement of New England. He assisted in the establishment of several towns in the colony of Connecticut, and for a number of years was a member of the Upper House of the General Court and Supreme Judicial Tribunal, besides holding other offices of honor and trust. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636, and remained there for about four years, when he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640, or 1641. He was one of the original proprietors of Stamford, Connecticut, and was one of the committee in 1637 to declare war against the Pequot Indians, and in Stratford he continued his activity in public affairs. He is referred to in deeds and documents as "Worshipful Mr. Sherman." He died April 5, 1700. Samuel Sherman married Sarah Mitchell, who was born in England in 1621. By this marriage they had nine children—eight sons and one daughter—Samuel Theophilus, Matthew, Edmond; John, the fifth son, is the branch from whom descended Honorable John Sherman and General William Tecumseh Sherman, both now deceased; Sarah, Nathaniel, Benjamin and David. Benjamin, the seventh son of Samuel, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, March 29, 1662. He married and

had six children. From Nathaniel, the fourth son of Benjamin, is descended the subject of this sketch. Nathaniel Sherman, the fourth son of Benjamin, was born at Stratford, Connecticut. He married and had three sons—Nathan, Phineas and Nathaniel, and Nathaniel had two sons—David and Nathan. David, the first son of Nathaniel, lived in Newton, Connecticut, and had ten children—Seth, Matthew, Andrew, Lemuel, Ezra, Hepziba, Anna, Hannah, Abigail and Sarah. He died in 1800, and among the interesting records that have been left by him is the following extract from his will: "I divide my estate equally among my ten children, save as to Andrew Sherman, whose proportion shall be seventeen dollars less than each of the others, and this defalcation of said Andrew's portion I make against him for and in consideration of having given him a mechanic's trade. I give and bequeath to Seth ten dollars worth of land in excess of each of the others as an acknowledgement that he is my eldest son." Andrew, the third son of David, was born in Newton in 1760 and died on April 21, 1809. He had five children—Anne, Lucretia, David, Zalmon and Daniel. His first son, David, was also born in Newton, July 14, 1793, and died in Bethel, Connecticut, on August 3, 1860. He married Tamar Beebe, October 17, 1815, who died November 14, 1860. Their children were: Ethel, Andrew, William, Lemuel and Jane. Their second son, Andrew, was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, on April 12, 1820, and was engaged in the manufacture of hats, being associated in that business with his father. He married Jane Fairchild, daughter of Captain Kiah B. and Polly (Hubbell) Fairchild, on October 26, 1842. She died on January 29, 1860, leaving two children—Maria A., born in Bethel, Connecticut, September 2, 1844, and W. Arthur, the subject of this sketch, born June 6, 1848. Our subject's father was married the second time to Sarah Blackman, and by this marriage had two children—Mary H., born February 23, 1863, and Frederick B., born January 3, 1865.

The boyhood days of W. Arthur Sherman, the oldest son of Andrew Sherman, were spent in

Connecticut and he was educated in the Elmwood district schools, and later he attended the Bethel Institute, a private educational institution, graduating from it in 1865. He then turned his attention to topographical engineering, and later to civil engineering, and continued to devote his time and attention to this profession until 1876, when he moved to Pennsylvania and became identified with the oil industry in Butler and Venango counties. Here he continued until 1881, when the possibilities of the mineral wealth of the West induced him to remove to Colorado. Here he settled in Ouray and engaged in mining. He took an active part in the affairs of the county, and became one of the prominent men. In 1883 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Ouray county, and also Probate Judge, serving on the bench for four years. After his retirement from the judiciary he continued to devote his attention to mining, and remained interested in Colorado properties until 1893, when he removed to Salt Lake City, and became identified with the development of mining properties in Utah. In addition to his mining property he is also largely interested in the industrial resources of the State.

Mr. Sherman was married on February 13, 1878, to Miss Lizzie D. Robinson, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, who died on February 23, of the following year. Of this marriage there was born a daughter—Lizzie D.—who died in August of the latter year. He was again married on February 21, 1882, to Miss Laura Randolph Keim, daughter of General William H. and Lucy (Randolph) Keim, of Reading, Pennsylvania. By this latter marriage Mr. Sherman had three children, of whom two are now living—Rose Randolph was born November 28, 1882, and died at Denver, Colorado, on March 4, 1892; Andrew Fairchild was born April 2, 1884, and Mary Keim, born May 8, 1887.

Mr. Sherman is a firm believer in the future importance of Salt Lake City, and in the growth and prosperity of the State. His residence on East Brigham street, in the very heart of the most fashionable residence district, is one of the handsomest houses in Salt Lake City.

ORSON D. ROMNEY. The Taylor, Romney, Armstrong Company of Salt Lake City, have for many years been one of the most prominent and substantial business concerns in this city. To successfully manage a large mercantile establishment and keep it in the fore rank in a great city like Salt Lake requires men of ability and long business experience. That Orson D. Romney fills this requirement to a high degree has been thoroughly demonstrated by his long and successful career as Assistant Manager, Secretary and Treasurer of the Taylor, Romney, Armstrong Company. He is well and favorably known by the best business men of this whole inter-mountain region. His connection in a business way with many of the leading enterprises of the State has brought him prominently before all classes of people.

He is a native son of Utah, having been born in this city August 15, 1860, and is the son of Bishop George and Vilate Ellen (Douglass) Romney, a sketch of his parents appearing elsewhere in this work. Mr. Romney received his education in the public schools of Salt Lake City and at the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. Upon completing his scholastic education he entered the employ of S. P. Teasdale, with whom he remained until 1878, when he became a teamster for the company of which he is now assistant manager. He worked his way up to his present responsible position year by year, working for some time as a carpenter and familiarizing himself with the branch of the business pertaining to building, contracting, etc., and then entered the office, where he was for a time book-keeper, and was later made secretary and treasurer. He filled these positions until 1888, when he was called to go on a mission for the Mormon Church, and his place was filled for a time by his brother, George E. Just prior to his return in 1892, at the annual meeting of the directors, he was elected to his present position, which he at once assumed. In his position of assistant manager he is nominally the head of the firm, having entire control of all the business of the establishment, which consumes his entire time.

On September 4, 1884, Mr. Romney was mar-

ried to Miss Emma F. Phillips, daughter of William G. and Maria Phillips. By this marriage they have had five children—Vilate Ellen; Gertrude May; Orson D., Junior; Melbourne, and William G. Mr. Romney's home is located at No. 360 Third street, one of the most desirable residence portions of the city, located in the Twentieth Ward, where he has lived since 1869.

The Romney family is one of the most prominent and well known in the Mormon Church, as well as in this city, and our subject has been especially active in his Church relations. In 1888, just previous to his departure for Auckland, New Zealand, where he had been called to serve in missionary work, he was ordained a member of the Thirteenth Quorum of Seventies. He mastered the native language of that country and for the first year acted as traveling missionary, having jurisdiction over a number of districts, and completing his labors at Wellington, in the southern part of the North Island. During this time he also presided over three branches of the European mission, and after laboring in this field for three years, spent five months in travel. In September, 1891, in company with H. S. Cuttler, he started home by the way of Sidney, Australia, going from thence to Adelaid, Ceylon and Suez, and from thence to Cairo, where he spent two weeks, and after a visit in Alexandria crossing the Mediterranean, and visiting the leading cities of Italy, Switzerland and France, crossing the channel and visiting London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast, reaching New York on January 27, 1892. He was met here by his wife and together they visited a number of the large Eastern cities, reaching home on February 14th. He has been active in Church work in his Ward since returning home, and is now one of the Seven Presidents of the Thirteenth Quorum, and active in Sunday School work.

Mr. Romney has spent the greater portion of his life within the confines of Utah, and his whole interest has been centered here. While his time and attention has been given principally to the business with which he has been connected for so many years, he has also found time to interest himself in many other enterprises which have

been for the advancement and growth of the city and State, and besides his interest in the company of which he is Assistant Manager, also has holdings in the Co-operative Furniture Company, in which he is a director; the Oregon Lumber Company, and in the Amalgamated Sugar Company, in which he is a heavy stockholder. He is also largely interested in much valuable real estate in Salt Lake City. He is yet a young man, but has demonstrated his ability to successfully conduct large enterprises and is ranked as one of the most progressive and reliable business men of the city. His travels have tended to make him broad minded and liberal, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who have been associated with him, both in public and private life.



PROFESSOR EVAN STEPHENS. Wherever the name of Salt Lake City is heard there must come a vision of the wonderful Tabernacle Choir, whose fame has gone abroad over the whole civilized world, and which stands only second to the famous Welsh singers who received first prize at the World's Fair, held in Chicago in 1893; the Tabernacle Choir receiving second prize. This choir which at the present time numbers over six hundred members, claims as its members some of the sweetest singers the world has ever heard; it has for years been one of the strongest drawing cards of the city, and no tourist stopping here feels reconciled to leave without listening to its music. Not only is the ordinary tourist and traveler charmed and entertained by one of the most noted musical organizations of the present age, but here come the great musicians of all lands, willing pupils at the feet of these master singers. However, the success that has come to these musicians is due, not alone to the individual voice nor the large number of trained voices swelling out in grand unison of praise and melody, but to the master mind that has molded and developed his material as the sculptor molds his clay, or the artist portrays upon the canvas the picture which he sees with his mental vision. Professor Steph-

ens has given his whole life to this work and is himself one of the most wonderful musical products of the nineteenth century.

Born in Carmarthen, Wales, in 1854, he spent the first ten years of his life in that country, attending the common schools, and in 1864 emigrated to America with his parents, crossing the Atlantic ocean in a sail ship, and making the trip over the great American plains by ox team. The parents of our subject, David and Jane (Evan) Stephens, were natives of Wales, and there became converts to the Mormon Church. They came to Utah with their family of ten children, five of whom are still living, of whom our subject is the youngest. The family settled in Box Elder county, where they remained four years, engaged in farming, and later moved to Malad, Idaho, taking up land and building a fine home. Our subject's mother died when he was nine years of age, and when he was nineteen years old his father passed away, and he was left to battle for himself. He had attended the district schools of Utah and Idaho, working on his father's farm in the summer and going to school for a few weeks in the winter, and thus obtained all the scholastic education he ever received. After his father's death he worked for five years as a section hand on the railroad, and it was at the end of this time that his musical career began. He had, early in life made up his mind that whatever he did would be well done, and this spirit has permeated all his work since and brought him signal success. Coming from a country whose music has for generations led the world, it was but natural that he should be a passionate lover of music, and from the time when he followed the plow on his father's farm his mind flowed in the one channel, and the music in his soul sought expression in both vocal and instrumental compositions, one of which, "My Old Country Home," was inspired by the life he led on the farm, and which is regarded as one of his master-pieces. The most wonderful feature of his music is that he is self-taught. He mastered the reading of music by his own efforts, studying such books as he could get hold of, one of the first being a book of Welsh songs belonging to his brother. He never at-

tended but one singing class, and that after he was well along in his work, paying for his instruction of one full term with a gallon of molasses. He bought his first organ, a small, four-octave, with sixty bushels of wheat, which he raised himself and hauled fifteen miles by team.

At seventeen years of age Professor Stephens was the director of the local choir, and at that time his music was sufficiently good to warrant its appearing in print. At the age of twenty-four years his friends induced him to go to Logan and give his whole time to the study of music, which he did, acting as organist and director of the Logan choir, at that time the best Church choir in the Territory, supporting himself by giving lessons in music. The work he did here attracted the notice of the church authorities, who gave him every encouragement, and he later took up the work on a broader scale, coming to Salt Lake City in March, 1882, where he soon had large classes and became director of the local Opera Company, which gave, under his supervision such operas as Martha, the Bohemian Girl and Days of Regret, all of which were received with warm approval by the music loving people. He was also organist of the Choral Society, an organization composed of Salt Lake talent, and which numbered four hundred members. The success of this society led up to his being employed by the Church to take charge of the Tabernacle Choir, which was reorganized and has never during the twelve years of his leadership numbered less than three hundred members, and has now double that number. The leaders of the Mormons have ever believed in doing things on a large scale, and it is but fitting that such a choir should be supported by one of the largest and finest toned instruments in the known world, which is ably presided over by Professor John J. McClellan, a noted musician, whose biographical sketch will be found in this work. This organ is, in its way, as famous as the choir, and Professor McClellan has come into prominence through the free organ recitals given every week in the tabernacle, and which are largely attended and appreciated not alone by the visitors to the city, but also by those who make their homes here and

whose occupations allow them leisure time to spend in this way. One of the pleasantest features of these recitals and song services is the fact that they have the hearty support and admiration of the citizens of Salt Lake City, irrespective of religious creed.

Professor Stephens has not only spent his time perfecting the choir for work in Church services, but he has also devoted a large portion of his time giving concerts, both at home and abroad. Except during the times when they have been in special training for some contemplated trip, the choir has given at least one grand concert in the city every winter, and its concerts have been the feature of the Church Conferences held here twice every year. They visited the World's Fair and have been a number of times in California, their last trip there being made in the spring of 1902, and have also made a number of trips into the adjoining States. Their concerts thus far have netted them over fifty thousand dollars, and they are entirely free from debt. Professor Stephens also made a trip to Paris during the Exposition.

He has traveled considerably, both at home and abroad, and during a trip to Boston took some special instructions from Professors Chadwick and Whitney, which was, however, more in the nature of a review of work already done. In 1889 he spent several months in Europe, visiting Paris, London and all the northern countries of Europe. He is also a composer of some note, devoting much time to Sunday School music, and also a number of songs and operas, which have been rendered in the Tabernacle. His "Hosannah" and "Tempest" are the most widely known. Among his first compositions was "The Gushing of the Rill," which he produced at the age of nineteen years.

Professor Stephens has always been a faithful and devoted member of the Church in which he was born and raised, and for which he has labored the greater portion of his life. He has never married. He is of a most pleasing personality, but like all truly great people very modest and unassuming regarding his talents and work. He undoubtedly stands at the head of his profession, and enjoys the respect and admiration of thous-

ands who have been associated with him or known of his work.

JAMES F. DUNN. The supremacy of the United States in the commercial world has been largely gained through the rapid development which has taken place in its industrial life and the ability of its citizens to successfully cope with and subdue adverse conditions. In all the history of the world there has been no more remarkable chapter than the settlement of America, and its growth from a new and wild land to the leadership of the world in the short space of two centuries. The position it has acquired in commercial life it also occupies in the fields of invention and the application of the products of the minds of men to the needs of the people. Few inventions have aided so much in the civilization of the West and the development of its resources, as has the progress made in the perfection of steam engineering. To the railroad is due in a large measure the growth of this region, and coupled with the telegraph it has brought the West into instant touch with the financial centers of the East. The railroad era of the United States has been the product of the past fifty years; from a crude beginning with engines capable of a speed of but four miles an hour, iron rails spiked to stone blocks, and cars that were but an adaptation of the stage coach to an iron railway, it has now reached the highest point of development known to the world, and its trains are equipped with all the comforts and luxuries that human intelligence can devise. Its rails are now of the heaviest steel, laid on securely ballasted roadways, and the engines are marvels of engineering skill, not uncommonly traveling eighty miles in the space of an hour. No matter what the development has been in the roadway it has always fallen to the motive power department to keep ahead of these improvements and to furnish locomotives and cars of a type that will easily perform all the conditions which the rapid advance of civilization demands. The locomotive of today is a product of evolution, and one which,

when compared with the crude wood or coal burning engines of the forties, seems to be an entirely radical departure from the first efforts made to shorten distance and cheat time. The work of increasing the power and efficiency of locomotives, and at the same time keep within bounds the cost of operation, has been a problem which has confronted the entire engineering world. The motive power department bears the same relation to a railroad as the distribution department does to an army. To properly discharge the duties of this position requires a man of unusual ability, together with a wide and varied experience in all the problems of modern railroading. The economical consumption of fuel; the greatest results from the operation of the machinery, together with the comfort and safety of the passengers, are among the many problems that confronts the railroad man, and charged with these cares and responsibilities is the man under whose direction the motive power of the road is supplied, and the pressing needs for swifter engines and modern cars successfully met. To the position of General Superintendent of the motive power department of the Oregon Short Line has been called the subject of this sketch. A man who, by his wide experience, has won for himself in railroad and scientific circles a reputation of being among the first in his profession in the United States.

James F. Dunn was born in Onondago county, seven miles from Auburn, New York, in a small town called Skaneattles, in 1854. He remained in the East but six years, and when that age his parents removed to San Jose, California, where he received his early education in the public schools of that State. He spent his boyhood years in California and at the age of sixteen years he went to Sacramento and served his apprenticeship as machinist in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad, where he continued to be employed until 1876, when he left its service and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, serving as machinist, fireman, engineer, and later foreman of the shops in Wyoming and Idaho, and finally rose to be Master Mechanic, to which position he was appointed in



Matthew Bullen

1890, with headquarters at Pocatello, on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad. He continued as Master Mechanic of this company until March, 1897, when the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which formed a part of the Union Pacific system, was taken out of the general system, and commands its own officers. When this was done Mr. Dunn was appointed General Superintendent of Motive Power, of the Oregon Short Line Road, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, which position he has continued to occupy from that time. He has risen through every stage of mechanical work, from an apprentice, until now he occupies the highest position in the motive power department, being charged with the responsibilities and care of the entire motive power and rolling stock of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

Mr. Dunn is married, and has two daughters, Edna and Margaret.

In political life he is and has always been a staunch Republican, but has never been a candidate for office, nor would he consent to occupy a public position. He has devoted his entire attention to his profession, for which he had a strong predilection even in his boyhood days, and one cause of his successful career is undoubtedly the fact that he has devoted his energies to the work for which he was best fitted. He is a member of the Alta Club of this city. He is looked upon as one of the most substantial and influential men in the business life of Utah, and the ability with which he has discharged his duties in the railroad field has won for him the confidence and esteem of the directors and stockholders of the company, and has made for him a host of warm friends throughout the State.

them, however, appreciate the struggles and the terrible work which have been entailed in bringing the country to its present position, and in making the railroads possible. The advances which have been made by railroad construction throughout the West, has not only brought the far portions of the country into almost instant communication, but has reduced to a minimum the dangers and toil of travel. The traveler cannot appreciate nor in any way understand the hardships suffered by the pioneers who made their way by ox team and by hand cart from the outposts of civilization across the great American desert to the Rocky Mountains, and, in fact, all of the inter-mountain region, in the late forties and throughout the decades of the fifties and the sixties. The tide of emigration which flowed into the western country upon the discovery of gold in California, and the discovery of precious metals throughout Montana, Idaho, Nevada and all of the inter-mountain region, brought in its train untold suffering. The barrenness of the country and the want of water resulted in many privations, until the farmers could till the land and reap crops, which were often too meagre for the demands made upon them. Through all these trials, however, passed the men who are now prominent in the affairs of Utah, and of all the other western States, and who by the indomitable will, energy and determination which they displayed, made for themselves and for their country an imperishable record for courage and endurance. Passing through all these trials, suffering all the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, taking hold of and doing with all his might whatever first came to his hand, and finally enjoying the triumph of a successful life, is the subject of this sketch.

Matthew Cullen was born in Ireland, July 17, 1840. He is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Rice) Cullen. They, too, were natives of Ireland, and came to the United States when our subject was about twelve years of age. The father followed farming all through life. He died in Oakland, Maryland, during the Civil War, aged about sixty years, and the mother died in the same place aged about seventy.



MATTHEW CULLEN. The traveler of today from the vantage point of a Pullman car in traveling over the prairies and mountains of the western part of the United States, views with complacency the beautiful scenery through which he travels, and marks with an appreciative eye the work which has been carried on by the men who have settled in that region. Few of

Our subject spent his early life in Alleghany county, Maryland, and his scholastic education, such as it was, was received in the common schools of that State. He was early forced to earn his own living, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, and followed that occupation for three years. The indomitable spirit which he displayed throughout his life was demonstrated by his independence and spirit in striking out from his home at the age of seventeen, in 1857, and crossing the great American plains in that year, driving a team as far as Fort Bridger, in the spring of 1858, and later returned to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, for supplies, after which he returned to Fort Bridger and secured employment herding cattle for the government, and later being in charge of the government stock at what is now Stockton. He continued in this employment until May 15, 1860, when he started with the United States army to New Mexico under Colonel Morrison, and in the same year left the army and returned to his home in Maryland. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he was appointed camp-master and sent to Oakland, Maryland, and later to West Virginia as wagon-master of Gen. Rosecrans' army. After the campaign in that year he was sent to Lebanon, Kentucky, and had charge of the corals there, being in charge of the camp equipage and animals at the time of the battle of Mill Springs. He was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, being wagon-master of the government property there, and later chief wagon-master under Captain Bringerhoff.

He then returned to Louisville, Kentucky and was employed in hiring men for the government and later went to Nashville, Tennessee. He remained in this section of the country for two years as brigade wagon-master, and then was attached to General Sherman's army and was with the General on his famous march from Atlanta to the sea, having charge of the wagon and camp equipage of the First Division, Twentieth Corps. He served all through the Civil War with courage and ability, and at the close returned to his home in Maryland. His mother and his sister, Mrs. Rasche, were living just outside of the

city of Hancock in that State. His brother Michael had enlisted with the Confederate forces and was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Georgia, and sent to Camp Douglas prison at Chicago. At the close of the war, Mr. Cullen, after a short visit at his home in Maryland, went to Chicago and was instrumental in having his brother released.

In the fall of 1865 our subject came to Denver and remained there only a short time, leaving at once for the mines. He secured employment in the Bobtail Mine and later in the Clear Creek Mine. In the latter he engaged as a placer miner and remained in that employment until the spring of 1867, when he abandoned mining and took up railroad contracting. He owned and operated many teams and in the building of the Union Pacific railroad through Wyoming and Utah, he supplied a great many teams for the construction work of that road, and remained in these two States until the building of the Wasatch tunnel, when he came to that place and sold all his teams. He then removed to Echo, Utah, and there he bought four mule teams and made four trips freighting from Salt Lake City to Echo. From this time on he has been prominently identified with the development of the resources of the State, especially of its mines. He has taken a prominent part in the building of railroads and in the development of the railroad facilities of Utah. In those early times he was active in affording access to and from the mines both for passengers and freight, and during the excitement at White Pine, Nevada, he conducted passengers to the new fields. He later hauled freight from Hamilton to Robinson, Nevada, a distance of forty miles, and secured for his services a toll of five cents a pound. He remained here for upwards of a year at different kinds of work, doing whatever he could to sustain himself and at the same time prospecting for ore. He left his prospects, however, which had not proved successful, although he had between forty and fifty claims in that vicinity. He then went to Silver Park district, and in company with Dennis Ryan, as partner, carried on prospecting there, and later went to Utah together with James C. O'Neil, prospecting. This was the turning of his for-

tune so far as mining was concerned. They discovered the Star District mines in Beaver county, Utah, with which our subject has been connected ever since; at the same time associating himself with other mining projects in that district. He and Allen G. Campbell, Gus Byram and Dennis Ryan bought the Horn Silver Mine, The mining operations which Mr. Cullen has carried on have not been confined to the limits of Utah, but have extended over the entire intermountain region.

He has also taken a lively interest in Salt Lake City, and has aided greatly in its development. Fourteen years ago he built the present building occupied by the Cullen Hotel, one of the leading with which they were identified for many years. hotels of the city, and one which has not only a high reputation throughout the State, but is known all over the country as a first-class hotel. He also owns the Gault house in Chicago, one of the historic hotels of that city. He is also President of the Salt Lake Brewing Company, which position he has held for many years.

Mr. Cullen married in Beaver, Utah, December 19, 1878, to Miss Emma J. Thompson, a daughter of Edward W. and Julia (Fish) Thompson. She was a niece of Hon. Ezra Thompson, the present Mayor of Salt Lake City. His wife was a native of Utah, her parents having been among the early settlers of this State. By this marriage Mr. Cullen has two children, Nellie M. and Julia Catherine. Mrs. Cullen died June 18, 1888.

Mr. Cullen is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is one of its strongest members and principal supporters in Utah. He has made his home in Salt Lake City for the past sixteen years, where he owns a spacious and comfortable residence.

Mr. Cullen is essentially a self-made man and the career which he has made in Utah marks him as one of the most successful men of this region. Starting out as he did at the early age of fourteen, with but a limited scholastic education, most of his knowledge has been derived from the daily lessons in the great book of life's experiences. He has met every difficulty with unflinching courage and unwavering determination. He has suc-

cessfully surmounted difficulties that would have proved a stumbling block to and daunted most men. The career which he has made entitles him to the front rank among the pioneers of the State, and throughout this region there is no man who is held in higher esteem than he is. His genial and pleasant manner, his business ability; his integrity and honesty, and his application and broad-mindedness, have made him one of the most popular men in Utah and he enjoys the friendship of a wide circle of friends.



CHARLES H. JENKINSON, Local Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Few young men in the railroad service have made a better or more satisfactory record than has Mr. Jenkinson. Nearly his entire business life has been devoted to some department of railroad work, and step by step he has been promoted, until he now holds one of the most important positions in the railroad world in this western country.

Mr. Jenkinson was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1860, receiving his education from the common and high schools of his native town, and at the age of eighteen came West, locating in Logan, Utah, where he was employed in the supply department of the Union Pacific railroad for some time, and was later transferred to Pocatello, Idaho, where he became chief clerk in the office of the superintendent. From there he was sent to Idaho Falls, in the same capacity, and after remaining there for a time quit the railroad service and went to Anaconda, Montana, where he was for a year identified with one of the leading smelters of that place. Returning to Pocatello, he became Cashier in the National Bank of Idaho, filling that position from 1893 to 1895. In the latter year he again accepted a position as chief clerk in the Superintendent's office at Pocatello, remaining there until 1897, when he was transferred to this city and held the same position under Mr. E. E. Calvin, until February, 1901, at which time he was promoted to his present responsible position as local treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

Mr. Jenkinson was married in Anaconda, in

1896, to Miss Mary A. R. St. Clair, daughter of W. P. P. St. Clair, also a prominent railroad man, who was for many years connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, but is at present engaged in the same line of work in Ohio. Four daughters have been born of this marriage.

In political life our subject's sympathies have always been with the Republican party, but owing to the nature of his business he has never been actively identified with the work of the party, nor sought or held public office.

During the years he has spent in Salt Lake City Mr. Jenkinson has, by his manly and upright life, won many friends, not alone among his business associates and employers, but in social circles, where he and his estimable wife are well known members.



EDGAR W. DUNCAN. The city of Salt Lake is distinguished not only for its superb climate, location, extensive agricultural resources and mineral wealth, but also for its resolute and aggressive men of business, whose broad intelligence and enterprise have developed these forces. It matters very little to what extent a city may be so endowed; it must also be re-enforced with a financial system, a monetary organism, so intelligently and vigorously managed as to withstand the vicissitudes that are inevitable in the development of new American cities of such growth as Salt Lake has experienced. In this particular Salt Lake has been especially favored, and prominent among the financiers who have so ably directed her affairs is Edgar D. Duncan. He came to Salt Lake City in 1894 to assume charge of the National Bank of the Republic, as its Cashier, which position he held until January 10, 1901, when he resigned in order to devote his entire time and attention to the management of his wide and varied enterprises. In the history of Salt Lake City there probably never has been any man who was so closely identified with the financial growth of the city, and indeed of Utah, as well, during the time Mr. Duncan held his position in the bank, as was he.

The subject of this sketch was born in Spring Hill, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1846, and lived there until nine years old. His parents then removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and here their son spent his succeeding years until his removal to Salt Lake City in 1894. His early education, such as it was, was derived from the common schools of Dubuque, but he started on his business career at an early age, first selling newspapers and doing well whatever came first to his hand and learning his lessons well from the daily book of life's experiences. He later worked at photography, securing employment in a studio in Dubuque and at the age of seventeen started in business for himself. Owing to the Civil War, which was then at its height, the demand for breadstuffs was greater than the supply, and Mr. Duncan, realizing the opportunities that this state of affairs presented, entered that business under the firm name of Thompson & Duncan, and this he followed during the entire time that the war lasted. The financial success of this undertaking foreshadowed his later successes in life in broader fields, and equipped him with invaluable experience that he employed so judiciously in his later enterprises that he is now a man of independent wealth.

At the termination of hostilities he disposed of his interest in the milling business and entered the real estate and banking business, in which he was signally successful and followed that calling for the thirty years he remained in Dubuque. He was for many years cashier of the Dubuque County Bank and was a director in that institution prior to his election as cashier. He aided materially in the development of that city and held large interests in many of its more important enterprises and by his ability and integrity became one of the leading men, not only of his home city, but of the State of Iowa as well.

J. K. Duncan, the father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania and carried on an extensive iron business in that State. Upon his removal to Iowa he engaged in the real estate and loan business in Dubuque and followed that business until the time of his death. His family were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and

were highly respected and influential people in their community. His wife, Anna (Volephant) Duncan, and the mother of Edgar W. Duncan, was also a native of Pennsylvania and her brothers were also engaged in the iron business close to the establishment of her husband in that State. Her family were well represented in the Civil War, and, in addition to four of her sons who were engaged in that struggle, she also had seven nephews serving in the Federal forces, one of whom rose to the rank of Brigadier General. Of her own sons, two were killed in action, while serving under General Sheridan and the other two, who also served on the Union side, were so shattered by the hardships they underwent as to be practically broken down at the time they were mustered out of the service.

Edgar W. Duncan was married at Fulton, Missouri, on January 14, 1874, to Miss Lillian J. Lawther, daughter of Hans Lawther, who recently died at the advanced age of ninety years. By this marriage they have two children, one son, Amedee W., engaged in the insurance business, and who is married and living in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and one daughter, Edna M.

During the seven years that Mr. Duncan served as cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, the deposits in that institution were increased under his administration from two hundred thousand dollars to fourteen hundred thousand dollars, an increase of over seven hundred per cent. Its present satisfactory financial condition is due largely to him, and he probably had more to do with placing it on a solid financial basis than any other man who has ever been connected with it. His private interests in Utah had grown to such an extent that he was finally forced to withdraw from the bank and give his entire attention to them. He is largely interested in mining properties throughout the State and is also a large holder of real estate in Salt Lake City, and is a firm believer in the future importance of this city. He is one of the largest owners of houses here and has done much to supply the demand for homes, which has grown so rapidly within the last decade. He is also Vice President and Director in the Salt Lake Directory

Company and holds large interests in other important enterprises, both in Salt Lake and throughout the State.

In political life, Mr. Duncan is a believer in the principles espoused by the Republican party, but owing to his active business life has not had the time to participate actively in the work of the party and has never sought public office. In fraternal life he is a leading member of the Knights of Pythias, being now Supreme Representative. He first associated himself with this order in 1878, when he joined Apollo Lodge, No. 41, at Dubuque, and after filling the various offices in the subordinate lodge, became Grand Chancellor of the order in that State, in 1888, during which time thirty-two new lodges were organized and twenty-five hundred new members added to the rolls. During the convention of the Grand Lodge at Dubuque in that year, Mrs. Duncan was made an honorary member of the order, a distinction never before accorded to any woman. On his removal to Salt Lake City Mr. Duncan affiliated with Zion Lodge, No. 12, and at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Park City, in 1897 was elected to the position of Supreme Representative for a period of four years. He also holds membership in the Workmen's Order of Dubuque. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Elks Lodge.

Mr. Duncan is essentially a self-made man, who owes his present successful position in life to his own efforts. Thrown on his own resources at an early age he has successfully overcome every obstacle that stood between him and success. Some idea of his character may be gained from the fact that during the twenty-one years in which he was associated with Mr. John R. Waller in business at Dubuque, there was never a cross word between them, notwithstanding the enormous business projects they successfully carried to completion. The successful career he made in Iowa has been continued in Utah, and today there is not a more widely known man throughout the State nor one who stands higher in the confidence and esteem of the people than does he, and he is easily among the foremost men in the world's of business and finance of Utah.



LARENCE J. McNITT, Auditor of the Oregon Short Line Railway. The tourist sitting at ease in the palatial cars of the fast express, or in the less elaborate but equally comfortable coaches of the train that bears him swiftly across mountain and plain, setting him down at the end of a week's journey less fatigued than he would be from one day's ride in an ordinary carriage, takes but little thought nor would scarce be able to comprehend the vast outlay of expense and labor required in supplying him with the almost endless contrivances for his happiness, comfort and safety. The operating of a railroad has been systematized to a degree of almost absolute perfection, and while its patrons complain often and loud of the amount of "red tape" to be gone through with before a matter can be adjusted, it is just this system that enables the heads of the various departments, to without hesitation put their hands upon the cause of any difficulty or know at a glance the exact condition of the entire system. There is perhaps no better posted man or one better qualified to give opinion upon the general and specific condition of a road than its Auditor. Through his hands must pass the results of the work in every department, and to him the heads of the road look to see that no man in any department is abusing his power or authority in making useless expenditure or neglecting to husband the resources already at hand.

Clarence J. McNitt is a native of Wisconsin, being born in Columbia county. His father, E. W. McNitt was a merchant in that State and a man of considerable prominence. He served in the Legislature of his State during the Civil War, and died some years later, when our subject was but fourteen years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Rhoda Boutwell. She is still living in Salt Lake City, where she came with her son a few years ago.

Our subject moved to northern Iowa when a young boy and is indebted to the schools of that district for his education. He began his railroad career with the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad in 1876, at about the age of nineteen. He remained with this company about nine years, em-

ployed in the operating department, in numerous capacities. He then spent a year in the Auditor's office of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway, and from there went to Omaha, where he accepted a position in the Auditor's office of the Union Pacific Railroad. Here he continued until March 16, 1897, at which time the business of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company was segregated, and Mr. McNitt was transferred to the office of the Auditor of the latter company at Salt Lake, where he became chief clerk of the freight accounts. He continued in this position until June 1, 1901, when he was promoted to the position of Acting Auditor, and June 1st, 1902, appointed Auditor, which position he still retains.

Mr. McNitt was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1887, to Miss Mary Cooley, also a native of Wisconsin. Two sons and one daughter have been born of this marriage—Albert, Helen and Gordon.

In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but owing to the nature of his duties has never actively participated in the work of his party. Both himself and Mrs. McNitt are active members of the First Baptist Church of this city, and Mrs. McNitt is prominent in the work of the Sunday School and also of the different societies of the ladies of the Church.

In fraternal circles Mr. McNitt is a Mason. He has his membership in the Blue Lodge, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, of Salt Lake City.

At the present time the Oregon Short Line headquarters are located in the Deseret News Building, occupying the fourth, fifth and sixth floors. Mr. McNitt with his force of eighty clerks occupying most of the fifth floor.

Mr. McNitt is a gentleman, genial and kindly in disposition; a man of high honor and unquestioned integrity. During the few years he has resided in this City he has made a host of friends, not alone among his business associates and the members of his Church, where he is very popular but in social circles as well, and his friends feel that his recent promotion has been well deserved.



AMUEL C. EWING. The past quarter of a century in Utah has produced no more prominent or successful business men especially in the hotel line, than Samuel C. Ewing, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Ewing has been in the hotel business in Utah for the past thirty-five years, the greater portion of which time he has been identified with the hotel life of this city, having had charge of the Cullen hotel ever since it was built and opened, in 1887. This hotel is located on Second South, between Main and West Temple streets, and is the headquarters for stock and mining men, and also a popular resort with the traveling public. It is a model of convenience and comfort, and the designs were drawn by Mr. Ewing, whose long experience in this business had peculiarly fitted him with a knowledge of the requirements of a first-class hotel.

Samuel C. Ewing was born on September 11, 1838, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John P. Ewing, a farmer residing near that city, and it was on this farm that our subject spent his boyhood days, obtaining his education from the country schools. He remained with his father until about twenty-three years of age, at which time he started out to make his own way in the world. Possessing an adventurous and ambitious spirit, he decided to visit the Pacific Coast, of which he had heard wonderful accounts, and accordingly started for California in 1861, going by the ocean route, and landing in San Francisco late in that fall. He remained there but a short time, and from there went into Nevada, locating in Virginian City, then one of the most flourishing and noted mining camps in the West, and at that time at the very height of its prosperity. The shafts of some of the mines extended down into the earth to a depth of thirty-two hundred feet. Mr. Ewing remained there about six years, engaged in mining, being most successful in that venture. From Virginia City he went into the White Pine country, in the same State, where he engaged in the general mercantile and lumber business, again meeting with considerable success. He conducted that business for three years and in 1871 came to Utah, opening

up a hotel and becoming identified with the mines in Ophir City, where he remained for three years and from there went to Alta, in the Little Cottonwood canyon, engaging in the same business. He remained in Alta for four years, coming from there to Salt Lake City in the latter part of 1877. At that time Salt Lake was little more than a country village, having very few nice residences or business buildings. Upon his arrival here Mr. Ewing took charge of the old Salt Lake hotel, which he conducted for a short time and then became proprietor of the Clift House, then the leading hotel of the city. He conducted the Clift House for about nine years, having a large patronage, and building up a reputation as one of the most competent hotel men in the West. Salt Lake City had begun to take on metropolitan airs during these years, and it became apparent to Mr. Ewing that there was a demand for a better class of hotel accommodations than was afforded by the hotel over which he presided. He accordingly persuaded Mr. Matthew Cullen, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work, to build the Cullen hotel, submitting plans for the same. Believing the proposition to be a profitable one, Mr. Cullen adopted both the suggestion and the plans, and when the structure was completed Mr. Ewing assumed charge as proprietor, in which capacity he has since remained, conducting a first-class hotel and keeping in touch with the requirements of the day.

Mr. Ewing's marriage occurred in the Presbyterian Church in Virginia City, Nevada, April 20, 1865, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Lenora Myers, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia. Her parents had moved to California when she was but an infant and her life had been spent in the West. Mrs. Ewing was a lady of refinement and culture, of a kindly, gentle disposition. She died in this city in October, 1901, mourned by a wide circle of friends. They have one child, Lulu, who married Geo. W. Parks, one of Salt Lake City's prominent land attorneys.

In politics Mr. Ewing has always been a staunch Republican, but has never actively participated in the work of the party, his time being

occupied wholly by his business, yet he has always taken a keen interest in the success of his party and stands high with its leaders. He filled a term as a member of the City Council and was acting in that capacity when the present city and county building was planned and constructed, and it was largely through his efforts that one of the handsomest public buildings in the United States graces the city of Salt Lake. Mr. Ewing's name may be seen on the marble slab which hangs in the hall of the building, commemorating the officials who were on the Council at the time the building was erected. In fraternal life Mr. Ewing is a member of the Masonic order, and is at this time a Knight Templar and Shriner.

The varied career through which Mr. Ewing has passed has tended to develop the best traits of his nature, and he is today a most liberal and broad-minded man, hospitable and charitable. He has been closely identified with the mining industries of the State for many years, and owns some valuable mining properties at this time. He at one time owned a claim in the very heart of the since famous Silver King mine, which circumstances compelled him to dispose of. This mine has since produced several millions of dollars.



RS. CAMPBELL, Secretary and General Manager of the Utah Light and Power Company. Although the people of this day and age are so used to the advantages and benefits derived either directly or indirectly from the use of electricity in its almost endlessly multiplied forms as to take both the old and new uses in which it is daily being put as a matter of course, yet we are still mindful of the fact that we owe almost all the greater comforts and conveniences of our homes and traveling facilities to this wonderful agent, and in no other direction, perhaps, is this more fully demonstrated than in the matter of street railway locomotion and the electric lighting system. While the Eastern cities are slower to adopt improved methods, having to take into consideration the expense of doing away with present sys-

tems, the cities and towns of the newer West are always ahead in the matter of their improvements, as when they are in a position to adopt better conditions, they invariably select the very best in its particular line, and the result is that in the matter of public conveniences a western city of comparatively small population assumes a most metropolitan air. It is thus that Salt Lake City has today one of the most perfect and complete systems of power and light to be found in the West. The men who first promoted these industries laid a broad foundation upon which the succeeding companies have been able to build up what is rapidly coming to be an almost perfect system, at a comparatively small cost, taking into consideration what the outlay has been; there having been an inferior system in use to be done away with.

The system now owned and operated by the Utah Light and Power Company, of which the subject of this sketch is Secretary and Manager, comprises three water-power plants, eighty miles of high tension transmission lines, and also light and power distribution apparatus in and near Salt Lake City and Ogden, together with one sub-station for supplying the Salt Lake City Railroad and some reserve steam plants. It is perhaps true that no other city of its size in the United States has brought electrically transmitted power to such a relatively important place as has Salt Lake City. The development, while it started early, has been very rapid, the snow-fed mountain streams to the east of the city affording unusual opportunities to the hydraulic and electrical engineer. Although coal is not excessively high, bringing from two dollars and a half a ton for slack to four dollars and a half for the best lump, the close proximity of water power with high pressure to the city and its surrounding smelter and other power-consuming industries, led, a number of years ago to the erection of three water-power plants, by as many companies. The Big Cottonwood Power Company erected a plant in the Big Cottonwood canyon, fourteen miles southeast of Salt Lake City, several years ago; the Pioneer Electric Power Company started its plant soon after, in the Ogden canyon, near Og-



George Romney

den, thirty-seven miles from Salt Lake City, and the Utah Power Company the same year built a plant for transmitting power for the Salt Lake City Railroad, their plant being also in the Big Cottonwood canyon. These different plants were later consolidated under the name of the Utah Light and Power Company, and conducted as one complete and comprehensive system, covering a district extending north and south about sixty miles, including Ogden and Salt Lake City and a district about sixteen miles south of the latter place, including some large smelters.

During the year past the company has made improvements aggregating an outlay of one hundred thousand dollars and at this time have in course of construction in the Ogden canyon a large dam and reservoir which will, when completed, give the Ogden plant a maximum capacity of eighty-five hundred horse-power. This reservoir will have a capacity of two billion cubic feet of water. An arrangement has been made whereby the farmers will have an opportunity to use this water, being a long step forward in the matter of solving the irrigation problem, and making the value of the reservoir two-fold. At present the power is transmitted from Ogden at sixteen thousand volts, and from Big Cottonwood canyon at twelve thousand volts, and it is expected that they will in the near future have made such changes as will enable them to transmit the entire power at twenty-eight thousand volts. The company is also contemplating the erection of a new station in the western part of the city, which, when completed, will replace the several sub-stations and auxiliary steam plants in Salt Lake City.

This company also owns an extensive gas plant in Salt Lake City, and a smaller one in Ogden. In Salt Lake there are about thirty miles of gas mains. The works are located in a two and a half acre lot in the western portion of the city, where there is every facility for the delivery of coal. The plant has a capacity of four hundred thousand cubic feet per day and is a mixed coal and water plant, being so designed that either or both systems can be used in the manufacture of gas. It is the intention of the company to in-

crease the capacity of this plant to one million cubic feet per day.

The officers of this company are, Hon. Joseph F. Smith, President; Colonel John R. Winder, First Vice-President; Colonel Thomas G. Webster, Second Vice-President; L. S. Hills, Treasurer, who together with Rudge Clawson, John J. Banigan, W. S. McCormick, William J. Curtis and George Romney, form the directorate. Judge LeGrande Young is the company's general counsel, R. S. Campbell, Secretary and General Manager, and R. F. Hayward, Electric Engineer.

R. S. Campbell, the subject of our sketch, has been for some time connected with the above company, and the large and important improvements that have been already made and are still in contemplation or in course of construction have been carried on under his personal supervision, and in many instances at his suggestion. He is thoroughly in touch with all the best methods of the adaptation of energy as applied to power and lighting systems, having had many years of practical experience in this business, and is one of the aggressive and progressive citizens of Salt Lake City. While his wide knowledge makes his services almost invaluable to his employers, he has also won their entire confidence and esteem by his thorough and conscientious business methods and his evident desire that the best results shall be obtained at the least possible cost. He is well-known among the business men of the city, with whom he is very popular, and in social life enjoys a wide circle of friends, being of a most genial and kindly nature, courteous and a true gentleman at all times.



BISHOP GEORGE ROMNEY. The vast work of improvement which has been going on in Utah during the last half century has called for men of brain, energy and perseverance, as well as determination, to transform this country from a wild and undeveloped state to its present most wonderfully prosperous condition. Among the men whose history and life's work has been closely linked with nearly every enterprise that has been

for the betterment and development of not only Utah but of this whole inter-mountain region, Bishop George Romney, the subject of this sketch, deserves special mention. Over fifty years of the most valuable period of his life has been spent in Utah, and by his long and honorable career in this State he has won a host of friends among all classes and creeds, and today is reckoned among the most prominent and substantial citizens of the State.

He is a native of England, having been born in Dalton, Lancashire, August 14, 1831, and is therefore in his seventy-first year, as active and full of business as when he was a young man. His father, Miles Romney, was a native of the same shire as our subject, and became a member of the Mormon church in 1837. He was ordained an Elder and labored as a local preacher in the Preston Conference. On February 27, 1841, he sailed from Liverpool with his family on the ship *Sheffield*, and after a voyage of seven weeks arrived at New Orleans, then traveled up the Mississippi river by boat to Nauvoo, Illinois, and while there acted as foreman of the construction of the Nauvoo Temple. At the time of the exodus in 1846 he moved his family to Burlington, Iowa, where they spent the winter. In the following spring they moved to Saint Louis and there made preparations for the long trip across the plains. They left Saint Louis in March, 1850, with ox teams and six wagons, and arrived in Salt Lake City October 18th of that year. During that winter the family camped in their wagon boxes on Temple Block, where one daughter was born. In 1856 he was called on a mission to England and remained there two years. In 1862 he was sent to Dixie and had charge of the wood-work on the Saint George Temple. He continued to live in that place until his death, which occurred May 8, 1877. His wife, Elizabeth Gaskell, mother of our subject, also a native of Lancashire, England, accompanied him to America and endured all the hardships incident to the pioneer women of those days. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom are still living.

Our subject was converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

in his native land, and baptized in September, 1839. He came to America with his parents and learned the carpenter trade at Nauvoo, where he worked on the Temple. He was married in Saint Louis March 15, 1850, to Miss Jane Jamison, who bore him twelve children. She was a native of Scotland, where she became a member of the Mormon Church, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. They came to Utah in company with the Bishop's parents and camped with them in their wagon boxes on Temple Block that first winter, and it was there their first child was born, on December 15, 1850, when the snow was three feet deep. Since then Bishop Romney has married two other wives and is the father of thirty-five children, twenty-three of whom are living. At the time the Edmonds law came into effect he was among those who were tried and convicted of violation of that law, and was sentenced to a six months' imprisonment, but was released for good behavior at the expiration of five months. His second wife was Vilate Ellen Douglass, a native of Lancashire, England, who came to Nauvoo with her parents when a child. Her mother passed through the exodus at Nauvoo and endured the hardships there and in the early days of Salt Lake, where she arrived in 1852. She is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society and is the mother of twelve children. His third wife was Margaret Thomas, a native of London. She emigrated to America with her mother and brother, Charles J. Thomas, and came to Utah in 1861. She was married to Bishop Romney in 1863 and is the mother of eleven children. She has been prominently identified with theatrical interests and was one of the first actresses at the opening of the Salt Lake theater, taking the part of "Comeadania" in "The Pride of the Market." She is a teacher in the Relief Society of the Twentieth Ward and a member of the Reapers' Club.

Upon coming to Utah the Bishop began working at his trade, laboring part of the time on the public works where his father was foreman, and doing whatever other work he could find. In 1854 he entered into partnership with George Price and others, doing contracting and building,

and this firm built many of the early houses and public buildings. In 1856, when his father was called on a mission to England, he took his place as foreman in constructing the woodwork on the Lion House and all public works, in which position he remained until they were closed in 1864. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor Brigham Young as Captain in Major Blair's Battalion of the Nauvoo Legion, and took part in the Echo campaign, which lasted for several months. At the time of the approach of Johnston's army the City was practically deserted, most of the people having moved to Provo, our subject taking his family with others, and they remained there until the trouble was over, when they returned and he continued his work on the public buildings. In 1864 he formed a partnership with W. H. Folsom and together they built the City Hall, many of the stores and residences, and did a general contracting business until 1869, when the firm was enlarged and they organized what is today known as the Taylor, Romney, Armstrong Company, the other members of the firm at that time being George H. Taylor and Thomas Lattimer. Our subject became the manager of the firm and has retained that position to the present day, through many changes. The present firm was incorporated in 1891.

During his residence in this city the Bishop has been foremost in everything that has tended to build up or improve the city or State. He has been associated with many of the large corporations; among other things he has been for the past seventeen years a director of the Zions Co-operative Mercantile Institution and is now Vice-President, and also Director. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the entire western country; a Director and member of the executive committee of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company; for several years a Director and now Vice-President of the Home Fire Insurance Company; a Director in the Deseret National Bank and the Deseret Savings Bank, and also a Director and one of the executive committee of the firm of Clark, Eldredge and Company. He was one of the first to advance means to develop the beet sugar industry in Utah, and

thus paved the way for the founding of the Utah Sugar Company. He is also President of the Romney Shoe Company and a Director and Vice President of the Oregon Lumber Company. He has also accumulated considerable real estate in Salt Lake City.

In politics Bishop Romney is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its ranks since its organization in this State. He has all his life in Utah been prominent in public affairs, and served two terms in the City Council, being elected in 1882 and again in 1895. In 1890 he was a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Houston, Texas, and also to the Congress at Cripple Creek, Colorado, in 1891. He is a member of the executive committee of the Congress which will meet at Saint Paul, Minnesota, in 1902. He is also an aggressive worker in Church circles; he has traveled in California, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, France, Scandinavia and Holland. While on his mission to England in 1869 he presided over the Liverpool and London Conferences. In the Priesthood he has held the offices of a Seventy, President of the Quorum of Seventies, High Priest, Counselor to Bishop W. C. Bassett, and later Bishop of the Twentieth Ward, succeeding Bishop Bassett in 1888. His Counselors are George F. Gibbs and Joseph F. Simmons. He is active in all matters pertaining to his Ward, to which he devotes a large portion of his time.



HONORABLE SAMUEL W. STEWART. A prominent member of the judiciary of Utah, and one who since his occupancy of a Judgeship in the

Third Judicial District of the State has proved by his work to be able and worthy to fill that position, is the subject of this sketch. When the work of this Judicial District was divided, to Judge Stewart was assigned the jurisdiction over the criminal division of that court. The impartiality which he has shown in the cases tried before him, and the able manner in which he has administered justice and interpreted the laws, marks

him as a capable lawyer as well as one of the most competent judges in the State.

Samuel W. Stewart was born in Draper, Salt Lake county, Utah, May 21, 1867, and spent his early life on a farm. He attended public school in the winter months and during the rest of the year worked on the farm, earning means sufficient to enable him to enter the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. After two year in that institution he was made principal of one of the public schools. This vocation he followed for three years and earned a sum sufficient to pay for his tuition in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1892. He returned to Salt Lake City and entered upon the practice of his profession, to which he continued to devote his time until his election to the Judgeship in November, 1900. For six years he was the senior member of the law firm of Stewart & Stewart. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the State and served in the Legislature from 1899 to 1901. In his practice he was a good advocate and a safe counselor. He has now jurisdiction over all the criminal cases in his district, but also assists in the hearing of civil cases. He has the distinction of being the youngest District Judge in Utah, and his career has been a successful one.

His father, Isaac M. Stewart, was a native of New Jersey, but came to Utah in the early days of the settlement of this State, being, in fact, one of the pioneers, reaching here in 1852. Isaac's father died when he was but a lad, and he was early thrown upon his own resources. When he arrived in the Salt Lake valley he was equipped with willing hands and an active and clear mind, and with these assets he made for himself a successful career in the new Territory. He took up farming and stock raising, and grew to be one of the most successful men engaged in that business. He realized the necessity of educating the young people and all his life was an earnest advocate of a liberal education. He was a member of the County Court of Salt Lake county for nine years, being associated with Judge Elias Smith, the first Probate Judge in this county, and

with whom he formed a mutual friendship of great strength and endurance. He was one of the early members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, participating actively in its work, and being made a Bishop of that Church. He continued in this membership for thirty-four years, until his death in 1890, at the age of seventy-five. He was the only member of his family who left the East and adopted this faith. His father, and the grandfather of Judge Stewart, was Biekley Stewart, a soldier who participated in the Revolutionary War, joining the Colonial forces at the age of fifteen. The Stewart family were Quakers and were among the first settlers of the Eastern States, coming to this country from Scotland. The dominant principles of these peace-loving people were strongly shown in the character and life of Judge Stewart's father, and he has to a large extent inherited many of these characteristics. His mother, Elizabeth (White) Stewart, was a native of London, England. Her father died when she was quite young, and at the age of fifteen she came to the United States. She has one brother, Barnard White, living at Ogden, who is one of the prominent and successful business men of that city. Judge Stewart is a member of a family of thirteen children, there being seven sons and six daughters. His brother, James Z., has also followed the profession of the law, and was Probate Judge of Cache county, Utah, having served two terms in that office. He has also been principal of the Brigham Young College at Logan. Another brother, Isaac J., is a practicing attorney at Richfield, Utah. Joshua B. has devoted his time and attention to agriculture; William M. is principal of the normal department of the University of Utah; Charles B. is Deputy City Attorney of Salt Lake City, and Barnard J. is also an attorney in Salt Lake City, being a member of the firm of Stewart & Stewart. His sisters are Mary A. Ballantine, Alice C. Stringfellow, Elizabeth Fife, Eliza J. Fife, Luella E. Linsey and Nettie P. Stewart.

Judge Stewart was married October, 1894, to Miss Ella M. Nebeker, then a prominent critic teacher in the Utah State Normal School, daughter of George and Maria L. Nebeker, who were

among the early settlers of Utah, and her father was one of the prominent men in the affairs of this city.

In political affairs Judge Stewart has followed the fortunes of the Democratic party with unwavering loyalty. He is a faithful member of the Mormon Church and takes great interest in its work. His impartiality as a judge, breadth of mind and ability to readily grasp the salient points of a controversy have made his term as a judge one of the most creditable of the State. In private life his genial and pleasant manner, together with his ability, have won for him the friendship and confidence of the people with whom he has come in contact, and the efficient and zealous discharge of his duties have brought him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.



COLONEL THEODORE BRUBACK.

Although there has been considerable development of the resources of Utah, and the mineral wealth already disclosed has brought prosperity to the State, its development has been made in quite a limited area. The possibilities of the southern part of the State have not yet begun to be realized, and in addition to the mineral wealth which it undoubtedly possesses, there are valuable deposits of stone and other building material. Among the first to undertake the development of this country has been the Sanpete Railroad Company, of which the subject of this sketch is President. The administration of the affairs of this company and the development of the territory tributary to this road has made him one of the most invaluable men in Utah and has brought him such a measure of success that he is now recognized as one of the leading business men of the State.

Theodore Bruback was born in Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and spent his early life in that State. He was educated in the common schools and high schools of Allegheny county and later attended the Iron City College, graduating from that institution in 1866. His family were originally natives of Alsace Lorraine. His father, David, came to America when but a young

man, from Bruback, a small town in his native province, named after the family. He engaged in the iron business in Pittsburg and amassed considerable wealth by his ability and industry. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Anna Kunigunda Dietrich, was also of German extraction, her parents being among the first settlers of Pennsylvania.

Upon the completion of his education, our subject started on his life work and assisted in developing the oil fields of Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Pittsburg. He was a member of the firm of Reed & Co., and engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania until 1877. During his business career in Pennsylvania he acquired interests in a great many enterprises. In some of these he was interested as a capitalist and in some as the organizer and promoter.

In 1877 the possibilities of the West attracted his attention, and in that year he came to Wyoming and engaged in the mining and stock raising business. While here he located and developed the "Sun Rise" and "Blue Jay" mines, which he successfully operated for a number of years. He remained in Wyoming, interested in all the industries of that State, for the ensuing eight years. In 1885 he came to Salt Lake City and became interested in the mining possibilities of Utah, and in addition to his mining properties secured large holdings in railroads. The Sanpete Valley Railroad, of which he is now President, was constructed in 1882 and came under Mr. Bruback's control in 1886. He immediately built large extensions and converted it from a narrow gauge to a broad gauge road. He built a branch to the Morrison coal mines, and later built another branch to the brownstone quarries at Mount Nebo, which contains the finest building stone, not only in Utah, but in the West. Besides these railroad interests and his mining operations in Utah, Colonel Bruback holds large interests in mining properties in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

In Utah the Colonel's most valuable mining holdings are contained in the property owned and operated by the Sterling Coal and Coke Company, whose mines are on Six Mile creek, in Sanpete county, at the terminus of the Sanpete

Valley Railroad, of which company Colonel Bruback is President and General Manager. Here they operate the most extensive coal mines in the State, having several thousand acres. The property was located in 1890 by men who had been practical coal miners all their lives, having wide experience in the collieries of Wales. The property changed hands a couple of times and was then purchased by Colonel Bruback in 1893. Many seemingly insurmountable obstacles were encountered in opening up the vein, and a vast sum of money expended before the property was put upon a paying basis, but through every discouragement the Colonel never lost his confidence or enthusiasm in the project, and has been rewarded by finding himself the owner of an almost inexhaustible supply of the finest bituminous coal to be found in the country. After the company had been formed and systematic work begun, an immense body of water was encountered after they had driven an incline tunnel seven hundred feet; of course, this necessitated work being suspended. With the fullest confidence in the ultimate success of the mine, Colonel Bruback at once placed contracts for tunneling into the mountain and striking the vein some six hundred feet below the surface, thus enabling them to obtain the coal and at the same time drain off the water and put it to some practical use. They did not strike the vein they were working toward until they had tunneled two thousand and sixty feet, and although at times the task seemed hopeless, and even the contractors advised that the attempt be given up, the Colonel was not to be deterred from completing the project, nor was his faith in the feasibility of the plan to be shaken. The tunnel is eight feet high and eight feet wide, and the grade permits the mine to be drained in a most satisfactory manner. The stream of water obtained is estimated to carry a volume of ten cubic feet of water per minute, and the company expects to derive a large revenue from this source alone, as the water is of inestimable value for irrigating purposes. Once the quality of the coal began to be appreciated orders poured into the office of the company from all the surrounding States, and the output of this mine has

become the standard coal in Utah. Large as are the veins already opened, the company feel that their explorations are as yet only in their infancy and that the property is destined to become one of the largest wealth producers in this line in the West, in which opinion they are backed by many mining experts.

He was married in Westfield, New York, in 1886 to Miss Jessie White McLane, daughter of Colonel J. H. McLane, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Theodore and Jessie Elizabeth.

In political affairs Colonel Bruback is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and at present holds the office of Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Governor Wells. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Colonel Bruback owes his success entirely to his own efforts, and the present position that he occupies in Utah has been the result of his untiring energy, industry and application. His administrative and executive abilities have made successful whatever enterprises he has undertaken, and his genial and pleasant manners have contributed greatly to his popularity throughout Utah and have brought him the enjoyment of a large circle of friends throughout the entire West.



LLIAM H. BANCROFT. While the discovery of steam and the invention of the locomotive belong to England, the development of this powerful adjunct of civilization and its application to the work of bringing closer together distant points of the earth and in settling new regions belongs exclusively to America. The Nineteenth Century was a wonderful epoch in the world's growth, and in the number of inventions made to more perfectly perform the work of increasing the industrial strength of the nations, but no other invention has accomplished so much or aided so greatly as has the locomotive. The railroads of the United States as late as 1840 were but short lines operated in a crude and inefficient manner. They were almost entirely located in the extreme Eastern States and had not grown to such proportions as to entirely displace the old stage coach. The slow means of

canal transportation were in operation then and remained in use for several decades later. The railroad of today is one of the wonders of the world. It has grown in America from a small and crude beginning to one of the most powerful and strongly organized features in the wonderful industrial growth of this country. The men who have spent their lives in railroad work and have developed the systems that now gird the United States had to learn from experience. There was no guide for them to follow and each advance made in the history of railroading has been accomplished entirely by the application of master minds to the solving of the difficult problems. Throughout New York and Pennsylvania and in the New England States many difficult engineering problems confronted the early railroad builders, but these were as child's play to the building of the railroads from the Mississippi river west to the Pacific coast. No traveler who passes over the lines traversing the Rocky Mountains can fail to be impressed with the magnitude of the work and the tremendous amount of perseverance it required to build the lines. The building of the railroads throughout the western region has accomplished more for the West than any other work, save that important adjunct to railroad work, the telegraph. From a system where the conductor and engineer in charge of the train were for the time being its sole masters, the development of these wonderful systems has required men of ability to properly direct the multifarious duties that now fall to the lot of the governing head of the railroad. A president of a railroad company, a general manager or a superintendent must be a man who is thoroughly conversant with every detail of railroad work, and in addition must have a broad general knowledge of mankind and be versed in the financial affairs of the country. The positions of presidents, general managers and superintendents are filled by a process which is in reality but the application of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. To reach these positions requires long experience and application of the closest nature to the grinding detail of everyday life of railroad work. In the ranks of the

railroads of the country there is no more important system than that controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and one of its most prosperous constituent parts is the Oregon Short Line Railroad, whose operations are directed by the subject of this sketch, in the capacity of Vice-President and General Manager.

W. H. Bancroft was born October 20, 1840, at Newberry, Ohio, and entered upon railroad work at the age of sixteen years, and has been connected with that business throughout his life. His first position was as a telegraph operator and ticket clerk for the Michigan Southern Railway, with which road he remained until 1861, rising through the various grades to a prominent subordinate position, and in the latter year left the service of this company to accept a position as clerk and dispatcher on the Erie Railroad, which he retained until 1868. He then entered the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company on October 20, 1869, and remained with it until April, 1872, when he was called to take the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, holding that position from May, 1875, to 1876. His experience in railroad matters had brought him prominently to the front among the rising men in his profession, and secured for him the Superintendency of the Saint Louis, Lawrence and Western Railroad, which position he held until April, 1878. He then entered the employ of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, as its Chief Dispatcher, and became connected with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad on August 15, 1881, and served as Superintendent of several of its divisions until July 29, 1886, when he was appointed Receiver of the Rio Grande Western Railroad, and from that time until June, 1890, he served as Receiver and General Superintendent of that road. He became connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company on January 15, 1890, as General Superintendent of its Mountain division, which position he occupied until March, 1897.

When the railroads composing the Union Pacific system were separated and operated under their own organizations, in March, 1897, Mr. Bancroft was chosen on that date to manage its

operations as Vice-President and General Manager of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company. This is one of the most important railroads of the West, and under the able management of Mr. Bancroft has developed into one of the most prosperous properties of its kind in the United States. The work which it has done in developing Utah, Oregon and Washington can scarcely be overestimated. It has opened new territory and aided in forming new settlements throughout all this region. The force under Mr. Bancroft's direction in Salt Lake City, where its headquarters are, constitute an important factor in the business world of this city. The career which Mr. Bancroft has made and the success which has come to him in the work which he has undertaken has made him one of the foremost railroad men in the United States. He occupies a high position in the class of men who have done more to settle and civilize the great West than any other class of men have accomplished during the last fifty years. He is well and favorably known to all the people in the intermountain region, and enjoys a wide popularity, both as a railroad man and as a citizen.



WILLIAM McMILLAN. There is perhaps no industry in the United States which calls for men of sounder business judgment or wider experience than does the vast and

intricate railroad systems which traverse this country, and it is a notable fact that a very large percentage of the men who today operate and control these systems are men who have begun at the very bottom rung of the ladder, often with little education or means, and by years of persistent application and untiring energy have fought their way to the very pinnacle of success in railroad life. The manner in which William McMILLAN, the subject of this sketch, worked his way from a poor boy, coming to a strange country without friends or means, to the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad and the Saltair Beach Company, is such as to furnish a valuable lesson to every ambitious and self-supporting young man.

Our subject was born in Cumberland, England, August 1, 1852. His mother died during his infancy and his father emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, leaving his infant son in care of his maternal grandparents, who gave him such a home as they were able, sending him to the public schools, and with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he found employment with the North Eastern Railroad Company, of England, serving in different departments until 1879. Like many another young man in his native country, he became imbued with a desire to visit the wonderful country of America, believing it to offer better inducements for ambitious young men, and in the autumn he sailed for this country, reaching Utah the latter part of 1879. He became ticket and freight agent for the Utah Central Railroad in 1882, having charge of the station at Milford, where he remained until the summer of 1888, when he moved to Salt Lake City and became associated with the Salt Lake Western, and Utah and Nevada, remaining with these companies until they were absorbed by the Union Pacific, when he became chief clerk in the office of the latter company at Salt Lake City. Here he remained until 1893, when he became chief clerk in the office of which he is now Secretary and Treasurer. He was also at this time made Secretary and Treasurer of the Saltair Beach Company, and has since filled these positions with efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

Mr. McMILLAN was married in England to Miss Agnes Newton, by whom he has six children: Emily May; Clara E.; William, Junior; Agnes; Don N., and Kyle.

In political life Mr. McMILLAN is a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party and has been as active in its work as his duties would allow. In 1900 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He is a member of the Mormon Church, in which he is a faithful and active worker.

His life while in Utah has been such as to win for him the confidence of those by whom he has been employed, and his genial and pleasant manner has won for him a host of friends.



Alfred Solomon

ALFRÉD SOLOMON, Bishop of the Twenty-second Ward of Salt Lake Stake of Zion. The wholesale boot and shoe house of Solomon Brothers, of Salt Lake City, of which Alfred Solomon was one of the promoters, has long been one of the most important business houses of this City. By close and careful attention to business Bishop Solomon has built up a most enviable trade, and his house is considered one of the most prominent in the State.

Alfred Solomon was born September 10, 1836, at Truro, Cornwall, England, and is the son of William and Nancy (Hocking) Solomon. He spent the first twenty years of his life in his native town, going to school until thirteen years of age, when he learned the shoemaker's trade of his father. His father employed a number of men and made shoes principally for the miners in the western part of Cornwall.

He became a convert to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints when but eighteen years of age, and for the next two and a half years labored in the interests of that Church, accompanying the Elders and preaching in his own and adjoining towns. He met with much opposition in his father's family, only one other brother, William, uniting with the Church, and this brother was married and lived in another part of the town. He saved all his small earnings and when he had enough to pay his passage to America left home on the 16th of March, 1857, going without the knowledge of his parents, who were much opposed to his course. Leaving as he did he had to go without any luggage and had only sufficient means for his passage money. On arriving in Liverpool he discovered he would have to wait a few days before the steamer would sail, and an old lady who was to take passage on the same ship volunteered to pay his board while they waited, in exchange for his taking care of her luggage. During his stay in Liverpool he received a letter from his parents, containing three pounds, which he was obliged to spend for clothing and other necessities. He sailed on the steamer *George Washington*, which had on board eight hundred and

seventeen Mormon emigrants and fourteen returning missionaries. They arrived in Boston on the 20th of April, 1857, and when the company was ready to start two men volunteered to loan our subject sufficient money to pay his way to Iowa City, Iowa. Upon their arrival at this place they found the company would not leave for three weeks, and Bishop Solomon obtained employment on the farm of State Senator Kirkwood, receiving a dollar a day for his work. When the time came for the ox train to start he was given an opportunity to drive the team of Elder Jesse B. Martin, who had been appointed one of the Captains, which he was glad to accept. He had earned sufficient money to pay back the money he had borrowed to pay his fare to Iowa City, and while he again started without any means, he was out of debt. Only a portion of those who came over were in this train, which consisted of eighty wagons, with two or three yokes of oxen to each wagon; the remainder forming one of the famous hand cart companies. On the trip across the plains they encountered immense droves of buffaloes, which caused them a great deal of trouble, and during one stampede caused by the buffaloes one man and a child were killed and many injured. He arrived in Salt Lake City September 12, 1857, six months from the time he left home.

This was at the time of the invasion of Johnston's army and shortly after his arrival the city was placed under martial law. Most of the men had moved their families into the southern part of the State and there was but little business being transacted when our subject came here. He worked for Samuel Mulliner at the shoemaking business for a short time, but being without any family was called into active military service and in the winter of 1857-58 made three trips into Echo canyon. On one of these trips, it being impossible to penetrate into the canyon on account of the deep snow, the company had to go by way of Weber canyon, crossing the Weber river nineteen times to reach Echo canyon. He was later appointed one of the guards to re-enter the city and burn the houses, but peace being restored, business was resumed in the city and he took

charge of the shoe department of Robert J. Golding. It becoming necessary to appoint special police to look after the safety of the city, our subject was one of the number chosen by Mayor A. O. Smoot and served under Chief of Police Andrew Burt, and was one of the posse who went with General Burton to the Morrisite Camp by order of Judge Kinney to arrest the Morrisites, the Morrisites having held as prisoners a number of people who were not in sympathy with their creed. He served for three terms as Constable in the third precinct. He was also a member of the Utah Artillery under Major Ladd, and is one of the veteran artillerymen of the State. He was, for three or four years, a member of the first fire department in Salt Lake City, serving under Chief Donaldson. He was elected City Marshal, Chief of Police in 1886, and served four years in that capacity under Mayor Armstrong. In 1870 he formed a partnership with his brothers, Henry, William and James, in the manufacture of boots and shoes. They were the pioneer shoe manufacturers of Salt Lake City and the first to introduce machinery into the manufacture of boots and shoes in the Territory of Utah. They sold their goods to the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution for a number of years, until that company began manufacturing boots and shoes on their own account. They then established the wholesale and retail business, which has continued to this time under the name of Solomon Brothers.

Bishop Solomon was married June 3, 1860, to Miss Ellen Gyde. He has buried two wives and is the father of twenty-four children, twelve of whom are living.

On March 31, 1889, when the Twenty-second Ward was organized, he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of that Ward, which position he still occupies. On July 28, 1891, he went on a mission to Great Britain, going by way of Arizona, where he visited his brother William, and then continued on to New York, and finally arrived in Liverpool, visiting several Conferences in company with President Brigham Young of the European mission, and was called to preside over the Newcastle Confer-

ence, where he remained until June 13, 1892, when he took charge of the Cheltenham Conference, remaining there until January 20, 1893, at which time he was called to Liverpool to take charge of the European mission, President Brigham Young being called home to take part in the dedication of the Temple. He remained in Liverpool until released by Apostle A. H. Lund on June 14th, returning at once to the United States, and visiting the World's Fair in Chicago on his way home. Bishop Solomon has also been an active worker in the Sunday School of his Ward, having been a teacher from 1867 to 1889, and was Superintendent for seven years. On July 17, 1894, he was called to labor in the Salt Lake Temple, where he has continued up to the present time.

Bishop Solomon has for a great many years been a prominent man of this city, both in Church and business circles, and has by his own untiring energy, perseverance and honesty won a high place not only among business men, but in the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



E. CALVIN. No invention of the Nineteenth Century and its application to the needs of the people has done so much for the development of the country, and especially of the United States, as has the invention of the steam engine and its application to the locomotive trains. Just as the East was built up and close communication established between its various centers of population and industry, so has the West been developed and its resources utilized through the great arteries which have been built from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast. Closely identified with the railroads in Utah, and, indeed, throughout the entire West, has been the subject of this sketch. He has seen the pony mail displaced by the stage coach, and the stage coach displaced by the iron horse traveling on his road of steel, until now, what was once a wilderness has been converted through this creation of man, aided by natural resources, and has become one of the most prosperous portions of the country,

so that the West is now as close to New York as Washington was to New York one hundred years ago. He has participated in the construction and operation of all the roads that now afford easy communication with all parts of the great West and the Pacific slope. A sketch of his life must necessarily include mention of most of the railroads, from Texas in the south to the British boundary on the north, and from the Mississippi river on the east to the waters of the Pacific on the west.

E. E. Calvin, General Superintendent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad system, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1858, and spent his boyhood days in that city and in its immediate vicinity. What education he received he obtained from the public schools, before the age of thirteen, and when he had arrived at that age he started in the railroad business, then in its infancy. His first work was as a messenger boy, and his aptitude was such that he was soon promoted to be a telegrapher, and shortly thereafter was placed in charge of stations as telegraph operator, continuing in that work until he reached the age of sixteen. He left the railroad service and re-entered school, attending the public and high schools of Indiana for two years, returning thence to railroad work. During this time he was employed in the service of the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Saint Louis Railroads, popularly known as the "Big Four," and was employed by it in various capacities and in different localities until April, 1877, when he resigned from that service and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Wyoming, first as a telegraph operator, and later as agent at various places along the line of the system in that State. He remained in active service on that road until 1880, when he entered the coal department of the Union Pacific, as Superintendent of its mines at Grass Creek, Utah, in which position he continued until June, 1881, when he returned to active railroad work, having charge of the material for the construction of the Oregon Short Line, with headquarters at Granger, Wyoming. He continued in that position until April, 1882, when he was appointed

Train Dispatcher of the Utah and Northern Railroad, with headquarters at Logan, and later at Pocatello, Idaho. Upon the completion of that road, he was appointed Train Dispatcher and Train Master of the Oregon Short Line, which position he occupied until June, 1887, when he resigned from its service and entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific, where he was made Division Superintendent and continued to discharge the duties of that position until February, 1891. So signally had he discharged his duties with the Oregon Short Line, and so wide had been his experience in railroad matters, that he received a call from that road to return to its service, and in February, 1891, he was made Superintendent of the Idaho division of the Oregon Short Line, and continued to act in that capacity until June, 1895, his headquarters being at Pocatello. At the latter date he was made General Superintendent of the International and Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters at Palestine, Texas, and in this work he was employed until 1897. In that year he returned to the Oregon Short Line and took charge of it as General Superintendent, which position he has held since that time, discharging its responsible duties with efficiency and credit. His headquarters since his appointment as General Superintendent have been at Salt Lake City.

Mr. Calvin's father was born in Ohio, but removed to Indiana, where he was a prominent builder and contractor. In the Civil War he served as a private during the entire period that conflict raged, and died in 1893, in Indiana. His wife, Asenth (Pangborn) Calvin, was a member of the Conry family, and she is still living at the old family residence in Indiana.

Our subject married in Wyoming, in 1881, to Miss Alida Mann, daughter of H. A. Mann, a native of Illinois. Her father was a prominent railroad man and had been born and reared in Chicago. They have five children: Nellie; Carrie; Herbert, Erminie, and Frank.

In politics Mr. Calvin has been a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party, but throughout his life he has never solicited or held public office, his time and attention having

been entirely monopolized by his work as a railroad man, and the prominence that he has reached in this great modern business has been due entirely to the industry and application which he has brought to the accomplishment of every task allotted to him. In social life he is a member of the Masonic order, having joined it upon reaching his majority.

Mr. Calvin is distinctively a man of the people; self-made and self-educated, he has risen in prominence in railroad circles and in the business world by his own ability, and the present high position that he holds as General Superintendent of one of the great railroad arteries of the West places him in the front ranks of the business men of this portion of the United States. He is also interested in mining, being President of the Checkmate Mining Company, of Idaho, which has been a very successful and prosperous mine for the past five years, during which time much valuable ore has been shipped in large quantities from the property at Pearl, twenty-three miles from Boise. In Salt Lake City there is no more popular man than Mr. Calvin, and the regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens is not confined to the limits of this city nor to Utah. He is known as one of the most progressive railroad men throughout the West, and one who by his great industry and the zeal with which he has discharged the duties allotted to him has made for himself a career that stands foremost in the railroad and business world. He is now recognized as one of the best General Superintendents in the country, and his genial and pleasant manner has won him the friendship and esteem of all the people with whom he has come in contact during his long and varied services in the West.



WILLIAM J. HORNE is one of the prominent men of Salt Lake county and one who has actively participated both in the government of the city and county, and in the development of its resources. He has always taken a great interest in Salt Lake City and is firm in the belief that in the years to come it will be one of the most important cities in the West. He is a prominent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to which faith his parents also belonged.

He was born in Salt Lake City, November the 1st, 1859, and is the son of Joseph Horne, a native of London, England, who came to America at the age of eight, and settled in Toronto, Canada, where he lived until he joined the Mormon Church. He then removed to the headquarters of the Church at Nauvoo, Illinois, and remained there until they were driven out from that city and from Illinois, going thence to Winter Quarters, near Omaha. Here he resided during the winter of 1846, and came to Salt Lake City in the following year, arriving here in the middle of winter. His first work in Utah was farming, which he followed successfully. He was also a Bishop in the Church and was one of the Bishops of Salt Lake City. He gave his whole life to the work of the Church and aided largely in its development and in bringing it to its present satisfactory standing. At one time he was superintendent of the construction of the Church buildings on Temple block. In 1861-62 he was sent to the Missouri river by the Church to conduct emigrants across the plains to the Salt Lake valley. He did not confine his work to Salt Lake City, but participated in the development of the entire State, being one of the first to open up the southern territory at Dixey, Parowan, and all the southern settlements. He was closely associated with President Cannon and died at the ripe old age of eighty-five, on April the 27th, 1897, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His wife, Mary Park (Shepherd) Horne, the mother of our subject, was born in New Castle, England, and came to Utah in 1854. Her father was a sea captain and followed that

business for many years. Her mother died en route to Utah, her death occurring at Saint Louis, Missouri. Her father was also a member of the Mormon Church. Our subject's mother is still living. William Horne, her son, spent his early life on his father's farm in Utah, and was educated at the public schools in Salt Lake City, later attending the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. At the age of nineteen he started out on his life work and secured employment as locomotive engineer on the railroad. This he followed for nine years and then turned his attention to farming and to commercial enterprises.

He was married on October the 26th, 1882, to Miss Lorilla Little, daughter of Paramorz Little, who was a prominent man of affairs in Utah. He was Mayor of the city for one term and was extensively engaged in the lumber business, having also contracts for the carrying of mails, and was President of the Utah Southern Railroad. Our subject by his marriage has seven children, two sons and five daughters. They are: Lorilla; Geneve; Annie; Feramorz; Ardell; William Wallace, and Helen.

In political affairs Mr. Horne has taken an active interest and owes allegiance to the Democratic party. He was Justice of the Peace of Granger Precinct of Salt Lake county for eight years, and served a term as School Trustee. In business affairs he is also Secretary of the North Jordan Irrigation Company. In the work of the Church of his choice he is President of the Elders in the Quorum. Upon the resignation of Honorable Joseph S. Rawlins from his office of County Commissioner he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and on November the 7th, 1900, he was elected for a term of two years to that office.

He is one of the progressive business men of Salt Lake county and one who has done a great deal to bring Utah to the present position it now occupies in the ranks of the Western States. His valuable services and his zeal in the work of the Church of his choice has won for him the confidence and trust of the leaders of the Church, and he is well and popularly known throughout the county by the people.



ARL M. NEUHAUSEN. Perhaps no one feature of a city does as much to make or mar it as its architecture. Many of the leading cities of the world are famed for their beautiful buildings—their cathedrals, towers, palaces, or picturesque ruins, and their fame attracts tourists from every clime. Salt Lake City is rapidly coming to the front in this direction, as in many others. Among the most noteworthy buildings may be mentioned the Sale Lake Temple and Tabernacle; the latter not so much on account of its beauty as from its marvelous acoustic properties, and the fact that its mammoth roof is unsupported by pillar and held in place without the aid of nail or iron rod of an description. Of the later structures are the city and county building, among the handsomest of the kind to be found anywhere; the public school houses, at once the admiration and wonder of visitors; the Alta Club building; the *Deseret News* building, now nearing completion, and also the Catholic Cathedral, also nearing completion; Saint Ann's Orphanage; and in the residence district the mansions of a large number of the wealthy mining and real estate men of the city, the most beautiful of which is the marble palace of United States Senator Kearns. Almost without exception, the work on these buildings has been done by local talent, among whom Carl M. Neuhausen, the subject of this sketch, is pre-eminently a leader, not only in this city, but throughout the entire inter-mountain region.

Mr. Neuhausen was born in Southern Germany, October 8, 1858, and his early life was spent in his native country, receiving his education from the regular schools and from the polytechnic institutions of Germany. At twenty-four years of age, after having mastered the fundamental principles of his profession, he started out in life for himself. He followed his vocation for a short period in Germany, traveling about the German empire with a view of perfecting his knowledge of German architecture. At the age of twenty-eight, being of an adventurous spirit, and having determined to seek fields that offered better inducements and a larger scope for the am-

bitions and talents of a young man, he came to America. Upon his arrival in this country he settled in Minneapolis, where he followed his profession for a number of years, in the employ of one of the leading architects of that city, and assisted in planning and erecting many of the principal buildings of Minneapolis. Upon leaving Minneapolis he traveled for some years throughout the United States and Canada, studying American architecture, and broadening his education along this line. He came to Salt Lake City in February, 1892, and has since made this his home. The first three years of his residence here he spent in the employ of Mr. Kleeting, at that time one of the best architects in the city. Among the buildings which he assisted Mr. Kleeting in drawing plans for and erecting was the Saltair Pavilion at Saltair Beach, one of the noted bathing resorts of the world, about eighteen miles from the city of Salt Lake.

On January 1, 1895, Mr. Neuhausen established an office for himself in the same rooms he now occupies, Nos. 528-30, in the Dooly block. Among his first work was the drawing of the plans for the building occupied by the offices of the Oregon Short Line Railway, which building was destroyed by fire about a year ago and is now rebuilt. He also drew the plans for the D. F. Walker block, one of the prominent business blocks of the city. He has under construction the magnificent home of United States Senator Kearns, now completed, and which bids fair to be one of the most beautiful and attractive homes in the entire West; also the home of J. D. Wood, on Brigham street, among the finest residences in the city. The new Catholic Cathedral and Saint Ann's Orphanage are also his work; also the F. D. Clift building, occupied by the Paris Millinery Company, on Main street. Among the business buildings which are under way are the Hollaran-Brisacker building, and the Fisher Hall. He has also made additions to the Holy Cross Hospital and the Harmon block; also built a number of terraces for A. H. Tarbet. Among the new buildings to be erected in the city, and which he will draw plans for, may be mentioned the All Hollows College addition, to cost over one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Neuhausen was married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Julia Liblum, and by this marriage has six children.

In political affairs he has always been a staunch Republican, but while he is thoroughly imbued with a desire for the success of his party, he has never taken any active part nor desired public preferment of any kind, choosing to follow his profession. Religiously he is a member of the Catholic Church, and a member of the Knights of Columbia. He also has his membership in the Elks' lodge in this city.

Personally Mr. Neuhausen is one of the most genial and pleasant of gentlemen, and while his residence, in comparison with the pioneers, has been of but short duration in this city, his straightforward and honorable career has made for him a large circle of friends. He resides with his family in a modern residence at the corner of First South and Thirteenth East streets.



HYRUM MACKAY. The great stock business and agricultural interests of Utah have not been developed and brought to the high and prosperous condition which they occupy today by chance, but it has taken men of brain, courage and untiring energy; it has taken a period of over half a century and the lives of many of our best men to bring this country to its present wonderful state. Among the men who have formed a prominent and successful part in this great field of labor may be mentioned Hyrum Mackay, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Mackay is a native of Utah, having been born in Taylorsville Ward January 1st, 1854, and is the son of Thomas and Charlotte (Davis) Mackay. Thomas Mackay was a native of Ireland and our subject's mother was born in Wales. Thomas Mackay came to the United States in the early forties, settling at Nauvoo, and witnessed the killing of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He and the Prophet had been for many years close friends and associates, and during their leisure time used to take part in games, such as jumping, racing and throwing quoits. Thomas

Mackay came to Utah with the pioneers in 1847, being one of the first who was associated with Messrs. Bennion, Harker, Tarbet and Fields, who in 1849 crossed the Jordan river, which was at that time called the West Jordan river, and up to that time had never been settled by white men. They made the first improvements, west of the Jordan and here laid out and built for themselves homes and began to till the land in its wild and uncultivated state. At first they built small adobe houses and cabins near the old English Fort, where they might be protected from the Indians. Mr. Mackay has built several residences in Taylorsville, where he lived and died. He took a prominent part in the building and establishing of the old English Fort. For several years Mr. Mackay followed farming and later drifted into the cattle and sheep business, especial attention being given to sheep. He was also a close friend of President John Taylor, who was captain of the train in which they came across the plains, and they often met and talked over the scenes and incidents of that trip. Mr. Mackay, like President Taylor, was a stern and determined man, and yet they always got along nicely together. Mr. Mackay had three wives, our subject being the first living son of the second wife. Our subject's mother came to Utah with the pioneers and died in May, 1901.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Mackay began for himself; up to that time he had never left his father's roof. He was married December 24, 1877, to Miss Sarah Ann Newbold, daughter of William and Elizabeth Newbold, and they have six children living: Leanova; Anna E.; Hyrum J.; Ellen; Leonard; DeLisle, and Anna, now Mrs. James Wheeler. Mr. Mackay settled on his present place the year he was married. His farm is located on the Redwood road, just south of the old Taylorsville Postoffice; here he has one hundred and twenty acres of the most valuable land in Utah county, highly improved. On this he first built a one-room frame shanty, in which he found the winters very severe. He then built a log house, in which he lived for one year, and when that became too small to accommodate his family he built a two-room brick house, and that

also soon becoming crowded, he made up his mind that he would build a house suitable for the accommodation of his family. Today he has one of the most modern brick houses of Salt Lake county, surrounded by barns and windmills, and fruit and shade trees, and it is considered one of the most beautiful places in the county. Mr. Mackay is also the owner of one hundred acres of the old homestead, which lies nearly east of his present home. He took up the business of his father, along the stock line, which he has followed all through his life, and has made a success.

In politics he is a Republican and has always been a staunch member and believer in the principles of that party. He was raised a member of the Mormon Church and has served in the different departments of that denomination. His counsel to young men and young women is considered valuable, as he has always taken an active interest in their lives and in their Mutual Improvement Associations. He has served on a mission to the old and historical State of North Carolina, where he remained eighteen months, mingling with the citizens of that State, and through his efforts many good citizens were induced to come to Utah and help develop this new country. While he was absent on this mission his wife was taken sick, and upon hearing the news he returned home as fast as possible, but she never recovered from the illness and died on August 25, 1899.



BISHOP HEBER BENNION. The history of the early pioneers who crossed the great American plains under the most difficult and trying conditions, menaced by the savage and untamed red man and the wild beasts which roamed at large, has formed a chapter in the history of Utah and of this western country which can never be stamped out. The members who settled in Utah in the early days were all members of the Mormon Church, and in fact it was on account of their faith in that Church that inspired them to forego the comforts of life and

endure the privations and hardships incident to settling in a new country, and especially Utah, which at that time was so far removed from the seat of civilization; but the splendid record which they and their sons and daughters have made in this country will be looked upon with pride by all future generations, as well as by their posterity.

Bishop Heber Bennion, the subject of this sketch, was born in Taylorsville Ward, in the old English fort, November 28, 1858. He is the son of John and Mary (Turpin) Bennion, both natives of England. John Bennion, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to America with his wife in 1842 and settled at Nauvoo, his mother coming in 1845, and the family lived there until the exodus of the Mormon people in 1846, when they formed the first train of which ever landed in Utah, arriving here in 1847. That winter was spent in the Old Fort in Salt Lake City, and in the following year the senior Bennion raised a crop on the land which is now occupied by Salt Lake City. In the summer of 1849 John Bennion, his brother Samuel, Thomas Mackay, Mr. Tarbet, Mr. Fields and Joseph Harker crossed the Jordan river and established an old fort known as the "Welsh Fort," located close to the Jordan river, near Taylorsville, and began farming. They built homes and had the first farms and made the first settlement west of the Jordan river. In 1853 they established what was known as the old "English Fort," which was located west of the Jordan river, and near Taylorsville postoffice. Our subject's father took up government land and continued in the farming and stock raising business the balance of his life. He was the husband of three wives, and had twenty-three children, our subject being the eldest son of the third wife, and was born and raised in Taylorsville, where he has spent all of his life. He early started out for himself and engaged in farming and the most of his life was given to the cattle and sheep business.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Susie Winters, daughter of Oscar and Mary Ann (Stearns) Winters, whose parents came to Utah in 1852. Bishop Bennion has seven children, all of whom are

living: Ethelyn, a student in the college of the Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake City; Heber; Mary; Lucile; Helen; Sterling A.; Rulon O.

Bishop Bennion has one of the finest homes in Salt Lake county, lying west of the Redwood road and a little north of the old Taylorsville postoffice. This land was all unimproved and in a barren state when Bishop Bennion took hold of it, and he has by perseverance, determination and hard work brought it up to a wonderful state of development, and at present it is considered one of the best improved farms in Salt Lake county. He has a beautiful brick residence, which is substantial and large, and all the outbuildings and barns are of the best and of the latest improvements. Bishop Bennion has also taken an active part in the development of the fruit industries of this State, having one of the finest prune orchards in the country, and this year, 1901, he has raised and shipped over twelve thousand pounds of this commodity to the market. His farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres and while he has taken an active part in its development, he has also been largely identified in the stock business, both cattle and sheep, and is today one of the leaders along this line, and one of the most prosperous and prominent farmers in Salt Lake county.

In politics he is a Democrat and has taken an active part in that party, having served in the Territorial Legislature, and also two terms since it was admitted as a State. For many years he was a member of the Democratic county committee, and also a member of the State central committee, during which time he was closely associated with Judge Powers. He was a staunch supporter and worked hard for the election of Senator Rawlins.

He was born and raised a Mormon and has always taken a prominent and active part in the affairs in this Church, having served two missions in the Northwest States, and has been President of a Quorum of Seventies. He was made Bishop of Taylorsville Ward in January, 1890. His wife is a member of the Ladies' Relief Association, and takes an active part in all of the Church work. She has the honor of being President of the first Woman's Literary Society ever



Samuel J. Hunt

organized in Taylorsville Ward. She is a sister of Heber J. Grant's wife. Mrs. Bennion's grandmother, Rebecka Winters, died of cholera when crossing the plains to this country, and was buried on the banks of the North Platte, in Nebraska. The grave was marked by a wagon tire, one of the members of the company inscribing on the inside of the tire "Rebecka Winters." For many years the family had lost track of this grave and only knew that it was somewhere on the North Platte river, until the Burlington railroad, which recently made excavations for a branch line, discovered the wagon tire, noted the inscription and wrote to the President of the Mormon Church for information as to who the party was; and in this way the family became acquainted with the location, and since that time the relatives have erected a beautiful monument over the grave, with the Salt Lake Temple building inscribed thereon, the Burlington company having left the grave undisturbed.

Bishop Bennion, by his integrity and honesty, has built a record and made a success of which any man may well be proud, and which his posterity will always regard with pleasure.



EDWARD PAYSON FERRY has for almost a quarter of a century been one of the stalwart figures in the mining industry of this State, but more especially of the Park City district. When he came here the illimitable wealth of the mountains of Utah was just beginning to be realized, and but little outside capital had been invested or interested. A great change has come over the face of the mining industry since those days, and Utah has forged to the front as one of the greatest mineral producing States of the West, her wealth as yet but feebly estimated, but every year seeing more Eastern capital interested, and greater strides made in investigating the hidden treasures of mountain-sides. Without the unwavering support of such men as Edward P. Ferry, Utah must have remained in obscurity many years yet, her riches unknown and her progress crippled. These men have brought to

her their wealth of brain power, and with a courage in her future greatness that has at times been sublime, have stood by every scheme put forth for her advancement, giving of their time and means, and asking in return nothing but that they might live to see the fruits of their labors. Some of them have passed on, but a few remain, and among them none more widely beloved or sincerely honored than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article.

Edward Payson Ferry was born at Grand Haven, Michigan, on April 16, 1837. His parents were Rev. William M. and Amanda W. Ferry. They were among the earliest settlers in Ottawa county, where the father was a noted Presbyterian minister, and became prominently identified with the industrial development of Western Michigan. Our subject was educated in the common schools and later for a short time attended Beloit College. He has always been a great reader, particularly upon historical and political subjects.

In 1870 Mr. Ferry was married to Miss Clara Virginia White. Five children were born of this union, four of whom are now living.

About 1873, Mr. Ferry became interested, through W. H. Howland, in mining interests in Parley's Park District, Utah, and among the rest the Woodside, afterwards famous as the nucleus of the May Flower and Silver King mines, in both of which corporations Mr. Ferry became a heavy stockholder and leader, not only in the management of the mines, but in the settlement of the Northland litigation. It was he who organized the Crescent and later the Anchor, and was also instrumental in organizing the Alliance, and prominent in its affairs. All these properties were valuable, and except for the serious slump in silver in 1892-93, would have been great producers, even in that great camp. Besides these mines he has also been associated with the Boss, Daly West, Quincy and others.

It was the knowledge of the necessity of more careful business methods in connection with his many mining interests which impelled Mr. Ferry to leave his Michigan home and take up his residence in Park City, which he did in 1878. A

peerless helpmeet always, his loved and loving wife—anxious to have the lot of him she loved made happy, forsook her comfortable home in Grand Haven, and took up her residence with her husband in Park City in 1879. It was here their youngest child was born, in 1880, and here she met her tragic death a year later, while riding along a steep mountain side with her husband—a habit which afforded her always great pleasure.

Mr. Ferry's Michigan career was one of great business and political activity, although he always eschewed the holding of office. He was largely interested in the lake carrying trade and in the manufacture of lumber; he was the managing partner of the firm of Ferry Brothers, at one time one of the largest firms of lumber merchants in the State. In addition to these duties he found time to manage all the political campaigns of his brother, Hon. Thomas White Ferry, and was instrumental to a great extent in placing him in the Congress and the Senate of the United States, where he served some sixteen years with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was President pro tem of the Senate and acting Vice-President during the latter part of President Grant's second administration, after the death of Henry Nilson. When his brother Edward W. was defeated for election in the United States Senate, and just before Thomas W. Palmer was elected to succeed him, Edward P. Ferry was offered the election by both factions of the party, but his loyalty to his brother prompted him to decline the honor. He was, during his active career, an exceptionally far-seeing, able and honorable politician and business man. Both the Senator and E. P. Ferry were stalwart Republicans, while the other surviving brother, William M., is a Democrat, while again, Major Noah H. Ferry, another brother, a Democrat before the War, was a Republican during that fearful conflict, and surrendered his life at the head of his regiment in the Little Round Top during the second dreadful day of Gettysburg.

E. P. Ferry was always an aggressive man, both in business and politics—a tireless worker, a shrewd organizer, he possessed to a marked de-

gree the elements which drew men to him instinctively as a leader among leaders—the peer of the West. When stricken with the fearful illness which has held him a chained sufferer for over ten years, he was planning the alignment of the Republican party of Utah, rejuvenated and reorganized out of the discordant element of the past, with the fortunes of the great Republican party of the Nation. That had he remained in possession of sound health and all his powerful faculties until the happening of that happy event, no one who knows him questions for an instant that he would have taken a very high place in the councils and management of the affairs of this glorious State. Remarkably true and steadfast to his friends, they were always anxious to honor him, and were honored in so doing. Mr. Ferry took an active part in the political struggle against the powers of the Mormon Church in State affairs. He was twice elected to the State Legislature in Utah, and was the Liberal (non-Mormon) candidate for Speaker of the House. For several years he was the delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and always took a prominent part in the debates. In 1890, when the Congress met in Denver, Mr. Ferry was elected Chairman.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the degree of Knight Templar in that institution.

Those who know and love him most firmly believe that, inasmuch as he is of a long-lived race, he will be strong enough to overcome his present trouble and regain the possession of a healthy body and mind, as of yore. Generous to his friends, just to his enemies, if he had any—and he was too positive and pronounced in his opinion not to have,—always serene, respectful and self-respecting, he commanded involuntary respect from all who knew him. He always was a man among men.



DANIEL SIMPER. Perhaps no other European country has furnished so many of her noble sons to the advancement and upbuilding of the State of Utah as has England, and certainly no people have been more zealous in their work both for the State and the Church than have those whose birth occurred in the Mother country. Among those who came here in early life and have since devoted their time and strength to the work of transforming this country into one of the loveliest spots in the western empire, may be mentioned Daniel Simper, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Simper was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1848, and is the son of T. W. and Elizabeth (Massey) Simper, both natives of that country. The family became converts to the Mormon religion and in 1865 crossed the Atlantic ocean and came by rail as far as Nebraska City, Nebraska, where they joined a train of three hundred Mormon emigrants. This was later augmented by a freight train of two hundred wagons and the entire company of five hundred wagons made the entire journey across the country through the Black Hills, the journey occupying two months. After the Black Hills had been passed, a returning missionary, Professor Barefoot, caught up with them and offered to pilot some of the party the rest of the distance; accordingly Mr. Simper and nine other parties left the main train and reached Salt Lake City some days ahead of the others, arriving on November 2, 1865. After camping for two days in the city they went to Taylorsville and made their home there for two years. At the end of that time our subject, who was then nineteen years of age, moved to where his home now is, purchasing thirteen acres of land, and began life for himself. He has since increased this until at this time he has a fine farm of sixty-eight acres, all under a good state of cultivation. This property is located in the Grant Ward. Here he has built a modern brick residence, and his grounds are embellished with shade trees, good lawns, flowers, etc. He also owns a large stock farm of three hundred and seventy-eight acres in the Provo

river valley, which he uses chiefly for the raising of sheep and cattle. He also has some stock on his home place, and a large band of sheep in Wyoming. He has about five thousand head of sheep, all told, besides his cattle, and is one of the well-to-do men of Salt Lake county.

His marriage occurred in Salt Lake City in 1872, when he was united to Miss Mary A. Panter, daughter of William and Sarah (Lane) Panter. Ten children were born of this marriage, all of whom live in the neighborhood of the parents, and some of the boys work for their father. The farm is in charge of the eldest son. Almost all of his stock is shipped to the eastern markets.

In politics Mr. Simper is a Republican, but owing to his large and varied interests both at home and abroad, he has never actively participated in its work. Both himself and all his family belong to the Mormon Church.

One of the features of Mr. Simper's home place is a handsome outdoor cellar built entirely of granite, which was taken from the chippings of the stone used in the erection of the Brigham Young monument and was quarried in the Little Cottonwood canyon.

THOMAS W. DIMOND. Among the prominent young men of Salt Lake county who have made rapid strides along the roads of a successful life during the past twenty years in Utah, should be mentioned Thomas W. Dimond, the subject of this sketch. He was born in the town of Crewkerne, Sommersetshire, England, March 22nd, 1866, being in the thirty-sixth year of his life. He has already demonstrated his ability to handle and control the large business interests of which he and his brothers are connected, under the firm name of Dimond Brothers.

He is a son of Henry J. and Elizabeth (Weber) Dimond, who were also natives of the same section where our subject was born in England. Mr. Dimond spent his early life in the town where he was born, being educated in the schools of that section. At the early age of twelve years

he went to work in a factory where he remained for about one year. Not being content with the opportunities which England afforded to young men, he set sail for America in the fall of 1880, and arrived in Utah that autumn. His first work here was on a farm, where he and his brothers became interested in the sheep business, which they have continued to follow successfully ever since, the firm consisting of our subject, Robert E., and Walter A., under the style of the Dimond Brothers Company.

While Mr. Dimond makes his home in Salt Lake county, most of their stock interests are located in Wyoming, where they are largely interested in the sheep business. His parents and all the family live in the vicinity of our subject's home. William S., the oldest brother came to America in 1874, and resides in West Jordan Ward. During the year 1896 Mr. Dimond purchased twenty acres of fine land on what is known as Redwood Road, east of Taylorsville postoffice, and has continued to improve and beautify his place. In 1898 he built a two-story pressed brick residence, which contains thirteen rooms, besides the basement, having all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, etc., and is one of the prettiest homes in Salt Lake county.

Mr. Dimond married October 14, 1896, to Miss Nora Bennion, daughter of S. R. and Mary (Panter) Bennion, whose father is President of the Uintah Stake of Zion. They have three children, Ethel Lucile, Thomas Wayne, and Mary.

In politics Mr. Dimond has always been in favor of protection, and therefore has followed the fortunes of the Republican party.

He is one of the prominent and faithful members of the Mormon Church, having been baptized in that faith before leaving his native country. His family are also members of the same church. Mr. Dimond has served his Church on a mission to England, being set apart October 14, 1898, returning January 2, 1901.

He has also taken a prominent part in the home missionary affairs, and is Superintendent of religious classes. Mr. Dimond by his straightforward, conscientious business principles has won the esteem and respect of all who have become

acquainted with him, and enjoys a large circle of friends, not only in Utah, but in Wyoming, where he is known as a prominent stock man.



JOHAN COOK. Since his baptism in the Mormon faith in England, on December 25, 1850, John Cook has been an earnest supporter of the Church, and a zealous worker in its interests. From this time on until 1861, when he left England for America, he led an active Church life, making proselytes to the Mormon faith. He was made the President of a branch of the Church in England, and in January, 1856, was called to preside over the Nottingham Conference, remaining its President for a period of two years. He established pastors during 1858 and 1859 in F. D. Richards' time, and was himself pastor of three Conferences—at Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester. In 1860 he was in Liverpool, from which port he sailed for America. He had served five years as a missionary before he came to the United States. In 1861 Mr. Cook arrived in America, reaching Salt Lake City on the fifteenth day of September, 1861, after crossing the plains in a wagon train under the captaincy of Ira H. Eldredge. Without loss of time he came on to Mill Creek Ward, where he built an adobe house in which he and his family lived until 1892. Then he built a substantial brick house and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres. He still retains forty-two acres of this homestead, and shade trees have sprung up to beautify and protect his home.

Mr. Cook leans to Democracy in his political views. He has been back in England for two years on missionary work, and has devoted eight months of his time to similar work in the United States. He has been a High Priest in the Church for twenty-five years and President of the High Priest's Quorum. When Granite Stake was organized he was made the President of the Quorum.

John Cook was born in Newthorpe, England, on November 28, 1822. He came of an old and honored family, and being the oldest son he was

called John, that worthy patronymic having descended from father to first-born son for a period of three hundred years without exception. His father was John Cook and his mother had been a Miss Hannah Severn. In 1844 he was married in England to Rachel Marsden, a daughter of William and Mary (Wood) Marsden, and five children were the fruit of this union, of whom four are still living. Of these John, the eldest, lives at Ashley, and the other three, Elizabeth, Eliza and Sarah, at Provo. Mary Ann, the second daughter, was married and died, leaving three children. The mother of these children died in 1882.



M. MOORE, the Vice-president of the B. and O. Transfer Company, and the General Agent of the Union Pacific Coal Company of Salt Lake City, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1858, and there spent his early life. He was educated in the regular schools of that city, and at the age of twenty began his career as a school teacher, which he followed for three years. Finding the opportunities in this business limited, he decided to turn his attention to railroad work, and with that end in view learned telegraphy, and secured employment with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company in Nebraska, and served in different places in that State, in various capacities, until 1886, when he quit railroading and entered the employ of the S. K. Martin Lumber Company in Nebraska, and remained with that company for four years, and then accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Howard Lumber Company, with headquarters at Omaha, which position he retained for two years. From the lumber business he next turned his attention to the coal business and secured a similar position with the Henderson Retail Coal Company, and then entered the service of Hiram Tidball & Company, coal dealers, with whom he remained for some time, and then entered the service of the Union Pacific Coal Company, with headquarters at Butte, Montana, where he remained for two years, leaving that

position as a General Manager, to take up headquarters at Salt Lake City, where he has represented this company for the past eight years.

He was one of the principal organizers of the B. and O. Transfer Company, one of the largest cartage firms in Salt Lake City, and one which from a small beginning has grown to its present proportions through the able management of its officers. Mr. Moore has won for himself an enviable position in the business world of Salt Lake City and has aided greatly in the growth of the city and in the development of the commercial wealth of the inter-mountain region. His interests are not confined to the transfer company, but include a great many of the more prominent business establishments in this city. For several years he was President of the B. and O. Transfer Company, and at present is its Vice-president. He is rated as one of the most substantial citizens of the city and one who by his work in the Union Pacific Coal Company, and in promoting and establishing the transfer company, of which he is one of the officers, has become one of the most influential business men of Utah.

He married in Missouri on January 17, 1882, to Miss Grace K. Butler, daughter of Sadler Butler, a prominent furniture manufacturer in Western Missouri. Mrs. Moore's family is one of the oldest in that State, and one which has been prominent both in financial and business circles for a long time. The father of the subject of this sketch was a successful merchant and stockman in Missouri, who died at the age of seventy-four, about twelve years since. His wife, Theodosia (Williams) Moore, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, and her family was one of the old and prominent families in Virginia, being among the early settlers of the Old Dominion. By this marriage Mr. Moore has two children, Emmett and Roy.

In political life he has always been a staunch Democrat, but has been so actively engaged in business life that he has never participated actively in the work of that party, so far as being a candidate for office is concerned, and which distinction he has never coveted nor desired. In social life he is a member of the Elks and of the

Maccabees. The career which Mr. Moore has made for himself has marked him as one of the leading business men of this community, and his success has been achieved by his own industry and application to his business. He has never depended upon any one for any financial aid but has won his own way by his perseverance and merit. He is well and popularly known in all the business world of the inter-mountain region, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the men with whom he is associated, and has a wide popularity, counting his friends by the score.



THOMAS M. SCHUMACHER. After the roadway of the railroad is secured, the tracks laid, stations built and the motive power supplied, it may be said that the real work of the railroad starts. These are but the accessories of the railroad, without which it cannot carry on its business. It of course must first have a roadway, motive power, rolling stock and the necessary stations before it can enter upon its business career, but after these have been supplied there is a demand created for a man who can properly manage the freight traffic of the road. In all the railroads throughout the United States the traffic is divided into two general heads; one, the freight and the most profitable as well as the larger volume of business, and the passenger, the less profitable, but valued from the advertising it gives to the road. The position of general traffic manager of a road is filled always by the selection of a man who has been in close touch with the freight department for a number of years, and who by his experience and by the ability he has demonstrated in less responsible positions, shows himself capable of managing and directing the great resources of the company. In this position is required a man who is not alone capable of directing the movement of freight and supplying the demand for cars, but he must also be a man in touch with the general business of the territory drained by his road, and conversant with the detail of the everyday life of the people who constitute the patrons of the company, as well as thoroughly versed in the finan-

cial affairs of the entire country. To be chosen for such a position is a great tribute to the executive and administrative ability of a man, and there is no more responsible position in the railroad, nor one which if illy managed cripples the company greater than does an incompetent manager. The management of the vast freight interests of the Oregon Short Line has been entrusted to a man who by his previous experience in railroading and in general mercantile life has demonstrated that he is one of the leading business men of the West, and one who understands the railroad business, especially the movement of freight, from Alpha to Omega. The reputation which he has acquired in the discharge of his duties has won for him a leading position in the ranks of railroad men who are charged with the management and movement of the freight of the great railroads of this country.

Mr. Schumacher was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1861, but his early life was spent in Ohio, whither his parents had moved when he was quite young. He was educated in the common schools of that State and started out on his railroad career at the age of sixteen, securing employment with the C. C. and I. Railroad Company as a telegraph operator and clerk in the freight department. He remained with this company from 1877 until 1881, and then entered the service of the Pittsburg, Chicago, Columbus and St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Pan Handle," now forming a portion of the system of the Pennsylvania company. He was employed in its train service, with headquarters at Indianapolis, and here he remained until 1883. He next entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, with headquarters in East St. Louis, where he was a clerk in the freight department for about one year, and then became connected with the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis as chief billing clerk, and later as chief clerk, and remained with that company until 1888, when he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters in St. Louis. Here he was employed as chief clerk of that company's offices until 1891. He then went to Omaha and assumed the

duties of the position of chief clerk in the general freight department, remaining in that capacity for three years. The ability with which he had discharged the various duties entrusted to him, had already won for him a wide reputation as a prominent railroad man, and from Omaha he went to San Francisco, being the general agent of the Union Pacific, which he continued to be until October 1, 1898, when he left the railroad service and became the Vice-president of the Continental Fruit and Express Company, and was also made its general manager, with headquarters in Chicago. This was one of the important express companies, and especially so in the movement of fruit to the Eastern markets, and enjoyed a large and profitable business during the two years that Mr. Schumacher was at the head of its affairs. He resigned his position with this company and again re-entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad, as its general agent at San Francisco, where he remained until September 1, 1901, when he became the Traffic Manager of the Oregon Short Line, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, which position he has held ever since.

In political life our subject has been a Republican ever since the first administration of President McKinley, and has since followed the fortunes of that party. He has never participated actively in politics, owing to the confining duties of the positions he has held, and to the necessity of devoting his entire time and attention to his railroad duties. He is a member of the clubs of Salt Lake City, and has been a popular club man in all the cities in which he has resided during his busy career. He is rated as one of the best traffic managers in the railroad systems of the United States, and has shown marked ability in every work which he has taken up. He enjoys a wide popularity throughout the country, and with the patrons of the Oregon Short Line. He is a genial and pleasant man, and one who by his integrity and honesty has made for himself a prominent place in the ranks of the business men of the country. He is well and favorably known throughout Utah and the entire West, and counts his friends by the score.

PRESIDENT W. W. CLUFF. Much has been properly written about the marvelous growth and development of the State of Utah during the comparatively short period of little more than half a century. Fifty-five years ago it was a barren stretch of land, given over to the savage red man and the wild animals that roamed the mountains, plains and valleys, and was almost wholly unknown to the white man. Occasionally some intrepid hunter or trapper, familiar with the Indian language and with their habits of life, camped for a few weeks or months along the mountain streams, but until the leaders of the Church established by Joseph Smith, and known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, or Mormon Church, after being driven from State to State, and city to city, by the people opposed to their religion, finally decided to leave all traces of civilization and travel westward until they should so far separate themselves from all who were not in entire sympathy with them as to secure for themselves immunity from further persecutions, and where they might establish homes and live as their consciences dictated; until this time arrived civilized man had not thought of planting his home among the rude and uninviting environments of the western frontier. However, with this western movement a new era dawned upon the American people, and a few years after the hardy pioneers blazed the way across the great American desert, people began to flock to Utah and finally spread out into other regions, and the West has since become the Mecca for the ambitious and enterprising men and women of all States. It is not our intention, however, to give particular heed at this time to Utah as a State, but to the Church which was planted here by the Mormon people, and which has since gathered thousands upon thousands of the poor and oppressed of every land into her ample bosom, bringing them to a veritable land flowing with milk and honey, and establishing them in homes where they might not only live in comfort and happiness, but also have an opportunity to acquire affluence and high honors in the municipal government of the State if they so de-

sired. The government of the Mormon Church appears to an outsider to resemble more a wheel within a wheel, each doing its particular work methodically and without friction, and yet each depending upon the other. The vast work that has been so successfully accomplished and which is still being carried on with unabated enthusiasm, has required men of brain as well as brawn, and it has in many instances been necessary that some of these men give their entire life to the work of the Church. Such a man is President W. W. Cluff, whose name heads this article.

He is the son of David and Betsy (Hall) Cluff, and was born March 8, 1832, in Willoughby Geauga county, Ohio. The name of this county has since been changed to Lake. The father was born in Durham, New Hampshire, and was by trade a ship carpenter. He moved to Ohio in 1831, and there engaged in farming. Having become a convert to the teachings of Mormonism, he moved to Kirkland, that State, in 1835. Here the first Mormon Temple was erected. Two years later the Saints moved to Far West, Missouri, and the Cluff family prepared to go with them. However, when they had reached Springfield all the family, with the exception of the father and one son, were stricken with chills and fever, and this necessitated their remaining in Springfield until the sick members had recovered. They lived in that city until the Mormon people began to gather in Commerce, later known as Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840, and there joined them and made their home in Nauvoo until the exodus in 1846, when they went to Council Bluffs. In 1850 they crossed the plains to Utah, the father taking up a farm in Provo and remaining there until he had reached the age of eighty-four years, when he and his wife went to Arizona, where four of their sons were living, and spent the remainder of their lives in that Territory; the father dying at the age of eighty-eight and the mother at the age of seventy-eight. They had eleven sons and one daughter; she was the step-mother of one son, making twelve boys in the family; all of whom are still living except David, the eldest son, who died Guymas, Mexico, on the Gulf of California, with the yellow fever. Mr.

Cluff was a natural pioneer. He was one of the first settlers in Canada, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Utah and Arizona. He served in the War of 1812. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, commanding the highest respect and esteem of those who knew him, as a man of unimpeachable integrity, and after rendering valuable service to his Church and community passed away deeply mourned by all who had been associated with him through a long and honorable life.

When the family moved to Kirtland our subject was a child of four years, and attended his first school in Nauvoo, at the age of eight years, later picking up what book knowledge was possible to the boys and girls of this new land. He lived at home with his father until 1854, and in this year at the age of twenty-two, received his first call for missionary work from the Church. He was sent to the Sandwich Islands in company with eighteen other young men and labored in that field for over four years. He returned home in 1858, stopping a short time in California, where he met the estimable woman who afterwards became his wife. In September, 1859, he was called to go on a mission to Denmark, having his headquarters at Copenhagen. He applied himself to mastering the Danish language and after he had succeeded in doing so was appointed traveling Elder, visiting the entire mission which comprised Denmark, Sweden and Norway, spending over three years in this work. Upon returning to Utah he located in his former home, and on October 24, 1864, he was married to Miss Ann Whipple, daughter of Eli and Patience (Foster) Whipple, early settlers in Utah. A full biographical sketch of Mrs. Cluff and her interesting family will be found in another part of this work.

On the 5th of March, 1865, Mr. Cluff was again sent to the Sandwich Islands, spending eighteen months in missionary work. Shortly after his return from this trip he was called to preside over the settlements in Morgan, Summit and Wasatch counties as Presiding Bishop, making his home during this time at Coalville. In 1869 he received his second call for missionary work in Denmark and was sent to preside over the Scandinavian mission, his headquarters again

being at Copenhagen. He remained away two years and a half. Upon his return to Coalville, Summit Stake was organized and has since been known by this name. It comprised all the settlements of Summit county and western part of Wyoming. Bishop Cluff was appointed President of this Stake, filling that office until April 13, 1901, at which time he retired from active life and has since spent his time at home with his family, much of it at their handsome home in Salt Lake City.

Almost his entire time from 1854 to 1901, has been spent in the active duties of the Church, and aside from his numerous missions he was sent in 1887 to make a business trip to the Sandwich Islands, this trip occupying about two months. Later, upon the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the gospel of Mormonism into the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by his wife and President George Q. Cannon he made another trip to the islands, this being his fourth journey to that part of the hemisphere.

In politics the Bishop is a strong Democrat and during the intervals of home life has been quite active in political matters. In the days when Utah was a Territory he represented Summit county six terms in the Legislature, two terms of which he served as a member of the Council, the last term being its President. He was also twice a member of the Territorial convention to adopt a Constitution for the State.

While the most of his life has been spent away from home, President Cluff has by the nature of his work been brought into close touch with the leaders of the Mormon Church, in whose confidence and esteem he occupies a high place, and has also in his public career been quite prominently before the people of Utah, so that he is no stranger to the citizens of this State. Mrs. Cluff is known as one of the best business women in Utah and the entire family occupy a high position in both the social, business and religious life of the State.



RS. ANN WHIPPLE CLUFF. At this age of the world, an age of progress, development and advancement; an age of untiring energy and almost one incessant succession of successes, it is no uncommon thing to see and read of men who have by sheer determination, perseverance and energy hewed out their destiny and paved the way to influence, power and wealth; but it is not so common to read and hear of a woman who by the same tactics has accomplished the same end. However, this is true of the life and record of the subject of this article. But few women in this country, or in any other country, have a more just and legitimate right to be proud of what they have accomplished, and whose life and record will redound through the generations yet to come, and whose posterity will behold with more pride, than will the lineal descendants of Mrs. Ann Whipple Cluff.

Born in McKee county, Pennsylvania, near the New York line, when but a young girl her parents moved to California, via the Panama route, an Indian carrying Mrs. Cluff on his back across the mountains. They first settled in Redwood City, near San Francisco, where her father, Eli, and her mother, Patience (Foster) Whipple, built their first western home. In early manhood Mr. Whipple had been engaged in the lumber business, first in the forests of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and on coming to California, he was the pioneer in that business there, and through his efforts and business sagacity amassed a fortune in the California lumber business. After spending a number of years in that section, the family moved to Utah, settling near St. George when that was an uninhabited section, in 1858. Here Mr. Whipple built the first saw mill and assisted largely in the upbuilding of that country, where he resided until the past few years, since which time he has made his home in Mexico. Early in the history of the Mormon Church in Pennsylvania, Mr. Whipple and his wife had become followers of that church, and have ever since been faithful, consistent members.

Our subject spent her childhood days in Pennsylvania and girlhood in California. Educated



at Santa Clara Seminary, California, at the age of sixteen years she came to Utah with her parents, and while living near Saint George married Bishop W. W. Cluff, in 1864, having previously met him in California. Mr. Cluff has for the greater portion of his life been one of the stand-bys in the missionary field for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and at the time of their marriage he had just returned from a foreign missionary trip to Europe, where he had labored in Denmark. Three months after the marriage ceremony was performed he was again called on another foreign mission. Mrs. Cluff was left with but a scant supply of food and clothing, and with her husband away on a mission, the prospects for future financial successes were not of the best, but having inherited a strong liking for business from her father, she could not think of sitting idly down or merely taking care of her household duties. During August her eldest son was born, and later she worked making gloves, earning during that season between five and six hundred dollars, at the same time performing her household duties. This was the starting point of Mrs. Cluff's financial success.

Taking what money she could spare out of the six hundred dollars, she invested in the Co-operative store at Coalville. That proved a success. She next built a frame house in Coalville, Summit county, and later purchased a farm in that vicinity, building on that and improving it. She next built a fine hotel in Coalville, which is elegantly furnished throughout, and which would be a credit to a much larger city, Mrs. Cluff part of the time giving her personal attention to the running of the hotel. She now owns large property interests in the different parts of the State, having a fine vineyard and orchard at Provo, Utah county, extensive property in Ogden, and of recent date has purchased the Hoyt Sherman home, an elegant residence property located near the State University at No. 201 Douglas avenue, Salt Lake City. All these places Mrs. Cluff has improved and furnished complete. She now owns the majority of the stock in the Co-operative store in Coalville; also having a half interest in the opera house in that town.

Mrs. Cluff has raised a family of eight children, three daughters and one son—W. W. Cluff, Junior, traveling salesman for the Salt Lake Hardware Company, and who married Edith Atwood, daughter of Bishop S. F. Atwood, of Kamas; Annie May, wife of Frank W. Olsen, with the Stuebaker company, of Salt Lake City; Lillian, wife of John Powlas, residents of Ogden; Flora N., wife of Lawrence Eldredge, who resides in Coalville. Four sons died in youth. She has seven grandchildren.

In Church affairs Mrs. Cluff has taken an active and prominent part, especially in the way of assisting financially, giving freely of her wealth to many worthy causes. She has for many years been Counselor to the President of the Relief Society of Summit Stake, and has for a number of years had full charge of the millinery and dressmaking establishment conducted by that society, whose sole object is to assist the needy and relieve the poor, and in these departments has been an indefatigable worker. Mrs. Cluff's financial success, it might be said, has been accomplished practically through her own efforts. While her husband, Bishoff Cluff, has assisted in every way he could, yet most of his life has been spent away from home in the interests of the Church.

BISHOP HARRISON SPERRY. Much has been written in the past and much will be written in the future of the early pioneers who settled in Utah for the purpose of reclaiming it from a wild and barren waste to a prosperous and high condition of civilization and advancement, but it is a question, notwithstanding all that has been told and written along this line, whether the future generations will fully understand and realize what this sturdy branch of the human family passed through in paving the way of civilization in this new and at that time far remote section of the country. The hardships endured, the obstacles overcome by the pioneers, can never be fully told or understood. Among the men who settled in Utah in 1847 and who has passed through many

of the trying scenes incident to settling in this new country, Bishop Harrison Sperry deserves special mention.

He was born in Trumble county, Ohio, in 1832, and is the son of Joy Sperry, a native of New York State. Mr. Sperry was a pioneer settler of Trumble county and from there moved to Hancock county, Illinois, in 1843, locating at Layharp, and there became a member of the Mormon Church. He was a carpenter by trade, but also followed farming. At the time of the exodus of the Mormon people in 1846 he started with his family for Highland Grove, his wife dying at Mount Pisgah. After burying his wife Mr. Sperry continued his journey and died at Highland Grove on New Years day, 1847. His son Aaron also died there, their deaths being the result of the hardships and exposure endured.

The children thus left orphans. William, Charles, Betsy and our subject, proceeded to Winter Quarters and left there with an ox train under command of Erastus Snow, J. M. Grant and Messrs. Noble and Gates, the two latter having charge of fifty wagons each. After enduring many hardships the company reached Salt Lake City October 16, 1847. On reaching here the little family camped at the old fort and the boys at once began work building adobe houses. During the winter they were compelled to kill many of their oxen for meat, and in the spring dug sago and thistle roots, which was their principal means of subsistence, and occasionally obtaining a little wild game. Our subject witnessed the surveying and laying out of Salt Lake City, and during 1848-49 he, with his brothers and Samuel Miller, took contracts for herding cattle on the Big Cottonwood. They were attacked by Indians at one time while engaged in this avocation, but their lives were saved through the guns in the hands of the Indians failing to discharge, and the party was able to hide in the brush, owing to the darkness. In the morning it was discovered that about two hundred head of cattle had been driven off by the marauders. A pursuing party was at once sent out and recovered what cattle had not already been killed. Bishop Sperry also participated in the Indian troubles at Provo, in 1849,

being a volunteer under a regular United States officer, and served in that campaign until the Indians were driven to the mountains.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary Mosley, daughter of William Mosley, who died in Illinois. The daughter came to Utah with her mother and other members of the family in 1848. Mrs. Sperry died in 1862 and the Bishop married her sister, Susan M. Mosley. He is the father of twenty-two children, eight of whom are now living, and husband of three wives. His third wife was Ellen M. Butterworth, and like most of his old associates he served six months in the penitentiary for what they believed to be right. His son Charles served on a mission to the Southern States, and another son, George, is now in England on a mission, laboring in the Birmingham Conference.

Bishop Sperry was baptized into the Mormon faith at the age of ten years, in Hancock county, Illinois. He was ordained a Deacon when a mere boy and soon after arriving in Salt Lake became a teacher under Bishop Benjamin Brown, of the Fourth Ward. He was ordained a Seventy early in the sixties and later a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Brown, later becoming First Counselor to Bishop Jenkins, the successor of Bishop Brown, whom he succeeded on May 20, 1875, and has since presided over that Ward and all its auxiliary branches. During the time he has held this office there have been many changes in the Ward, and a number of prominent men of the City have been associated with him at different periods as his Counselors. He has always been prominent in Sunday School work and organized the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association in his Ward.

At the time of his marriage he became interested in farming and has since owned a number of pieces of land, the most of which he sold, and is at this time interested in ranching and stock raising in Tooele county, though he makes his home in this City, where he purchased property in the early fifties.

Bishop Sperry is a self-made man; he began at the very foot of the ladder, and the high rank which he has since taken among the business men of this locality has been won by his own unaided

efforts. He stands high in the esteem not only of the leaders of his Church, but with all with whom he has come in contact through a long and honorable life.

JACKSON R. ALLEN. The live stock business has been handled more or less in Utah ever since the pioneers settled in this country. However, until the last few years it has been of an inferior grade, the thoroughbred grade of stock being very scarce. Mr. Allen, the subject of this sketch, was among the first to recognize the great need of improvement along these lines, and by his untiring efforts he has accomplished more in building up and improving the live stock business, both cattle and sheep, than almost any other man in Salt Lake county.

Mr. Allen is a native son of Utah, having been born in Draper Ward December 31, 1870, and while he is comparatively a young man, he has demonstrated his ability to handle and control the stock business in a manner that would do credit to a man of more mature years. He is the son of Andrew Jackson and Louisa (Rogers) Allen. His father was a native of Kentucky, being born in 1818, and his mother was born in Glostershire, England. His paternal grandfather, whose name was James Andrews Allen, was also a native of Kentucky, this being one of the old Kentucky families. Our subject's father came to Utah in 1847 and was married in the Temple. Our subject is one of four brothers of his father's last family, being the oldest of the children. The Senior Mr. Allen died in July, 1884, and his wife still lives and makes her home with the subject of this sketch. Andrew J. Allen was a stock man all his life and he took an active part in the work of the Mormon Church also. Our subject's early education was derived from the schools of Salt Lake City and county and he later graduated from the University of Utah, in the class of 1890. After his graduation he took up book-keeping in the office of the Pioneer Smelting Company at Sandy, but only followed this for a short time. He was later in the County

Recorder's office about two years and served as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Draper schools for a couple of years. In the fall of 1890 he took up the blooded stock business, which he has followed successfully ever since. He is interested in both sheep and cattle, dealing principally in the Short Horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Aside from dealing in fancy stock he also does a general stock business, ranging most of the time in Utah. In the company with which he is identified all three of his brothers are also interested and it is known as Allen Brothers' Stock Company. The ranch is known as the Excelsior Stock Farm. They have seven different places, six being in the vicinity of Draper and one at Charleston, in Wasatch county. In 1890 Mr. Allen built a splendid brick residence, which contains thirteen rooms, being located one mile south of the Draper postoffice, and he has on this place some fine barns and all of the modern improvements. It is today recognized as one of the finest places in Salt Lake county.

In December, 1891, Mr. Allen led to the marriage altar Miss Matilda C. Day, daughter of Henry Day, one of the pioneers to Utah. By this marriage four children have been born—Leona C., Ruth L., James H. and Mary D.

In politics Mr. Allen is a Democrat but has never desired nor sought public office. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as is also his wife and family, and they have all taken an active part in the Church work in Draper, Mr. Allen being an Elder in the Church.

HONORABLE JOSEPH KIMBALL, one of the most prominent business men of Utah, was born in Salt Lake City, December 22, 1851. He is a son of Apostle Heber C. and Presendia Lathrop (Huntington) Kimball. Few men have taken a more active part in the work of the Church or in the development of Utah than has the subject of this sketch. He is rated as a very active business man of the inter-mountain region and has become one of the most popular men of

Utah, both by his public service and by his integrity as a business man. He spent his boyhood days in this City and was educated in its leading schools, attending Morgan's Business College and later entering the Deseret University. He removed from Salt Lake to Meadowville, Rich county, in 1871, and served as Bishop of that Ward until his removal to Cache county in 1890, from which section he was elected as a representative in the second Utah Legislature. He has been in public life for a number of years. The first public office he held was as a member of the Board of Selectmen of Rich county, which he held from 1878 until August, 1884, when he was elected Probate Judge of that county. In the election which took place on March 3, 1885, he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature, from the district that comprised the counties of Cache and Rich. When his term expired in 1887 he was again elected Selectman, which position he held until 1889, when he was re-elected. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Rich county in 1882, and was also sent to the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Ogden, as a representative from Rich County. He has been widely interested in the development of the agricultural resources of the State, and has also been actively interested in stock-raising and in mining. He was one of the chief promotors and was afterwards President and Director of two different irrigation companies in the southern portion of Bear Lake valley. He is now prominently identified with several mining properties in La Plata and Bear Lake and is President and director in many of the companies whose properties are located in those districts. He was President of the Logan Chamber of Commerce, and in the Mormon Church is one of the Bishopric of the First Ward of Logan.

Mr. Kimball was married on October 30, 1870, to Miss Lathilla Pratt, daughter of Apostle Orson and Mary Ann (Merrill) Pratt, and by this marriage has thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters—Joseph Raymond, Louie Presendia, Florence, Earnest, Orson Heber, Alma, Clark, Ethel Beatrice, Oliver, Naomi Pearl, Reba Geneve,

Willard Lathrop, and Pratt. Of these children six are now living in Canada. Louie Presendia is now the wife of L. C. Pond, and she labored with her husband on a mission in Tasmania for three years. She is President of the Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of the Pocatello Stake, Idaho. Florence is now the wife of William J. Hyde, of Baker City, Oregon. He served three years in Germany on a mission.

The Kimball family is of old Revolutionary stock, our subject's forefathers having been engaged in all the wars which took place in America from 1634 to the last conflict with Great Britain, and the Kimball family have been represented in the War with Mexico, the Civil War and in all the Indian troubles on the western frontier, and in the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Kimball has taken an active part in the development of Utah and in the work of the Church, and he is today one of the leading business men of the inter-mountain region, and has proved himself to be a faithful public officer and one who has not only a great faith in the future prosperity of Utah and of Salt Lake City, but who has been a constant worker for their success.

THOMAS H. HILTON. In the administration of the affairs of a city there is perhaps no more responsible position than that of Chief of Police. The responsibilities of this position have been cared for and the arduous duties satisfactorily discharged by the subject of this sketch.

Thomas H. Hilton was born in Salt Lake City, on December the 6th, 1870, and has spent most of his life within the confines of this city. He was educated in the common schools of the city and at the University of Utah. His first work was in the Tithing office of the Mormon Church in this city, and he served also four years in the grain department of that Church, and for some time attended to his father's financial affairs in the meat market, being Secretary and Treasurer of the company of which his father was the head.

In May, 1892, he was called to go on a mission for the Church and was absent for three

years, spending that time in the Samoan Islands, where he presided over the affairs of the Church for one year.

Mr. Hilton was married on December the 4th, 1888, to Miss Sarah McMurrin, daughter of Joseph McMurrin, who was a prominent member of the Mormon Church and had been actively identified with it for years. He was Counsel to the Bishop of the Eighth Ward for a long time. He was one of the earliest settlers to come to Utah and was one of the most prominent merchants of the State. His son, Joseph W. McMurrin, is now one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventies. The father of our subject, David Hilton, is still living in Salt Lake City. He was born in Lees, Lancastershire, England, and now, at the age of seventy-one, is hale and hearty, and enjoys fine health. He joined the Church in England and emigrated with the first converts to Utah, and has been actively engaged in the work of the Church throughout his life. He has followed butchering a great part of his life, but for the past few years has retired from active business. He is one of the Seventies in the Church and for a period covering more than twenty years he was in the Tithing office. His life has been of such a character that now in his old age he enjoys the friendship, confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he came in contact from the time he came to Utah, in 1852, to the present time. The mother of our subject, Mary Ann (Affleck) Hilton, was also a native of England, and lived to a good old age, dying in Salt Lake City on October the 18th, 1901.

Shortly after the return of our subject from his missionary work, he was appointed to a position in the Police Department, and in April, 1899, he was made Chief of Police, which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. For a number of years he had the distinction of being the youngest Chief of Police in the United States. He resigned the position of Chief of Police May the 6th, 1902, and was immediately appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Montana, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Hilton is a man of fine appearance; tall and well built.

His genial and pleasant manners have made him one of the most popular men in Salt Lake City, and his standing with the people throughout the State is not excelled by any other citizen of this City.



DAVID SPENCER, Deceased. In the work of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints there have been many men who have taken a prominent part and who have spent their lives in its service, but to the first members of this Church and to those who emigrated from the East to Utah, much of the credit of its present standing is undoubtedly due. In all organizations the hardest and greatest tasks are in their successful launching and in the promulgation of the principles which they must follow. This is especially true of religion and the Herculean efforts which the early members of the Mormon Church made mark this movement as one of the most wonderful efforts ever made by men. The history of its rise and growth in the eastern part of the United States and the banishment of its members from Illinois and Missouri, and their westward journey across the great plains of America to an unknown, uncivilized and barren land, forms one of the most striking chapters in the history of the United States. The faith they had in their religion and the confidence they reposed in their leaders, has never been excelled by any other movement that has taken place in the history of the world. From a barren land, entirely cut off from communication with civilization, surrounded by hostile Indians and encompassed with dangerous natural conditions, they have built out of the wilderness a State that now stands foremost in the ranks of the western sovereignties of the United States. There can be but little question that had the Mormons not taken up their residence in the great Salt Lake Valley and settled and populated Utah, it would now be in a less stage of advancement. To them is due the founding and growth of Salt Lake City, and while they opposed at first the development of the mineral resources of Utah, they are now

heart and soul in the work of bringing the State to the highest possible position, both in prosperity and in finances. Among the leaders of this organization, and one who gave up his home and his property and journeyed with them to a far land for what he expressed as a similar desire to that entertained by his Pilgrim forefathers—the observance of a religion according to the dictates of his own conscience—was the subject of this sketch.

Daniel Spencer was one of the family of eleven children of Daniel and Chloc (Wilson) Spencer. He was born July 20, 1794, at West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The Spencer family was descended from one of the oldest families of that State. His father had served throughout the Continental army, enlisting at the age of sixteen and remaining with it until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was a son of Peter and Ruth (Emmons) Spencer. His father was a descendant of Gerard Spencer, who settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1662, and whose daughter, Mahitable, married Daniel Cone, who was the first Cone to settle in America. The site of Hadam, Connecticut, was purchased from the Indians in 1662, and in the fall of that year Gerard Spencer, Daniel Cone and a company of twenty-two others founded the settlement there. Gerard Spencer's ancestors were numerous in Bedford, England.

The boyhood days of our subject, Daniel Spencer, were spent on his father's farm, but owing to the size of the family and the necessity for having every available hand aid in its sustenance, our subject was early to work, and at the age of twelve years was engaged in freighting marble with teams to Hudson, a distance of about thirty miles from his home. Two years later he was placed in charge of his father's farm and discharged the duties with credit that foreshadowed his future success in the business world. At an early age he was imbued with a desire to become a merchant and carry on business for himself, and at the age of nineteen he entered the employ of Joseph Cone, of Harrowston, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and was entrusted by him with a team and wagon loaded

with merchandise to sell in North and South Carolina. He had agreed with his father that in consideration to his consenting to his entering this employment he would pay him the first one hundred dollars that he could save from the work. He worked for two years for Mr. Cone and then entered on business for himself and soon had several of his brothers engaged in selling merchandise in North and South Carolina, and in Georgia and Alabama. The winters of these years were spent in the south and in the summer the caravans journeyed through the New England States. The enterprise was a great success and our subject was enabled not only to pay the one hundred dollars that he had promised to his father, but was able to help him still further. This business he followed until 1820, when he opened a mercantile establishment in his native town in co-partnership with Charles and Bilson Boynton, the latter two being silent partners. It was the intention of our subject to own the entire store and with that end in view all of his salary as manager that he could spare, together with the profits from the business that belonged to him, he turned into the store. It was during the life of this partnership that he became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and not long after this occurred his two silent partners took advantage of the bankrupt law, and Mr. Spencer lost considerable money through their action.

Mr. Spencer's mother and father were devout members of the Baptist Church and reared their family in a truly religious manner, imbuing them with a sense of justice and right, and the fear of God. Their son, however, never embraced that faith, and after much thought journeyed to his brother Orson, who at that time was a Close Communion Baptist minister, by whom he was baptized, but failed to become a member of that Church. His first meeting with the Mormon Church was during the winter of 1838, when he met a Mormon Elder on the streets of his town, who was endeavoring to secure a place to preach. Being Chairman of the School Board, Mr. Spencer endeavored to secure the school house for him, and after a considerable opposition the Elder

was permitted to hold his services. The meeting was largely attended by members of the different churches, but none of them cared to entertain the missionary and Mr. Spencer invited him to his home. This visit was followed by another, after a lapse of a month, and then he preached in the Presbyterian meeting house, being entertained at the home of Mr. Spencer. He left with the latter some works on Mormons, and from these Mr. Spencer dated his first interest in this new religion. He became convinced of the truth of those doctrines and was baptized shortly after, being the only one of his town to accept the new religion. He was afterwards ordained an Elder and preached considerably in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. His action in joining this religion estranged him from his parents and from his family, who expressed a desire to have nothing more to do with him. Notwithstanding this, however, he later baptized his brother, who afterwards became an Elder, and brought his father and mother with him to Nauvoo, the headquarters of the Church. The opposition which this new religion met with at its beginning, was exemplified in the case of Mr. Spencer, and the people in addition to advising him of the perils he was about to undertake, at the same time tried to secure his property at the smallest cost possible to themselves. The business education which Mr. Spencer had acquired in his various enterprises stood him in good stead and he was able to enter into negotiations for the transfer of his property that netted him a considerable profit, which he invested in broadcloth and satin, and shortly after left with his brother Hyrum, Daniel Hendricks and their families in teams for Nauvoo, Illinois, and in that manner performed the long journey from West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, to Salt Lake City, as long an overland trip as has ever been made by any of the people who emigrated to the West.

On January 21, 1823, Mr. Spencer was married to Miss Sophronia E. Pomeroy, daughter of General Grove Pomeroy, member of the State Assembly of Massachusetts in the year 1801-02, and by this marriage had one son, Claudius Victor. She died on October 5, 1832. A little over

two years after the death of his first wife, he married Sarah Lester Van Schoonoven, and by her had four children, two sons who died early in life, and two daughters, Amanda (also dead) and Mary Leone Chambers, of Salt Lake City. His family journeyed with him and other members of the wagon train which he headed from Massachusetts, and safely arrived at Nauvoo. Here Mr. Spencer at once set to work to provide a suitable home for them, and secured a considerable amount of government land adjoining Nauvoo, fenced and improved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, distant six miles from the city, erected a two-story brick house and also an extensive barn and out-houses. Here he remained until the expulsion of the members of that Church from the city.

He had already become one of the trusted members of the Church and one of its leaders, and in 1842 was called to go on a mission to Canada, and in the next year performed a similar duty to the Indian Nation. In 1843 he was elected a member of the City Council of Nauvoo, and in the following year by the vote of its Council was elected its Mayor, and held that office until the Charter was repealed. This same year he was sent on a mission to Massachusetts. He returned in February, 1846, shortly after the killing of Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, and in February of that year he with many others were forced to flee from Nauvoo across the frozen Mississippi and take refuge in the wilds of Iowa. The hardships and exposures which this flight entailed caused the death of many members of the Church, and among them was the wife of his brother Orson. The compulsory exodus was also the cause of the death of Mr. Spencer's wife Mary, who weakened under the hardships imposed by the journey and was buried by the side of the road. In the panic stricken flight of the members her grave was unmarked, and to this day none of her kindred know her last resting place. From Iowa the exiles followed the Indian trails to Council Bluffs, most of the time camping in close proximity to the Indians, and being by them most hospitably received. During the winter of 1846-47 they

camped on the banks of the Missouri river, and during this time our subject acted as Bishop. This settlement on the Missouri river is one of the most striking feats of endurance ever performed by the American people. The trials and hardships were such as to test the very essence of manhood and womanhood, and the trials were not only heroically met, but the patience and trust of the people served to mitigate the hardships and to make them stronger than ever in their faith. Bishop Spencer was practically in command of the camp and fitted out the first pioneers who came to Salt Lake City from that place. They were Francis Hoggs, Elijah Newman and Levi Kimball, who arrived on the present site of Salt Lake City on July 25, 1847. They made the trip with two yoke of oxen, wagons, provisions and seed grain and farming tools, and these oxen were the first to draw a plow through the soil in the Territory of Utah. After the leaving of these pioneers, the company was organized into one hundred and started West in June of that year, with Ira Eldredge as Captain of fifty. They followed the Indian and trappers' trails, which led to the North Fork of the Platte river, encountering on their way many novel and oft-times dangerous experiences. The company reached Salt Lake City on September 23, 1847, and was the first Eastern emigration company organized in June at Elk Horn to reach the valley, and to move into what was known as the "Old Fort." Upon his arrival here Bishop Spencer engaged in farming and in the various enterprises that are indispensable to the life of a new community, and at one time formed a partnership with Jacob Gates, Jesse Little and his eldest son, Claudius V., for the operation of a ranch in Rush valley. This they operated until the arrival of Johnston's army, when they were forced to vacate it.

Bishop Spencer was a firm believer in the doctrine of plural marriages, and in addition to the wives already mentioned, he was married to Emily Thompson, by whom he had two sons, Jared and John D. (a sketch of the latter appears elsewhere in this volume), and four daughters, Aurelia, Sophia, Emma and Josephine. This marriage he followed by another on December 27,

1856, to Miss Sarah Jane Gray, who bore him three sons, Orson, Mark and Grove, and one daughter, Sophronia. He also married Elizabeth Funnell and by her had four daughters, Georgianna, Chloe, Elizabeth and Cora, and one son, Henry Wilson Spencer, who was named in memory of Judge Wilson of Richmond Hill, New York, who had married our subject's sister, Electa, who was the mother of Marcus Wilson, the author of the Wilson series of school books. Our subject was also married to Mary Jane Cutcliffe, and by her had three daughters, Lydia, Elvira and Amelia, and one son, Samuel G. Spencer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

The prominent part which Bishop Spencer had taken in the work of the Church brought him the confidence and trust of its leaders, and on February 7, 1849, he was appointed President of the Salt Lake Stake, and at the General Conference on September 6th of the following year, was appointed with Edward Hunter and Willard Snow as a committee charged with the business of gathering funds for the poor. Two years later he was appointed to go to Europe on missionary work, and arrived there on December 20, 1852. On May 14th of the following year he was appointed First Counsellor to the President of the British Mission, and in this work he remained until his departure for America on March 15, 1856, when he was appointed the agent in the United States to forward the through emigration of the members of the Church to Utah, with outfitting points at Iowa City and Florence. He arrived in Salt Lake City on October 4, 1856, and resumed his duties as President of the Salt Lake Stake. He was also prominent in the political affairs of Utah and served as a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1851-52 and from 1856 to 1859, and later served in the City Council of Salt Lake from 1861 to 1865, inclusive.

Our subject died at the ripe age of seventy-five, on December 8, 1868, in Salt Lake City, after a life that was crowded full of the most stirring events of one of the most remarkable epochs in American history. He was a very prominent man in the Church to which he owed allegiance, and was active in building up the resources of

Utah and Salt Lake. He has made such a career in his life that any attempt to write a history of Utah without a reference to him would be but imperfect. He was essentially of the pioneer type that has so successfully overcome every obstacle that stood in the pathway of the settlement and civilization of the West. To men of his type is due in a large degree the present development of the inter-mountain region and its transformation from a wilderness to a prosperous and fruitful region.

BENJAMIN MEEK. Few young men have been more closely identified with Salt Lake county than has Benjamin Meek. He is a native son of Utah, having been born in Kaysville, Davis county, on September 7, 1866, and his whole life has been spent in Davis and Salt Lake counties. He is the son of Benjamin and Louise (Rodgers) Meek. His parents were both natives of England, where they were married, and had one daughter and two sons born to them. The two boys died in childhood in their native land. Anna is now Mrs. Jack of Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Meek emigrated to America and in 1866 started across the plains for Utah, but while en route to this place Mr. Meek died and was buried on the plains. Mrs. Meek continued the journey alone with her little daughter, having but very little means, and a few months after her arrival here our subject was born. His mother later married Andrew Jackson Allen, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. By this marriage Mrs. Allen had four children. Mr. Allen settled at Draper, about a mile east of the post-office, and it was here our subject grew up and received such education as his step-father was able to give him. At the age of seventeen he began life for himself, working for two years on a farm and then went to herding sheep. He saved all the money he could from his earnings and invested from time to time in sheep until he became the owner of a nice flock. Later he formed a partnership with A. J. Nelson, and this partnership lasted for twelve years, the flocks

being ranged in Utah and Idaho. He bought his present home, which is located just east of the postoffice at Draper, in 1897, and in 1899 built a beautiful and commodious two-story brick house, there being twelve rooms in the house.

He was married on April 13, 1892, to Miss Oleivia A. Nelson, daughter of P. A. and Oleivia Nelson, and by this marriage has had three children, Benjamin A., Virginia O. and Jerold R.

In politics our subject is a Republican and a strict party man. Owing to his large business interests, however, he has never taken part in the work of his party to the extent of seeking or holding office, but has confined his attention to his home interests. He has had an unusually successful business career and in addition to his large holdings in live stock is also interested in the M. and M. Mercantile Company, one of the large concerns of Draper, of which he is President, and is also interested in the Draper Live Stock Company, and in the creamery business. The example he has set to the young men of Utah who are but just entering upon their business life is one worthy of emulation. Starting in life an orphan he has by his own industry and perseverance, as well as strict attention to the duty in hand, and by an upright and honest life, attained a high business standing, and is regarded as one of the staunch men of his community. He and his family are believers in the doctrines of the Mormon Church and active in its service, he being an Elder and Mrs. Meek a member of the Ladies' Relief Society.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS is a native of England, having been born in Staffordshire on July 5, 1851, and the first eleven years of his life being spent in that country. He is the son of Reuben and Catherine (Smith) Roberts. Reuben Roberts was a carpenter and followed that trade in England, but after coming to Utah took up farming, which he continued up to the time of his death in 1876. He came with his wife and three children in 1862, making the journey across the great American plains by ox team, in the train commanded by Captain Homer Duncan, whom he

joined at Florence, on the Missouri river. Upon reaching Utah Mr. Roberts at once went to American Fork and took up a farm, where he continued to reside, and where his widow is still living.

Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm, obtaining his education in the schools that then existed in the community where he lived. He was elected Marshal of American Fork City, Utah, in 1884, and held said office for four years. In 1889 he went to Bingham and established a general merchandise business, which he carried on until 1895, when a disastrous fire swept away every business place in town, as well as a large portion of the residence district. In the following year he built the hotel known as Hotel Roberts, and which is the best hotel in Bingham canyon.

Mr. Roberts was married at American Fork in 1872 to Miss Mary E. Shelley, daughter of James and Mary Shelley, who came to Utah in the early days, Mrs. Roberts being born and raised in this State. Ten children were born of this marriage, five of whom are still living. They are: Reuben A., Oliver J., Charlotte R., Maude S. and Ethel E.

In political life Mr. Roberts is a believer in the principles of the Republican party and has been active in public affairs in his community. He was elected County Commissioner in 1894 and it was during his term of office that the bridge across the Jordan river at Gale was constructed, and the finishing of the County and City building. He has for many years been postmaster at Bingham, which is a money order station, issuing both home and foreign orders. He received his first appointment as postmaster in 1892, resigned it in 1894, and being re-appointed in 1898, since which time he has continued to act in that capacity. In social life he is a member of the Odd Fellows, having his membership in Bingham Lodge Number 10. Mr. Roberts and his family are all members of the Mormon Church and active in its work. By those who know him he is regarded as a genial and pleasant man, and commands the respect and esteem of all his associates.



WILLIAM C. ALLEN came to Utah with his parents when but a mere child, they being among the early pioneers to settle in this State. His whole life has practically been spent in Utah and the greater portion of it in Salt Lake county. He has not only been an eye witness of the great changes and developments which have taken place in this new country, but he has performed his part faithfully and well in assisting to bring Utah from a wild and barren waste to its present prosperous condition.

William C. Allen was born in Calloway county, Kentucky, February 14, 1843, and is the son of Andrew Jackson Allen, who was born September 5, 1818, at Sommerset, Polaski county, Kentucky. Our subject's mother was a Miss Delilah, who was born May 6, 1819, in Murray, Illinois. Our subject was the second child and eldest son of a family of fourteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and of this number two sons and three daughters are now living. Andrew J. Allen came to Utah with his family in company with other pioneers under Captain Abraham O. Smoot, and almost immediately on reaching Utah settled in Mill Creek Ward, where they remained for a short time only, when they removed to Draper, which at that time was just being colonized, and where W. C. Allen now lives, a little south of the postoffice, and there the Senior Mr. Allen spent the balance of his life. He had early become a member of the Mormon Church in Kentucky, and throughout his life was a consistent follower of that faith. He died July 18, 1884, his wife having died on December 5, 1869. They are buried side by side in the cemetery at Draper.

William C. Allen was only a boy of nine years when his family came to this vicinity. His education was received in an old adobe school house which his father had assisted in building and which was used jointly for school and church purposes. His education, however, was limited, he only being able to attend a few weeks in winter, and then only when the weather was too severe for him to work outside. He remained at home with his parents, assisting on the farm, hauling wood and timber, and doing all the kinds of

work which a boy is called upon to do in his early life.

At twenty-four years of age, January 12, 1867, he led to the marriage altar Miss Lovina Jane Smith, daughter of Absalom W. and Amy E. (Downs) Smith. The marriage ceremony was performed by the late President Wilford Woodruff. The Smith family came to Utah in 1852, Mrs. Allen being born in Pottawatomie county, Iowa, while the family were en route to Utah. As a result of this marriage fourteen children have been born, twelve of whom are still living. They are: William S., the oldest; Andrew W., Delilah L., who died in infancy; Joseph E., Adella M., Rial C., Absalom Lewis, who was drowned at the age of fourteen; Earl S., Wilford J., Maggie A., Hyrum B., Alda P., Anna P., and Eva M. The two oldest daughters are now married, Adella being Mrs. William Walker, of East Jordan, and Maggie now Mrs. Robert Dansie, of Riverton. Three of the oldest sons are partners in the sheep business and all reside in Salt Lake county.

Soon after Mr. Allen married he settled at his present home, which is located one-half mile south of the postoffice. He has his place well improved and has a splendid brick residence. His farm is considered one of the best improved places in Salt Lake county.

In politics Mr. Allen has always been identified with the Democratic party. For years he has served as road supervisor, as well as school trustee. He has taken a prominent and active part in everything which has tended to build up and improve this county. He was raised in the Mormon faith and has ever been a consistent and faithful member of that Church. For nine years he served as Bishop of his Ward and has taken an active part in the Sunday School and in everything that pertains to Church affairs. In 1876 he was called by the heads of the Church to serve on a mission and assist in colonization work in Arizona, serving eight years in that capacity and filling the position of Captain of the Colonization Mission. He also assisted in colonizing Saint Joseph, on the Little Colorado. During the early scenes and troubles when Johnston's army

landed in Utah, our subject's father was called upon to serve as guard for the protection of the Mormon emigrants, and our subject served in the same capacity during the Indian troubles in 1862. Soon after Mr. Allen returned from his missionary tour in Arizona he was called by President Brigham Young to make a trip east for the purpose of marking out a more direct route to Arizona from what they had formerly been traveling, in order to save much of the hardships and destitution which the Mormons were subject to in following the old trail. Mr. Allen was sent on this mission in company with others, he being at the head and having charge of the work. Upon returning from this trip he was appointed First Counselor to Lot Smith, who was at that time President of the Stake. Upon the death of his father our subject returned to the old home, having been appointed in the will as executor of the estate. Mr. Allen enjoys the respect and esteem of all of his neighbors and those who have been associated with him, both in public and in private life. Mr. Allen is proud of the family record as defenders of their country, not only in his and generations past, but also of the generation who was called to put their shoulders to the guns in the latest troubles, and is particularly proud of being an uncle of Ensign Pearson of Manila fame, whose bravery and meritorious conduct will be recounted in American history for all time to come.



ION CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION. In reviewing the history of any State there are always a few institutions that should stand out in colossal grandeur above other establishments of kindred nature, by virtue of their owners or promoters possessing superior business, literary or professional ability, bending their combined energies, time and wealth in the single effort to build up and perpetuate either their own names, or to commemorate some notable event in the history of their commonwealth. Such an institution is the above, founded during the early days of the history of the Mor-

mon Church in Utah, by the first President, Brigham Young, and from a very small beginning,—its object being more to extend still further the protecting care which the Church has ever exercised over those within her folds, giving its financial aid and encouragement to those whose means were scarcely large enough to justify their engaging in business alone, and through the wise administrations of a head composed of men thoroughly versed in all the intricacies of various commercial enterprises, avoid the possibility of failure, which must come to the individual of inexperience and small means—from this has sprung an enterprise, the like of which is not to be found in the entire West, and it is doubtful if its counterpart exists anywhere in the United States.

A just conception of the vast operations of this institution is a difficult matter for an outsider to grasp; it being necessary for one to become familiar with the inner workings of this mammoth undertaking in order to be able to properly appreciate them. Like all matters in which the Mormon Church has any interest, the affairs of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution are conducted in a most thorough and systematic manner, and it is run strictly on business principles. The concern does an extensive trade throughout Utah and many of the adjoining States, both in a wholesale and retail line. They handle boots, shoes, clothing, men's furnishings, dry goods, groceries, hardware and, in fact, almost everything that the citizens of any community might need. The business is conducted in an immense three-story building, which has been extensively repaired this year, several thousand dollars having been spent in renovations and additions; new plate glass windows being placed in the front, and additional room being added. The wholesale departments are systemized and conducted under different heads, over which a special manager presides, they in turn being accountable to a General Superintendent. Among these departments are to be found the Wholesale Dry Goods; Groceries; Carpets; Notions; Hardware, etc. In addition to this, the concern does a large manufacturing in the line

of boots, shoes and clothing, and gives employment to a small army of men, women and boys.

While they do a large and extensive wholesale trade, their retail trade is equally important, and through its numerous branch houses reaches almost every home in the State, as well as many in adjoining States where they have branch establishments. The largest of these is located in Ogden, which was organized in 1868, the same year as the main house in Salt Lake City, and has grown year by year until it now occupies a high rank among the business institutions of that city. It occupies a four story and basement building located on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Washington streets, and gives employment to forty people, John Watson being Manager. The other principal branch establishments are located at Provo and Logan, Utah, and Idaho Falls, Idaho, although there are a number of smaller establishments scattered throughout the different towns of Utah, which are controlled by the parent house at Salt Lake. The Salt Lake house has about five hundred people on its payrolls, and it is estimated that it does several million of dollars worth of business each year. It has been one of the most potent factors in Utah in the rapid development of the State and the encouragement of its industrial life, affording a ready market for the produce of the farmer, and supplying him in turn with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life at the lowest possible cost. Expert buyers make eastern trips twice a year, and thus the house is kept in touch with the world's progress in its particular lines and is thoroughly up-to-date in all particulars, having among its immense stock fabrics which may afford the millionaire or the laboring man a wide field of selection. So well and carefully are the details of this mammoth house watched, that the expense has been reduced to a minimum and the stock pays a high dividend to the holders. During one time or another in its history probably almost every business man of note in the State has been identified with this institution, and at this time among its executive officers are to be found such men as: Joseph F. Smith, President; George Romney, Vice-President; Thomas G.

Webber, Secretary and General Manager, and A. McIntyre, Reed Smoot and Thomas G. Webber. W. Clawson, Treasurer. The Directors are: Col. Webber has been associated with the concern since 1869, and General Superintendent since 1888, which fact alone speaks volumes for his fitness for the responsible position.

Heber J. Grant, John R. Winder, Henry Dinwoodey, P. T. Farnsworth, John Henry Smith, F. M. Lyman, Anthon H. Lund, William H.

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